HISTORY OF THE 77TH DIVISION

1917

1918

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the 77th Div

77th

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY SEVENTH DIVISION

AUGUST 25th. 1917
NOVEMBER 11th. 1918

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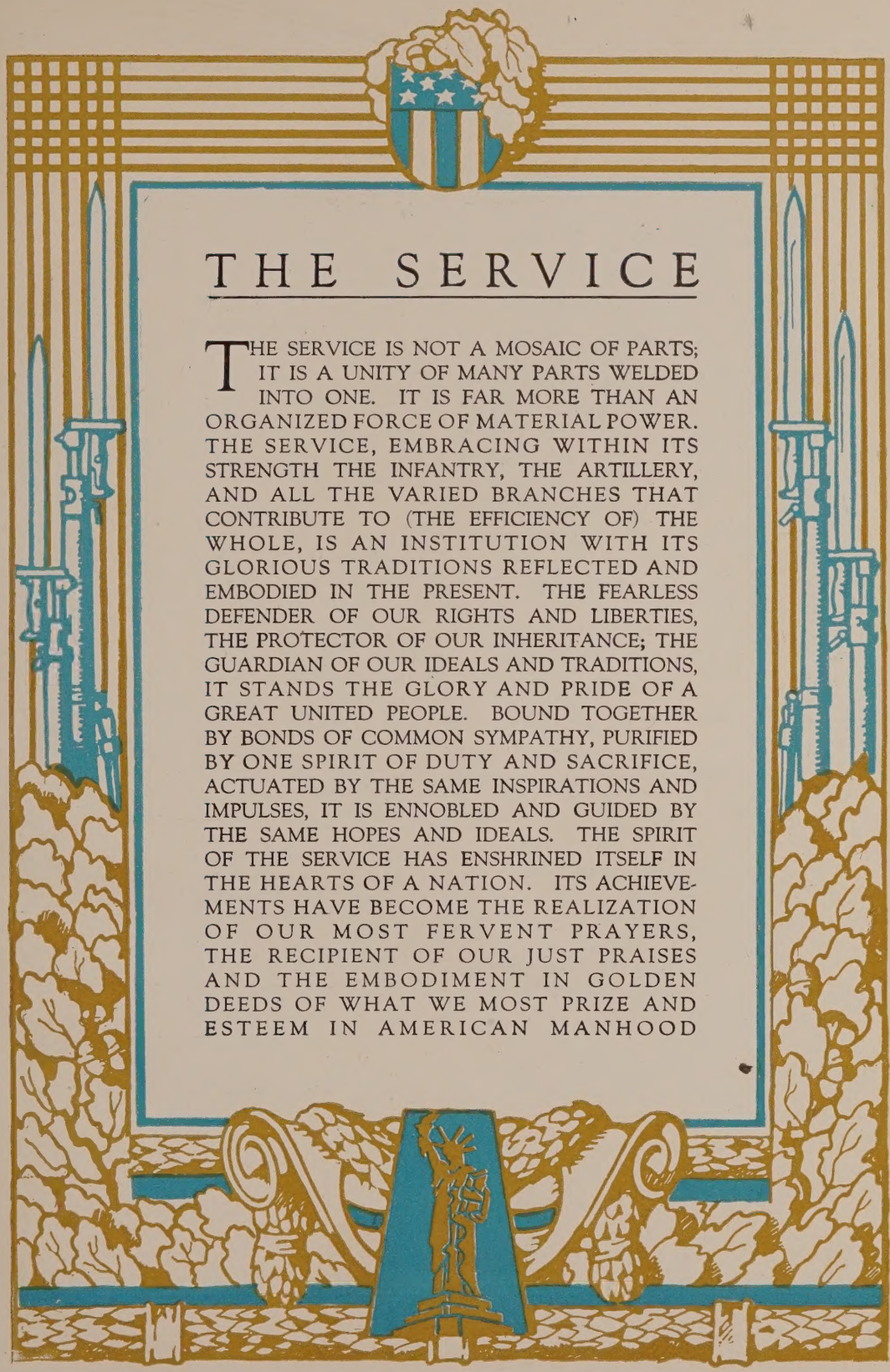


THE SERVICE

THE SERVICE IS NOT A MOSAIC OF PARTS; IT IS A UNITY OF MANY PARTS WELDED INTO ONE. IT IS FAR MORE THAN AN ORGANIZED FORCE OF MATERIAL POWER. THE SERVICE, EMBRACING WITHIN ITS STRENGTH THE INFANTRY, THE ARTILLERY, AND ALL THE VARIED BRANCHES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO (THE EFFICIENCY OF) THE WHOLE, IS AN INSTITUTION WITH ITS GLORIOUS TRADITIONS REFLECTED AND EMBODIED IN THE PRESENT. THE FEARLESS DEFENDER OF OUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES, THE PROTECTOR OF OUR INHERITANCE; THE GUARDIAN OF OUR IDEALS AND TRADITIONS, IT STANDS THE GLORY AND PRIDE OF A GREAT UNITED PEOPLE. BOUND TOGETHER BY BONDS OF COMMON SYMPATHY, PURIFIED BY ONE SPIRIT OF DUTY AND SACRIFICE, ACTUATED BY THE SAME INSPIRATIONS AND IMPULSES, IT IS ENNOBLED AND GUIDED BY THE SAME HOPES AND IDEALS. THE SPIRIT OF THE SERVICE HAS ENSHRINED ITSELF IN THE HEARTS OF A NATION. ITS ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE BECOME THE REALIZATION OF OUR MOST FERVENT PRAYERS, THE RECIPIENT OF OUR JUST PRAISES AND THE EMBODIMENT IN GOLDEN DEEDS OF WHAT WE MOST PRIZE AND ESTEEM IN AMERICAN MANHOOD

TO MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER, WHOSE INSPIRATION, LEADERSHIP, AND WILL, CONSTANTLY CARRIED THE 77th DIVISION FORWARD, FROM THE VESLE TO THE AISNE, AND FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST LIMITS OF THE ARGONNE FOREST, NORTHWARD THROUGH IT TO THE HEIGHTS OF SEDAN, THIS HISTORY IS RESPECTFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

The Officers and Men of the 77th Division

INTRODUCTION

THIS short account of the activities of the 77th Division, National Army, does not purport to be a dry recounting of facts, ponderously arranged in chronological order; neither is it possible to tell in detail the countless brave and heroic acts performed by all ranks and all branches of the Division. Instead, this history is in the nature of word pictures, classifying the progressive states of development and depicting therein typical scenes and incidents common to all. There are, however, certain facts in the Division's history which cannot be passed over without a word of comment.

(1) The 77th Division was the first National Army Division in Europe. By way of explanation, a National Army Division is one of three types of Divisions comprising the American Army: (a) The Regular Army Divisions, consisting of soldiers by profession; (b) The National Guard Divisions, comprised of troops voluntarily forming themselves into regiments in peace time under the jurisdiction of their respective States, and who, while continuing their civil pursuits, devoted a period of time each week to their military training; (c) The National Army Divisions, inducted into the Military Service by draft boards, after the outbreak of hostilities, consisting of raw, untrained civilians unused to the customs and regulations of the military service.

(2) The 77th Division was the first National Army Division to be made responsible for a sector of the European battle front.

(3) The 77th Division was the first National Army contingent to be ordered to an active part of the line.

(4) During the whole of the operation which cleared the Forest of the Argonne, the 77th Division was at all times operating within the Forest itself, of which it was assigned a front at the beginning of 7½ kilometers. Another American Division was placed in line on the right of the 77th Division at the inception of the operation on Sept. 26, 1918, with a front in the Forest itself of about 2 kilometers. This Division emerged from the Forest into the open after the first day's operation. The Forest itself, hitherto considered impracticable ground for an offensive, was cleared of the enemy by the 77th Division, against which were opposed five German Divisions.

(5) The 77th Division in the Argonne-Meuse operations gained every kilometer on its front from the original line Sept. 26, 1918, to the line as it stood along the Meuse Nov. 11, 1918, totalling an advance of 59½ kilometers.

The 77th was in a support position from Oct. 16, 1918, to Oct. 31, 1918, and, upon again becoming an attacking Division, found the line just where it had been left a fortnight before.

(6) The vital importance of the territory over which the 77th operated in the Argonne-Meuse battle cannot be over-estimated. As a great French General stated prior to the commencement of this decisive engagement: "The Allied Armies will strike at the door of Germany. To the American Army has been assigned the hinges of this mighty door; either you will push it open or you will tear it down." To the 77th was given a post of honor, the core of these hinges, which had stood practically unmolested for about three years, as though by mutual consent of both belligerents.

How unsuccessfully these hinges withstood the powerful attack of the Americans, the progress of the battle gives testimony.

(7) The divisions opposing the 77th during the operations in the Baccarat sector were two, on the Vesle and Aisne front four, in the Argonne Forest five, and from the Argonne to the Meuse nine. The great number of divisions on the front of the 77th is indicative both of the severity of its attacks and the duration of its tour of duty as a front-line Division, while in certain instances it is proof positive of the importance attached by the enemy to the terrain over which the 77th Division was operating.

With such a record, one ceases to wonder at the thrill of pride its members have in claiming the 77th Division as their own. The superstitious contend there is a reason for this remarkable record. The German artillerymen boasted of the deadly efficiency of his light artillery, commonly called 77's from the size of the shell. Believing there is something to a name, America sent forth her 77's to meet them. The German 77's are silenced, but the name and fame of the thousands of 77's who comprise the 77th Division will continue as long as the great deeds in American History are recounted.

Seven is a lucky number, but to be called double seven could only intensify the success of a unit bearing that name, as the succeeding pages of this volume will bear witness.

You have been told of the Seven Ages of Man; this history tells you of Seven Phases in the life of an American Division, differing from Mr. Shakespeare in that, while his subject reaches a climax during the 4th age and then retrogresses in its development, the 77th Division progresses in each succeeding phase until the final one finds it more powerful and effective than at any other time throughout its magnificent career.

Our story naturally resolves itself into the following seven phases:—

PHASE I.—August 25, 1917-March 27, 1918, is a formative period beginning with the first arrival of recruits at Camp Upton, N. Y., and shows the Division struggling to mould into soldiers the thousands of civilians, little used to Army discipline and heretofore in the habit of changing environment if conditions did not suit their fancies. The recruits represented all races and all creeds—men who had only recently been subjected to the pogroms of Russia, gunmen and gangsters, a type peculiar to New York City, Italians, Chinamen, the Jews and the Irish, a heterogeneous mass, truly representative both of the varied human flotsam and the sturdy American manhood which comprise the civil population of New York City. To stamp the fundamental principles of military discipline on such men was a gigantic task. How successfully this foundation was laid, the casualties reports a year later bear testimony, for the rude wooden crosses erected over the little graves dotting the landscape of France bear the names of all these classes.

The first units embarked for France March 27, 1918. The submarine gauntlet was successfully run, the entire Division landed without loss of life as the result of enemy activity, and the first period in the Division's life had ended.

PHASE II.—Begins on May 6, 1918, as the Infantry takes up its further training with the British Army in the Pas-de-Calais, the Artillery proceeding to Souge for additional instruction from the French. Infantry training was completed on June 6, 1918. Artillery training on July 4.

PHASE III.—June 19, 1918-August 3, 1918. The Baccarat sector was held, at first in conjunction with the French, and later alone. The front was quiet, admirably well adapted for the further training of inexperienced divisions.

PHASE IV.—August 11, 1918-September 4, 1918. The Division takes position along the Vesle and there experiences the first real test of heavy shell fire. A line is occupied on which the enemy temporarily checked the counter-offensive of the Allies begun in the preceding month of July. The stabilization of such a front was a severe test for inexperienced troops.

PHASE V.—September 4, 1918–September 16, 1918. A turning point in the career of the Division is reached. While it had plodded along steadily in its development as a fighting unit, there was much to be desired. Each part of the organization functioned separately and the proper coordination did not exist. What corresponds to a soul in the human being, is morale in a military unit. Both are sacred and both are priceless. The 77th still lacked her soul. At this juncture General Robert Alexander took command and effected a change little short of the miraculous.

The parts became harmonized; what had been potential became real; the Division attacked and advanced from the Vesle to the Aisne; a feeling of confidence swept through its ranks; the knowledge of might and the will to exercise it properly had sprung into being; the 77th had unconsciously achieved a morale. Kipling's description of "The Ship that Found Itself" best visualizes this rapid transformation in the 77th Division.

PHASE VI.—September 26, 1918-October 15, 1918. A problem is presented for the Division

for which only its rapid development in the preceding phase could properly fit it. Into the Battle of the Argonne Forest, commencing on September 26, 1918, and lasting until October 16, 1918, the 77th Division was flung. During these 20 days, the entire forest was cleared of the enemy, the river Aire flowing along the northern boundary had been crossed, the important towns of Grand-Pre and St. Juvin captured, and the line firmly established north of these towns. It was a feat over which any veteran troops might well feel proud; twice did the Corps Commander officially congratulate the Division Commander upon his magnificent work, and when all was over, the tired troops were grateful for the great good fortune which had given them a General whose powerful personality had literally carried them forward through 22 kilometers of black forests and across a river valley of marsh and mud.

PHASE VII.—November 1, 1918-November 11, 1918. The Division at this stage advanced from the Aire to the Meuse, a distance of 37 kilometers in 10 days. When the hour of 11 on November 11, 1918, checked the advance, and the thunder of countless guns had become silent after four years of ceaseless activity, the left flank of the 77th Division rested on the heights less than 2 kilometers east and southeast of the famous battle ground of Sedan, with their advance out-post across the Meuse on its eastern bank. Official records show no American Division nearer the German frontier than the front line of the 77th Division.

The last gun had been fired and once more peace was to reign throughout the civilized world. The polyglot Division, recruited from all races and creeds, which New York City takes to her bosom and moulds into Americans, had been a contributing factor in the magnificent triumph. There was a characteristic change throughout all ranks. The stamp of a man was on each tired and weather-beaten face, and within the hearts of all there was the proud consciousness that to them had been entrusted a sacred task and in its accomplishment they had acquitted themselves well. The achievements on the battlefields of France by the 77th Division from New York City are set forth in the following pages.

NEW YORK'S OWN

A clerk removed his well-worn hat,
From the rack on the office hall;
An artist laid his brushes by,
And a mason left his maul;
The iceman quit his clanking tongs,
And the mailman ceased his rounds;
While a millionaire's son jacked up his car,
And locked his country grounds.

So Paddy Ryan and Percival Nail
Left side by side for their tough travail;
In every alley-way and street,
The terrible tread of marching feet
Forewarned the Hun, with ominous ring,
That "New York's Own" were marshalling
Their rainbow hosts for battle-tasks.
And when the wide world idly asks,
"Where are the men who did not fail?"
They're Paddy Ryan and Percival Nail!

RESPONSE OF NEW YORK'S OWN

PHASE I

Camp Upton

AS WITH mortals, places "oft have fame thrust upon them." What a rude awakening it must have been to the complacent inhabitants of ante-bellum Yaphank, who had no thought other than gradually to drift into old age within the cloistered precincts of their homes, suddenly to find their town blazoned on every lip and the cynosure of many eyes. When the U. S. Government announced that the training camp for the New York Division of the National Army was to be located at Yaphank, the question universally asked was:

"Where is Yaphank?"

"On Long Island," the worldly replied.

To-day Long Island owes its prominence not to the fact that Yaphank is located within its geographical confines but rather that it is the island upon which Yaphank is situated.

The nascence and evolution of Camp Upton are truly remarkable. Within a month, the seemingly impossible was entered upon and accomplished, the construction of a city capable of housing thirty thousand with the modern conveniences of electricity, metalled roads, and a complete water and sewerage system. A small army of civilian laborers and mechanics successfully combated the fly and mosquito and soon buildings sprang up, not "over night" but in the space of several hours. Each building was constructed in sections and at the sound of a whistle forty or more men with the aid of block and tackle hoisted the sides into place, hammers flew, men scrambled aloft, and the roof was on. Then came the plumbers and electricians and a few hours saw the building lighted and water running in the kitchen ready for occupancy. It was a triumph of efficiency made possible by the modern methods of construction, system and cooperation.

Camp Upton, when completed, assumed the shape of a huge "U" formed by the symmetrical rows of wooden barracks and the main avenues of traffic. In the center of the "U," on the summit of a hill rising high above the rest of the camp, was located Division Headquarters—"monarch of all it surveyed." Headquarters early became known as "The Hill" to the advance guard of officers arriving to begin their duties. Had Bret Harte accompanied that advance guard he might have thought himself in one of the western mining camps which his pen has immortalized.

Alighting from the train he would have met fleets of motor trucks laden with building materials, plowing through the mud trails generously designated as roads by huge signs. Wooden shacks of every description gave the aspect of a boom town. Civilian guards, singularly reminiscent of the old West—lean, bronzed, and gaunt, arrayed in broad-brimmed hats, grey shirts, and corduroy breeches—rode about on decrepit mares superintending the work. They "packed" guns in true Western fashion, as fights and disorders were not uncommon among the thousands of workmen. Everywhere was industry. Carpenters, plumbers, laborers, and engineers were busily occupied in the construction of the Division's future Home.

Early as the officers appeared at camp, they found themselves preceded by that august body, the Military Police, one of whom directed them to "The Hill," where they reported to the Commanding General—J. Franklin Bell. Each officer was assigned to a regiment yet unformed, and for the first time they heard the numbers of the battalions and regiments which were later to gloriously inscribe themselves on the indelible archives of history. There was much questioning as to what the 305th or 306th Infantry was, who was in the 307th or 308th, and who commanded the 304th Field Artillery. At that time all the officers of the Division were quartered in the five or six barracks

View of Camp Upton

then standing. A mess was at once organized and its running assigned to an officer whose only previous experience with dispensing food had been as the host at a dinner party. The mess was but one of the many petty hardships. There was one lone pump at which to wash, shared in common with all the laborers living in the vicinity. The roads were all but impassable and the dust as thick as on a drear desert in the midst of a dry season. A trip across camp after dark was a considerable adventure made interesting by thousands of stumps and the guards of the 15th N. Y. colored regiment, who being indistinguishable from the darkness had you at a considerable disadvantage when they were at the delivering end of a bayonet. The acetylene flares illuminating the various offices and headquarters, and the crowds of laborers shuffling along the roads lent more mining camp atmosphere. In contrast to this, a month later when camp was completed, the wooden barracks, row upon row, every window lighted, resembled a vast flotilla of wooden arks afloat on a dark sea.

A few days at camp under the new army regime taught the officers that although the camp in appearance might have some semblance to a mining camp, the resemblance to a beehive was more striking. This was no place for drones they discovered after the Commanding Officers of the various units had outlined their plans. Classes were immediately organized and the officers put through a rigorous schedule to insure complete familiarity with their duties. Tentative companies formed, messes planned, and a system for outfitting the future personnel formulated. The enthusiasm of the officers was contagious and intense rivalries early developed between the various organizations—an esprit de corps arising which grew and grew, spreading from the officers to the men until a statement that one organization was better than another was certain to evoke a wordy argument. Pride of company gave way to regimental pride when the regiments moved to the areas to which they were assigned.

Shortly after moving, the announcement was made that the first draft increment would arrive at camp on the 10th of September. Officers were detailed to New York City to conduct the men to camp. The remainder of the officers and the non-commissioned officers (who had been assigned to each regiment from the Regular Army) busied themselves preparing for these men. Bed sacks were filled with straw, each bed labelled with a number, the kitchens stocked with food, mess kits

and blankets sorted for issue, and classification cards prepared. Enthusiasm ran high, the officers were as excited as a young girl preparing for her debut.

"Is there plenty of beef?"

"Have the beds been labelled?"

"Who is attending to the classification cards?"

Entirely oblivious of the furore their expected arrival was creating at camp, those who were to have the honor of being the first arrivals at Camp Upton had bid civilian life adieu (many of them "good-bye") and were assembled at the ferries and stations of New York and Brooklyn. Here each increment was received from the draft officials and allotted to trains. Many of the boards carried large, highly expressive signs directing the Kaiser where he might best sojourn. Musical instruments of all sorts were brought along and many hip pockets bulged suspiciously. Midst much bantering to and from the crowd, the trains pulled out accompanied by a voluminous cheer from the assembled relatives and friends. On the train the officers called the roll to see that everyone was present and were given an excellent opportunity to judge the men who were to form the nucleus of the 77th Division. They were a motley crew; some had donned their best suits for the occasion, but the majority wore their oldest clothes—sensibly too, for early Upton paid no regard to clothes. One former Marine appeared in his dress uniform with an Expert Rifleman's Medal on his breast. Every type was represented—the gunman and the gangster, the student and the clerk, the laborer and the loafer, the daily plodder, the lawyer. They could be divided into two large classes—the man of muscle and the man of brain. From the variety of languages spoken one might have imagined himself at the Tower of Babel. These divers types, accustomed to every condition of life, knowing for the most part no master, were to bow down before the military God, *Authority*, and emerge from the melting pot of training, an amalgamated mass of clear-thinking, clean-living men of whom America might well be proud.

Although the men might not have been aware that they were being judged, certain it was the recruits were sizing up the officers and forming their opinions. The average civilian's idea—before the war—of an officer was a brutal, bestial sort of person who gave orders, disobedience of which meant dire punishment for the miscreant. He was harsh, severe, unjust, and unfeeling—a Prussian. How these ideas changed, best may be expressed in the words of one man referring to a group of officers passing down the aisle: "Say, they're regular guys."

As is the way with Long Island trains, they finally bore the contingent to camp, the men were assembled at the station, somehow formed in two ranks and marched off. What an odd procession! Each man carried some sort of a bundle and many wore badges announcing the board from which they came. Proceeding slowly, for the men were unused to marching, they were able to form impressions of each new aspect of camp as it appeared before them. Their thoughts, whether of disappointment or of relief, might be summarized in one terse phrase, "So this is *Yaphank.*" (The popular conception of the camp was at first embodied in the name *Yaphank*, but as more and more soldiers made their influence felt in the metropolis, the euphonious name *Yaphank* was dropped for the military and more dignified appellation—*Camp Upton.*) Arriving at the barracks designated, the men were turned over to the receiving officers who checked each individual, issued him a mess kit and blankets, and assigned him to a numbered bunk where he was instructed to remain as the numbers were the only way of telling who was who.

The first experience with mess dispelled another notion—army "chow" wasn't so bad after all. The men at Upton were well fed and there were very few complaints about the quality or quantity of the food. After mess began the arduous task of collecting each man's history (former occupation, home address, relatives, special ability, languages spoken, etc.), as a guide for assignment to the arm of the service for which he seemed best adapted. Much difficulty was encountered because many men could not speak English and interpreters became popular. For several days the officers were in a quandary because there was one man whose language no one could speak. Finally his English-speaking brother arrived and all was well. A "Who's Who" of Early Upton would probably be the most cosmopolitan compendium ever compiled, containing as it would representatives of every nationality and status of life.

Scarcely anyone slept the first night on account of the new life's novelty. As soon as the men obtained a taste of a hard day's work, little trouble was found in sleeping. The first days of camp

Camp Upton in Winter

were devoted to medical inspections, recording the men at the mustering office, inoculating and vaccinating them against typhoid and diphtheria, with the much-dreaded "needle," and to clearing away the debris surrounding the recently completed barracks. Within a week the recruits were started on the rudiments of drill; military discipline and courtesy were impressed; guard duty was established, and physical exercises began the work of hardening. Then uniforms were issued, and later, rifles. The various regiments with their small quotas were soon operating smoothly. The infantry, equipped with rifles, made splendid progress, arousing the envy of the artillery, who possessed no equipment save picks and shovels and wooden horses on which were taught the fundamentals of equitation and cannoneering. The 302d Engineers, later to win fame abroad, found no difficulty in securing work, and many of the roads and much construction work remain as monuments to their efficiency. The Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments were occupied in ordering, securing and issuing equipment. The Medical Corps was kept busy inoculating. Each arm had its work allotted and it became the task of Division Headquarters to coordinate this work, so the Division operated as a unit. Woe to the officer who ran counter to its orders. "The Hill" became the "Sanctum Sanctorum" and he who was summoned thither emerged a sadder and a wiser man.

The constructive work was not confined to building up individuals. While the task of training progressed, construction kept pace, the barracks were completed, and the auditorium and other places of amusement sprang up. Now one obtained an impression of the vastness of the place, and realizing that there were scores of similar camps throughout the country, was able to visualize the stupendous task of raising and training an effective fighting force. Civilization had altered. Whereas thousands formerly decided the destiny of nations, millions were needed now. And with the change in civilization the camp-followers of yore, the harlot, the beggar, the thief, had disappeared. In their stead rose those praiseworthy institutions which have played such a great part in alleviating the hardships of the soldier—The Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., and other organizations. Nobly supported by the public, they spent lavishly. Y. M. C. A. huts for each regiment, and an auditorium seating three thousand were erected. The Knights of Columbus built a recreation Hall and Chapel. Through the generosity of a group of

Long Island women, luxurious Hostess houses were presented to the officers and men. Later, an Officers' Club, a non-sectarian church, a theater and library were added. With its miles of barracks, its stables and garages, offices, warehouses, railroad station, laundry, filtration plant, huge hospital center, and places of amusement, Camp Upton might well have been the realization of some idealist's Utopian dream.

A visitor to camp in mid-October would have been astonished and impressed by the transformation which had been accomplished in a month's time. O tempora, O mores,—could it be possible that these men marching across the parade ground in almost perfect line, every man in step, were the same men who arrived in camp a month before? Those flushed faces, that erect carriage, squared shoulders, and upright heads—could it be possible that they were the same men? It could be and was possible. That nondescript band which arrived in camp in early September had been converted into soldiers in the course of a month. They spoke for themselves as to the efficiency of the military regime. The precision and facility with which they executed their drills reflected credit upon themselves and their officers. Really just completing the initial stages of army training, they already regarded themselves as veterans. Large batches of new men poured into camp daily and were regarded with disdain by the "veterans," who saw in them a mirror of themselves. Whenever the "rookies" were about the "veterans" saluted punctiliously and added a bit of swagger to their walk. They spoke of K. P.s, chow, reveille, close order, and fatigue with a fluency and nonchalance which bespoke long acquaintance rather than a few weeks. The "rookies" were duly impressed at first, but it was not long before they were fused into the melting pot. Yet for a long time they were compelled to listen to the "veterans' " tales of the "good old days of early Upton."

With companies operating at somewhere near full strength the goal of attainment appeared more clearly on the horizon. Prospective non-commissioned officers came to the fore, and companies vied with each other in correctness of drill and appearance. November saw the camp operating with the facility of an oiled machine. Orders flooded the Company Commanders, keeping them struggling until late hours. Eight hours a day were devoted to drills, given added interest by the presence of British and French instructors who injected a bellicose spirit into the work. In addition to eight hours spent with the troops, officers were compelled to hold classes for non-commissioned officers and to attend lectures in the evenings. They worked from six in the morning until midnight and many who had deemed an officer's life one of ease decided that perhaps the "buck" private was not so badly off after all.

During the early days of camp, Saturday afternoon saw a mad scramble for the first train to New York. The work of the week finished it was the desire of everyone to get away. The antiquated wooden cars en vogue several decades back, capable of accommodating forty people comfortably, carried twice that number inside and out. At first there was no schedule. A schedule would have been superfluous, for a train departed when loaded and arrived in New York sometime during the day. Purchase of theater tickets in advance was considerable of a gamble—you might arrive in time for the matinee, but more likely for the finale of the evening performance. However, with the addition of several thousand new men to camp, the Military Police took hold of the situation, evolving order out of chaos. A repetition of the lamentable accident of September was not to be feared. Gates were erected and only those holding passes could get by the vigilant M. P.s. Trains ran on schedule and the trip to New York became less of a venture. Returning from New York, the trains departed at frequent intervals, a certain percentage of men being permitted on each train. The last train, leaving New York at 2:59 A. M. and arriving at camp in bare time for the passengers to attend reveille, became famous as the "Owl."

The week-end passes not only afforded relaxation to the men after the arduous routine duties of the week, but also gave New York an excellent opportunity to see and judge its sons who had been transformed into soldiers—not nominally but in reality. Those above the draft age who "wished" that they "could be with you boys" regarded the men from Upton with growing envy. With uniforms neatly pressed and shoes shined to the Nth degree, they presented a very creditable appearance, the habits of personal cleanliness speaking for their training. They spoke of civilians with contempt and eagerly recounted their experiences to their proud families. They were in evidence everywhere, eliciting praises from proud Gotham. Especially noticeable were the newly appointed non-commissioned officers, who swaggered about the city with a great swinging of arms, the better

The 77th Ready for Overseas Service

to show off their new chevrons. One couldn't blame them for the pardonable pride they exhibited when first introduced as Sergeant or Corporal. The non-commissioned officers, always the mainstay of every army, surely proved their worth in the 77th Division, a few months later.

With just as much pride as the newly appointed non-commissioned officers, but perhaps a trifle more self-conscious, the officers from the Second Training Camps arrived at Upton to complete the quota of officers needed to fill up the regiments. Their initiation to camp was not under the most favorable circumstances, for December brought snow and literally transformed the camp into a sea of mud. Despite the setback to the training on account of the inclement weather, drills were carried on when possible supplemented by lectures and problems indoors.

The Artillery was occupied with its newly acquired horses. The Quartermasters worked overtime supplying much needed winter clothing and fuel. When transportation was lacking the men, themselves, cut the wood from the abundance of timber surrounding the camp and drew the coal wagons by hand. The Engineers, engaged in constructing a trench system, and a two hundred target rifle range, had a taste of what a winter in the trenches might be like. The Medical Department began to come into its own. Not content with having inoculated everyone in camp four or five times, they conducted sanitary inspections of the barracks, which for minuteness made a company officer inspecting a rifle appear a mere novice. If only those medicos left behind in the states could have witnessed sanitary conditions at the front. Shades of Hippocrates!

December brought a slight relaxation in the intensiveness of the training. The Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. C. A. furnished nightly entertainment, either moving pictures or local talent, and men of national prominence drew large audiences to the auditorium. The regimental bands were rounding into shape and gave very creditable concerts after drill hours. Every week end brought thousands of friends and relatives to visit the soldiers. They arrived by train, in automobiles, and even in trucks, bringing with them good cheer and numerous gifts. The men saw to it that the visitors enjoyed a full day. There was always a sight-seeing tour, including a view from the observation tower on Headquarters Hill. The various places of interest were pointed out, and the technical side of military life was explained. Each company generally held a dance in its barracks, and the sabbath was desecrated by lively ragtime airs. With the weekly influx of visitors and the attendant good times, a week-end at camp was far from being a punishment. With the advent of the holidays, the entire camp was granted half-leave for Christmas, and half for New Year. A huge thirty-foot Christmas tree resplendent with colored electric lights was erected on "The Hill" and gifts were distributed by the Red Cross to those who remained in camp.

As an antidote for the holidays, work was speeded up in January. The rifle range completed,

the men were initiated into the mysteries of the rifle. Every day saw the range crowded and despite adverse conditions of mud and cold, the majority made surprisingly good scores. The firing was done from trenches in the standing, kneeling, and prone positions, at stationary and disappearing targets and the men soon learned not to flinch and how best to get off ten to fifteen shots a minute with the maximum effect. Here were learned the lessons which were put to such excellent advantage months later in actual combat. The results confirmed the late Colonel Roosevelt's statement that the American youth is a born shot. The artillery, proud of its possession of a battery of three-inch guns, blazed away on the 3,000 yard range "somewhere in the wilderness" surrounding camp. Manœuvers were held daily, and mimic battles waged in the new trench system which the Engineers had constructed. Some days it seemed like real warfare, with the huge tank, brought from England, lumbering over "No-Man's Land," machine guns in emplacements, and the infantry going "over-the-top," their bayonets flashing in the winter sun. The men began to realize what modern warfare meant and talked intelligently of "zero hour," "parapets," "communication trenches," and other technical terms which a few months previous were as a closed book.

February brought no let-up in the work but more lassitude was permitted for recreation. Each organization was allowed to hold a theater party in New York and the 308th Infantry scored a triumph with a parade down Fifth Ave. on the fourth of February, preceded by a show and a presentation of colors at the New York Hippodrome. This regiment was the first National Army unit to receive its colors and to parade before the people of New York. On Washington's Birthday the entire Division paraded before assembled Gotham. A light snow fell which, alighting on the drab uniforms, formed a striking contrast to the healthy faces of the men. The precision and unison with which the Division marched called for cheer upon cheer from the thousands gathered along the route of march. At the Public Library the Division was reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy. What a glow of pride the men felt as they realized that they were no longer spectators but the actual participants in the great war game in which they were to play such a stellar role. New York, generally so sparing with its praise, gave way to unbounded enthusiasm which seemed to be a unanimous sanction of the manner in which its sons had been transformed. What a contrast to the motley bands which had left for camp the previous September. Washington's Birthday marks the day when New York realized that the 77th Division had risen to the side of its sister division, the 27th, but while the latter organization was mothered by the State, the 77th was New York City's own, and from that day hence the Division has proudly borne the title of "New York's Own."

With the advent of blustery March came ever increasing and persistent rumors of sailing for France. And there was evidence in abundance to bear out the usually fickle Dame Rumor—equipment of every sort began to arrive in unprecedented quantities. Each piece had to be stamped and stenciled with the name and mumber of the organization to which it belonged. It was an easy task to obtain a superfluity of eager volunteers to speed the work of preparation. Soon the neat, orderly barracks of the past assumed the aspect of warehouses. Boxes were constructed and piled along the walls, each bearing besides the name of the organization and the speculative destination—A. E. F., the new Division insignia, the Statue of Liberty. There was row upon row of clothing assorted into sizes, revolvers, tents, saddles, harness, canteens, belts, and the thousand and one accoutrements which are necessary adjuncts to the fighting man. It was universally conceded that Uncle Sam was generous—there had been plenty of work, an abundance of drill, sufficient food and now there seemed to be a superabundance of equipment. The Government was generous to its enlisted personnel, but to the officers—no. They received a forbidding list of necessities which they themselves were compelled to purchase and many a bank account was taxed to the limit and many a note taken for those "necessities" later to be thrown away or uselessly stored in some warehouse in France.

After the middle of the month everyone realized that the day of departure was imminent and the joyous days of Upton were soon to fade into memories. Major-General Bell was relieved from command on account of physical disability shortly after his return from France and he was succeeded by Brigadier-General Evan M. Johnson, up to this time the Commander of the 154th Infantry Brigade. Carrying out the liberal policy of his predecessor, General Johnson granted passes to everyone desiring to visit their families. Tearful relatives and friends flooded camp for a farewell talk with their soldier boy, only to be told by that person, in very confident and calm tones,

not at all indicative of the emotions that were surging within him, that the Division would not leave for *months*. They were comforted and went away appeased—which was best. But the soldier knew, and to cover the sadness he felt at the proximity of parting from his loved ones gave way to his pent-up emotions by riotous parades, bonfires, and a great banging of kitchen utensils. Everyone joined in the celebrations with a vim which was indicative of the spirit in which the Division later went up against and so ably helped to defeat the Boche.

PHASE II

Training in France

INFANTRY

FOR weeks rumors ran rampant. The Division was to sail on the 10th; on the 16th; it was not to sail at all. The 10th came and went, as did the 16th, and the men were fast becoming disgusted, referring to themselves as a depot division, when in the early morning of March 27, Camp Upton awoke to the blare of spirited music and saw the first contingent march out of camp for foreign service. How proud they were, how well they marched, how serious their faces. Those left behind experienced a peculiar chill, and many a manly tear was brushed aside.

The following two weeks saw busy Camp Upton transformed into a deserted village—the 77th had left. Although the departure of the Division had been kept secret, New York seemed to know intuitively that *her* Division was on its way. The office buildings were alive with waving handkerchiefs and thousands of whistles sounded their blatant greetings. The boat proceeded slowly, almost reluctantly, it seemed; the faces in the windows blurred and the Statue of Liberty was left behind. What could be a more fortuitous omen than the Division's own emblem smiling a "bon chance" as the Division sailed out to sea during the latter days of March and the first of April. Those days marked the beginning of a series of adventures, interesting, humorous, tragic, for which the doughboy says, "he'd not take a million, nor give a nickel to repeat."

The First Contingent Embarked for Foreign Service

In two days the rolling of the boat had ceased to be a novelty, and those more vivid imaginations who were complaining of the roughness of the sea awoke to find themselves in calm Halifax harbor. During the day, the remainder of the convoy arrived, and shortly before sunset, nine ships in line steamed out of the harbor led by a United States cruiser. A never-to-be-forgotten sight—the quaint city of Halifax partly razed by the explosion of a few months previous and the vessels at anchor forming a lane through which the convoy passed. Abreast of a British battleship a band struck up "Over There" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Further along a United States Marine band burst into "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" with characteristic Yankee vim. The faces of the men were flushed and a new light gleamed in their eyes, for they had found pride—pride of country and of self.

The voyage from Halifax to England was uneventful. The food and quarters were not all that was to be desired, but the Division had been paid just before embarking, and an American soldier with money is daunted by nothing. There existed a proper awe of the German submarine, but as is generally the case, anticipation exceeded realization and submarines were rare. They accomplished nothing save to serve as a diversion to an otherwise monotonous trip. Fourteen days on water is a long time, and the shores of Ireland were a welcome relief. The sons of Erin were much in evidence the morning Ireland was sighted, and loud in praise of their former home. Two hours later the cliffs of Wales loomed up, the guardian destroyers dropped off, and anchor was lowered in Liverpool harbor. True to form, an English mist obscured most of the landscape, but the neat, symmetrical rows of dwellings and the vivid green lawns were visible.

Morning found the Division on foreign soil. What a relief to stamp upon good old terra firma again! The precious barrack-bags being unloaded, companies were formed and marched off to waiting trains.

"Gawd blimme but these bloomin' Yanks can march," an admiring cockney sang out, unconsciously furnishing a blunt tribute to their training. The sight of the English compartment trains evoked many humorous remarks, but the humor ceased when the men found the compartments heatless and lightless. Whither were they bound? The Colonel's orderly was positive that it was Scotland, for hadn't he heard——? The General's cook was equally emphatic that it would be Winchester, and the word of one who ministers to the gastronomic wants of a General should be given some weight. Dame Rumor was as usual at work. Rumors were given birth behind the locomotive and flew through the various cars. The possibilities were weighed pro and con, and the consensus seemed to be that the Division would remain in England for several weeks' training. As events unfolded, the only acquaintance with England was obtained by fleeting glances from a fast-moving train on a rapidly darkening day.

During the wee sma' hours the train pulled into darkened Dover, and the pound of marching feet on the hard pavement had a sepulchral ring. From the appearance of the low rambling houses silhouetted against the sky and the narrow crooked streets, one almost expected to see Oliver Twist saunter out of a doorway and bid the Division welcome. Out of the town the route led to a barracks where the men were quartered for the night. The sun shone brightly the next day, and the panorama of the picturesque city and harbor lying beneath the chalk cliffs gladdened the heart. The rumors of yesterday were thrown into the discard, and singing joyously the men boarded the speedy little craft which was to carry them across the Channel. The famous Channel was every bit as rough as reputed, but the roughness was forgotten in the eagerness to catch a first glimpse of France. Soon the sandy shores of Calais came into view—the red-tiled roofs, the sparkling sand, and the verdant water forming a delightful picture. "Sunny France" was the thought in every mind.

The Division was in France at last, gazing in awe at the multi-colored uniforms which predominated. Every Allied nationality was represented, French, Scotch, Belgian, English, Moroccan, Canadian, Algerian, Australian, Italian, Serbian, New Zealand; even the Chinese coolies who work behind the lines wore a heterogeneous sort of uniform. The men of the Division were just as much objects of interest, for very few American soldiers had been in the north of France. Marching from the dock through the city, it became apparent that this was part of the theater of war, though far from the firing line. The square was obstructed by the ruins of several buildings which had been bombed by Boche aviators a few nights before. First impressions are lasting, and although the Division subsequently has been bombed times innumerable, and has been in town after town where Boche airmen "have divided their old iron among the populace," the sight of those destroyed buildings will remain paramount. Here at last was war—destruction of property and life. Here, three thousand miles from home, men, many of whom had never wandered more than five kilometers from Broadway and 42d Street, in the next half year were to make history which even posterity cannot efface.

The joyous news was passed that the Division was to go to a *Rest Camp* on the outskirts of Calais. After fourteen days at sea and a brief experience with English Hooverism, the prospect of a sojourn at a *Rest Camp* loomed large. So to the *Rest Camp* the Division hiked, but not to rest. No sooner were the packs unslung than companies were formed and marched back to Calais, where the treasured Springfield rifles were turned in, British Enfields being issued in exchange.

"Why Enfields?" was the question on every side.

"The Boche has broken through, and the 77th is to fill the gap," was Rumor's answer.

The rifles exchanged, the blue barrack-bags, containing two complete outfits per man, were next turned in, much to the disgust of the various supply sergeants who had spent weeks of painstaking effort in issuing their contents. Back to the *Rest Camp* for ten minutes' rest, followed by a hike of eight long kilos to draw gas masks and helmets; eight longer kilos back to camp; an overcrowded mess; then to bed on a hard board floor, but not to sleep—for it was a beautiful moonlight night, and the Boche aviators took advantage of it to bomb the town. Moral: If you desire to rest avoid all *Rest Camps!!*

From Calais the Division entrained for the vicinity of Eperlecques (Pas-de-Calais), where it assembled about May 6, 1918, for a month's intensive training under the direction of the British 39th Division. Major-General George B. Duncan at this time assumed command of the 77th Division, relieving Brigadier-General Evan Johnson, who resumed his former command of the 154th Infantry Brigade. Equipped with British material, further training of the Division was soon in operation. Light Douglass motorcycles sped from Eperlecques to the various Regimental Headquarters. Officers who had never ridden before learned after considerable difficulty to post on English saddles, while those to whom equestrian feats were second nature came into their own. Newly painted limbers, glittering with the Division insignia, made their daily trip to the ration dumps, and the staff cars made their rounds of inspection. Although busily preparing for war, war seemed very remote. Indeed, were it not for the distant booming of the heavies, night and day, as reminders that hostilities were in progress, one might easily have imagined himself in the environs of peace. These guns were in the vicinity of Ypres and Kemmel Hill; the names alone were aweing at the time, and the noise of the cannonading conjured up visions which were later either dispelled or realized. Another and very material reminder of war were the nightly visits of the German aviators. They must have known that America's First National Army Division was in France, and realizing what a potential menace it was, attempted to cripple it by dropping a bomb on Division Headquarters, with a result that the first eight casualties from enemy fire were inflicted.

In Billets

The Division being under the tutelage of the British, certain American methods with which all were familiar were abandoned for British methods. "*In two ranks, fall in,*" "'*Shun,*" "*Smartly,*" "*On the Double,*" were strange phrases to which was soon added a new one, "*Fed Up.*" It was difficult to become accustomed to the new order and many an argument arose between the "bloomin' Yanks" and the veteran British N. C. O.'s over the relative merit of the two armies. In the main, differences were generously smothered, and the men absorbed British bayonet drill and British combat methods. It was a bit more difficult to absorb the British ration. Tea and jam for breakfast; jam, tea and meat for dinner; and jam, tea and cheese for supper drew a thriving business to the local estaminets. With the aid of pocket dictionaries and ingenious gestures the madame was made to understand that the famished soldier desired beaucoup oeufs, pommes-de-terre, and vin-rouge. At once the laws of economics were reversed, prices no longer depended on demand and supply, but rose steadily with the knowledge that the soldat Americain received the fabulous sum of $1.10 per diem. C'est la guerre.

The practical side of warfare was taught on the drill field and on manœuvers, but those little sidelights which bring the "buck" private into his own were gleaned at mess and after hours from the British officers and men who had participated in the "big shows" for the past four years. Nothing delighted the British N. C. O. more than to recount his part in the "bloody" war. Never

were such harrowing tales told and never was there a more skeptical audience. Soon the officers and the non-commissioned officers of the Division received an opportunity to see for themselves those things about which they had heard and read. Orders were received to send small groups of officers and non-commissioned officers on trips to the front—"Cook's Tours." They went, saw and returned, and were greeted with a volley of questions sufficient to tax the resources of a Field Marshal. These nascent veterans seemed to have been most impressed by the vast amount of shelling. Used as they were to American sports and games, they were full of admiration for their British cousins who regarded war as a huge sport and went to it like big game hunters. With gas, too, of whose deadly effect they had been warned for months previous, they were duly impressed, and took a new and almost maternal interest in their gas masks. One thing more, no matter how hot the battle, or how adverse the conditions, the war must not be permitted to interfere with daily tea at four. To miss tea would be little short of sacrilege, and one who did not demand his tea must surely be just over from "Blighty." After listening to the various accounts of those of their number who had been there, the men decided that the "bloody war" was not so bad after all—right-o.

Absorbing British Bayonet Drill

Toward the middle of May a rumor gained credence that the Division was to go into the line. Great was the discussion thereon. "Good-bye, Girls, I'm Through" and "I Want To Go Home" regained popularity. Contrary to experience, an order substantiated the rumor—the Division *was* going into the trenches. Farewell letters were written, packs made up, limbers loaded with rations and ammunition; motorcycle messengers arrived in the dead of the night; staff cars flew from town to town; the time of departure was fixed, and the 153d Brigade was on its way. The 154th followed a few days later. The long, weary hike to the trenches was counteracted by spirited singing, and the "au revoirs" of the peasants along the route of march. Late afternoon saw the Brigade in the trenches, and Division Headquarters established in an old castle. But instead of a devastated "No Man's Land" crops flourished and complacent peasants went their unmolested way in front of the trenches—King George's trenches twenty kilos from the firing line, and on a manœuver instead of opposed to the Boche.

A Regimental Headquarters Established at Watten

The men may or may not have been disappointed at the turn of events. At any rate they carried out their part as though they were really under the eyes of Boche observers, and under a rain of shot and shell. For three days the Division attacked an imaginary enemy; was driven back and counterattacked; patrols were sent out which encountered nothing more hostile than a frightened calf; reliefs were posted and "stand-to" observed; kitchens were lost but there were eggs in abundance; altogether it was a *bon* war while it lasted. The sole casualty was an unthinking lieutenant who spread out his bedding roll near a picket line, and after a hard day went wearily to sleep. Dreaming of a gas attack he awoke to find himself hurtling through the air and landed ten feet away with his bedding all piled on top of him. One of the horses had broken away from the picket line and its halter chain caught in the lieutenant's bedding roll, upsetting him. The mimic war proceeded, despite the casualty. British

and American staff officers advised and criticised, bugle sounded, and the Battle of Watten was at an end.

Given several days to recuperate, the 154th Brigade under Brigadier-General Johnson entrained for the area back of Arras to act as reserve for the British 2d and 42d Divisions. Although the stay there was unexciting, not so the trip en route. Simultaneously with the arrival of the train at Doullens, the Boche airmen came over in force. The trains were halted and the train crew executed a hasty retreat to dugouts, leaving the Brigade helpless in the cars. It did not take long to realize that this was the real thing. The drone of the hostile planes overhead could be plainly heard as they circled about apparently trying to locate the trains. Searchlights played across the sky, the planes being brilliantly illuminated as they crossed the paths of light. Machine guns fired from all sides with that unmistakable "tack-tack-tack"; "archies," or anti-aircraft guns, barked and bombs exploded with terrific reports, altogether too near and too frequently. This was the first experience in a concentrated air-raid and was long to be remembered. It lasted for over an hour and ceased as suddenly as it began. All became quiet and the trip was resumed.

The Mimic War Proceeded

The sojourn back of Arras included further training made interesting by the fact that the Division was in reserve. "Jerry" furnished diversion in the way of that absorbing pastime which the official communiques refer to as "searching the back areas." The German long-range guns shelled more or less at random, and the Boche aviators came over nightly. A night's sleep was impossible, and a new French word, "abri," was added to the vocabulary. This meant "dugout."

At last, after weeks of hoping and endless rumors, the 153d Brigade had completed its training in the north of France and entrained the same date as the 154th. The 152d Artillery Brigade, which had been training at Camp Souge in southern France, a little later sped northward to rejoin the Division. The men made the most of the now famous *Hommes-40-Chevaux 8*, as comfort was of little import compared to a real American sector. No more marmalade and tea. No more "In two ranks, fall in!" Cheery-O! They were on their way to good old Yankee beef, bread and cigarettes, American Y. M. C. A.'s, American methods, and—*American Comrades.* At every station they were greeted by Frenchwomen with flowers, hot drinks and cheerful well-wishes. The middle of July found the entire Division had assembled together for the first time since it had arrived in France, and had taken over a sector in Lorraine from the Rainbow Division.

A Typical Billet

The Big Hull of the Leviathan Loomed Far Out in the Stream

PHASE II

Training in France

ARTILLERY

THE infantry when it moved from Camp Upton during the first weeks of April left behind it a great camp area and a despondent brigade of artillery. A few days before leaving and even on the day of departure requests for men by hundreds were received at artillery headquarters to complete infantry units.

Infantry, engineers and machine-gunners had gone and yet no orders came for the artillery. The emptiness of the streets and the desertion of the barracks on the days following were no consolation for those who felt that the war would surely be finished before they arrived overseas.

Then as suddenly as had been the depletion came new arrivals, big sandy raw-boned men from the west and northwest. The atmosphere became more cheerful as shipments of equipment marked, "*Rush, for 152d Brigade Field Artillery*" began to arrive and dejection gave way to suppressed excitement.

On Sunday night, April 21st, two regiments, the 304th Field Artillery, the 306th Field Artillery, and Brigade Headquarters followed the night march of the infantry over muddy roads to a darkened station. By daylight all trains were moving. The 305th Field Artillery and the 302d Trench Mortar Battery took other boats some days later. By early forenoon, ferries from Brooklyn were taking the last of the departing troops around the Battery and across to the great German piers.

New York looked magnificent that day. The clean salt air and the brilliancy of the lower city were contagious. As one boat load after another passed under Brooklyn Bridge, the men gave a big spontaneous cheer that swelled out over the water and echoed like a gun at sea. The big hull of the Leviathan, which was to carry the two regiments and other troops overseas on this trip, finally loomed far out in the stream beyond its fellows.

All that day and part of the next, troops were filed in through the troop gangway. It seemed to be an endless chain which the ship devoured. Uniformed women of the Red Cross worked incessantly along this line giving out sandwiches, doughnuts and cigarettes. When aboard the men were sent at once to their sleeping quarters.

The bunks were of canvas set in iron frames. They extended tier on tier, for the most part on lower decks, but some were located in salons that had previously been stripped of any pretense of finery. On this trip, the Leviathan carried fifteen thousand souls, ten thousand of whom were soldiers and the balance the crew and naval replacements for the European fleet.

That night Manhattan Island, across the Hudson, as seen from the deck of the Leviathan seemed strangely distant and detached. Its beauty was visionary and far off. The low wharves were shrouded and shadowy under their bluish arc-light glare. Many arcs hung about the sides of the Leviathan and searchlights played on it from either neighboring dock.

On Wednesday, April 24th, some time between midnight and dawn this great ship nosed out and departed. Not a light was showing. Within each door that led to the decks, guards were posted, and only a few bluejackets strolled casually about.

The next few days were without incident. Schedules were arranged for physical exercise and for daily inspection. The health of the men was carefully guarded while they were living under these crowded conditions. Daily abandon ship drills were held and it became customary to hear the shrill startling call of the ship's bugler sounded at double time.

The sixth day out, five torpedo-boat destroyers steamed alongside as escort. These lively

little sea-dogs circled and cavorted about as if teasing their big charge. The Leviathan traveled free from the usual convoy as she raced along her zigzag course, depending more on her speed than her armament.

On the morning of May 2d, the harbor of Brest was reached. The old citadel and the city itself were both beautiful from the water-front. High over the town, which sloped upward as it extended inland, was a big observation balloon.

The ship took a position off shore near the other camouflaged steamers and French gunboats. After a wait of several hours a cutter bringing French Naval officers came up and following was a hospital boat. This was the first visit the big German prize had made in French waters.

British lighters in the early afternoon took the troops ashore by regiment. The Britishers had certain conceptions of loading men that would have put to shame a subway guard on the Bronx Express. The bands were there and played artillery airs. Everyone was in high spirits. On landing, the men climbed up the stone quay and formed in the railroad yards.

This was really the theater of war. The big sausage balloon that swayed on its cable high above the city had some vague connection with the front; just what the relation was no one could exactly ascertain. Many trucks were about, some of which carried healthy-looking German prisoners. The prisoners were loading flour under the direction of an antiquated French guard who strode about with fixed bayonet. He was as lean as his charges were fat.

The troops moved out quickly, and soon the columns were winding their way through the narrow streets and upward to the higher country. The march was a matter of only a few kilometers, but because of the recent confinement aboardship, it was harder than a normal march of three times the distance.

PONTENAZIAN BARRACKS

The first regiment that passed through the big stone port of Pontenazian Barracks was the 304th Field Artillery, led by Colonel Raymond W. Briggs. The 306th Field Artillery followed immediately, led by Colonel L. S. Miller.

Pontenazian is an old Napoleonic garrison whose past dates vaguely back to its occupancy as a monastery, and at one time as a prison. It is a great parade ground on one side of which is a line of low stone barracks. A street of khaki tents stood along an adjoining side, evidence of the presence of American troops. The place was not without attraction. Little fruit trees blossomed within the high stone walls, and the quaint old barracks were weathered old relics of an earlier age. These buildings were damp and gloomy inside. On rainy nights more than one buck private remarked on the beauty of the place as he dented a stone wall in a vain attempt to land a misshapen shoe on one of the big rats that browsed about the place. It was rumored that Napoleon's ghost clad in khaki walked about at night.

The first days here were devoted to drills and athletics. No officers or men were permitted in Brest except on official business, but the batteries were occasionally marched out through the country. These sight-seeing marches frequently led quite near the city. The Bretons in their quaint and immaculate dress, and the farms and homes of these interesting people, were incidents of these trips. Small boys as always took great interest in these big soldiers. Some favored youngster would be permitted to carry a soldier's rifle, and would proudly stride along trying to keep pace under the added weight.

The children did not ask for money but incessantly begged, "Avez vous un cigarette," which soon changed to the English, "Cigarette for papa," emphasized with outstretched hand.

The 305th Field Artillery and 302d Trench Mortar Battery reached Brest, Saturday, May 4th, on the Von Steuben and a Northern Pacific mail boat converted. They did not debark until Monday, May 6th, at which time the other regiments were preparing to entrain for "somewhere."

This first railroad trip in France, the first of the "somewhere" trips, unfolded itself on the map after two days into a coastal trip down through Nantes, La Rochelle and Bordeaux. These big army centers were at that time in process of development. There was much speculation as to the next destination. When the regulation trains of 51 cars pulled in and it was seen that practically everyone would ride "3me classe" those who had expected box cars were agreeably surprised.

Equipment, men and corned willie were piled aboard in short time, and the small engine (then

and there dubbed "peanut roaster") gave a shrill toot and began to move. The French conductors wore little flat peaked caps and black coats that looked like Prince Alberts gone shabby. Everyone who had a map of France began to brush up on his geography.

The first of the trains passed through Bordeaux on the evening of the second day and the troops detrained twelve miles beyond at Bonneau, the rail-head for Souge, to which troops, guns and supplies were shipped for Camp de Souge.

CAMP DE SOUGE

Camp de Souge to the incoming artillerymen was like entering a circus, "The greatest show on earth." The main entrance was an elaborate archway on which was surmounted a crowing chanticleer. Flanking this were the booths and shows of a minor Coney Island; a show at which the performers of the big show inside became the audience. After drill hours the little rows of cafes and stands swarmed with soldiers. Cheese, fruits, nuts, silk creations, pipes and vin-rouge were sold to the "bon Americaine." Flaring pictures of American movie stars were posted about and below them was the caption in French.

Within the gate was a long street of barracks extending back from the gate as far as the eye could see. Near the gate stood the small camp hospital and a set of barracks which became the quarters of the Brigade Commander, General Rees, and the officers of the three regiments. Schools were at the opposite end of camp. In this way everyone had an equal chance of getting to class on time, except the favored few who rode in automobiles.

Pine trees shaded this end of camp. A few scrubby trees were scattered down the line of the men's quarters, and batteries vied with their neighbors in decorating the plots around these trees.

Out on the main street, beyond the point where any pretension to neatness was made, stood the prisoners-of-war cage and the Coolie camp. Here among the brush and sand was the great clown department of this circus. The Coolies when the brigade arrived in camp seemed merely Chinamen who stole other people's clothes, and with whom it was possible to make strange deals for worthless trinkets. Later they became the chief source of amusement in camp. It was not an uncommon sight to see one of these men, with a shovel in one hand, an umbrella in the other, trying to make a half-hour's job last all day. It became a saying around camp that they got more rest out of a shovel than a soldier gets out of a feather bed. They wore all manner of dress, acquired from French soldiers, Americans and the Far East. Several of the Coolies had hand-made box fiddles which they would stroke with a rude bow while mooning along the camp streets.

They Were the Chief Source of Amusement of the Camp

The first days of rest soon passed and the brigade, officers and men, plunged into training and into intimate contact with the sands of Souge. French 75's were on hand and the officers of the "75" regiments began their course by forming into gun squads and doing the work of gun crews. The French equivalent to good old American nomenclature was learned. A materiel expert pointed out in principle the secret of the 75's recoil system; the exact construction of which is a carefully guarded secret even to French officers.

The men shortly began their gun drills and other artillery instruction under their very much over-worked battery officers, who at the same time were completing their own instruction in these subjects. The camp swarmed with industry. Wireless men put up portable field sets, seemingly under the parentage of the high camp set. Telephone men laid and wound up again miles of field telephone lines, and established dugout centrals. Teams of men with blinker lights got out opposite one another and balefully winked out messages sometimes unprintable and of an eloquence not in keeping with the difficulties of learning.

Of all these specialists the panel men were most nimble. With big white panels similar to

bed sheets they jigged a war dance, each trick of which ended with a low salaam disclosing a new white hieroglyphic marvelously spread out on the ground before them.

All this contagious energy affected the Coolies not one whit. The only time they moved faster than a shuffling walk was when aboard one of the many trucks that whizzed through camp. Then it was the delight of the driver not to let them off, but to speed up while a very much frightened Chinese flapped from the tail-gate like an old shirt blown by the wind. The Coolies showed greatest excitement when they fought and scratched and screamed for a place in a truck. They scrambled aboard from all directions like Malay pirates boarding a prize, all screaming and pushing for favored places.

Quite different from their Coolie neighbors were the suave little Anamites, French Territorials, who guarded the prisoners. These yellow men wore the Chasseurs' cap and carried their rifle with the ease of long practice.

The 306th was not as favored as the light regiments. No "155" howitzers were available for them. No horses had arrived for anyone. The officers spent long hours out on a miniature field in an exalted sort of terrain board exercise, computing the technical data required to land shots on the houses, woods and hills represented in miniature. The gun crews had drills, and developed into what they later dubbed "bed-post artillery." They found that by aligning two cots in proper relation to one another and placing a log across one, it was possible to conduct a gun drill.

The firing of the 75's commenced two weeks after the preliminary training. Officers had learned the firing methods of position warfare, and now knew in computing firing data that even barometic pressure and temperature of the powder must be considered. These and other computations were worked out in the lecture rooms. Officers were taught to sense shots and adjust fire indoors on terrain boards over which a dexterous instructor belabored with a little wire scale that, when held properly, displayed small black or white pills representing shell or shrapnel bursts.

The range was as flat as a table top. From one of the stilt-like observatories that were located at intervals around half of its circumference it seemed to stretch for miles, a morass of swamp and underbrush broken by several raised roads. In the center of the range was an old stone building and a small clump of trees. The ruins of this gave up a yellow dust whenever a direct hit was registered on it. Beyond 1,500 meters were many trench parapets of diagonal, triangular and square pattern. A few trees in isolated loneliness stood out against the sky line. At 5,000 and 6,000 meters stood a few lone barns, practically intact.

Close up to the range grew a dense pine forest. On several hot dry days, brush caught fire from bursting shell, and twice the entire brigade fought the fire.

Daily from seven until noon the long line of batteries pounded out ammunition at a lavish rate. The gun crews gained in proficiency; the officers mastered the increasingly complex firing problems; and the Ammunition Train which had been drilling and learning about motor transport got practical work in supplying ammunition. The trench mortar battery had a separate range off to one side that was as desolate as No Man's Land. From a dug-in position in which the crews served the pieces like moles, these big mortars sent forth a projectile that when landing shook the earth.

The great day finally came when the 306th got their guns. The big lumbering howitzers bowled into camp behind trucks, Saturday afternoon, June 8th. Monday morning, a hot drill competition began. Wednesday morning, this regiment began its belated firing schedule, two days after they first handled the weapon. This achievement developed a spirit that later enabled the regiment to score a reputation for accurate firing at the front, hard to excel.

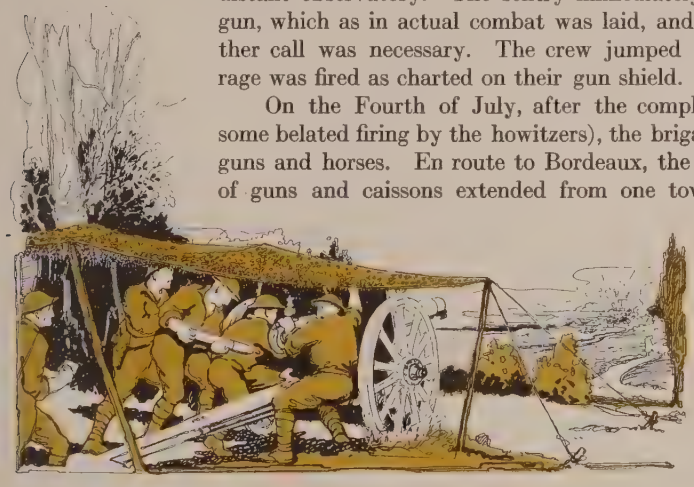
Horses did not begin to arrive until May 28th, and then began a vital part of the training of field artillerymen. The training of drivers is a slow process. Bright men may quickly learn the rudiments of gunnery, but the care and proper handling of horses comes only with time. The 304th and 306th had been organized as motor regiments and in consequence only a few Western replacements had any knowledge of horses. Taxi drivers must now become horsemen. Perhaps the French horses did not know New York English—perhaps New York men did not know chevaux French; certainly at times the two did not co-ordinate. More than one man got kicked for his solicitations or, when mounted, slipped, clawing the air, to the sands of Souge.

Evidences were in the air of a rushed completion of the course. Other brigades were billeted

in nearby towns. Troops had been coming to France more rapidly than training camps could accommodate them. Plans were under way for a big barrage in which every gun in the brigade would fire at once.

It happened at one-thirty, on a perfect afternoon. All 75's had taken position along the edge of the range. The howitzers were near a town in the rear. A trench line had been laid out in white strips of muslin. The barrage started in full force after twenty seconds, and evenly spaced bursts could be seen along the entire objective. Then overhead, sliding through the air with a sound like cloth being slowly ripped, came the 155's. The points that were designated as communication trenches were being reduced. The thing, the whole thing, was seen to be no longer playing on the same spot, but slowly becoming more distant. The fire of the heavies was lifted to more distant targets. Within a half-hour, the boiling had become a simmer and ceased. The brigade's first barrage was a success.

Later came the night firing. Batteries were placed in position at dusk, and as night came on, the gun crews slept, leaving only the guards over the guns. At an unknown hour, the enemy would attack. It was after midnight when the signal for the barrage came, a flash from a distant observatory. The sentry immediately placed the first round in the gun, which as in actual combat was laid, and pulled the lanyard. No further call was necessary. The crew jumped to their positions and the barrage was fired as charted on their gun shield.

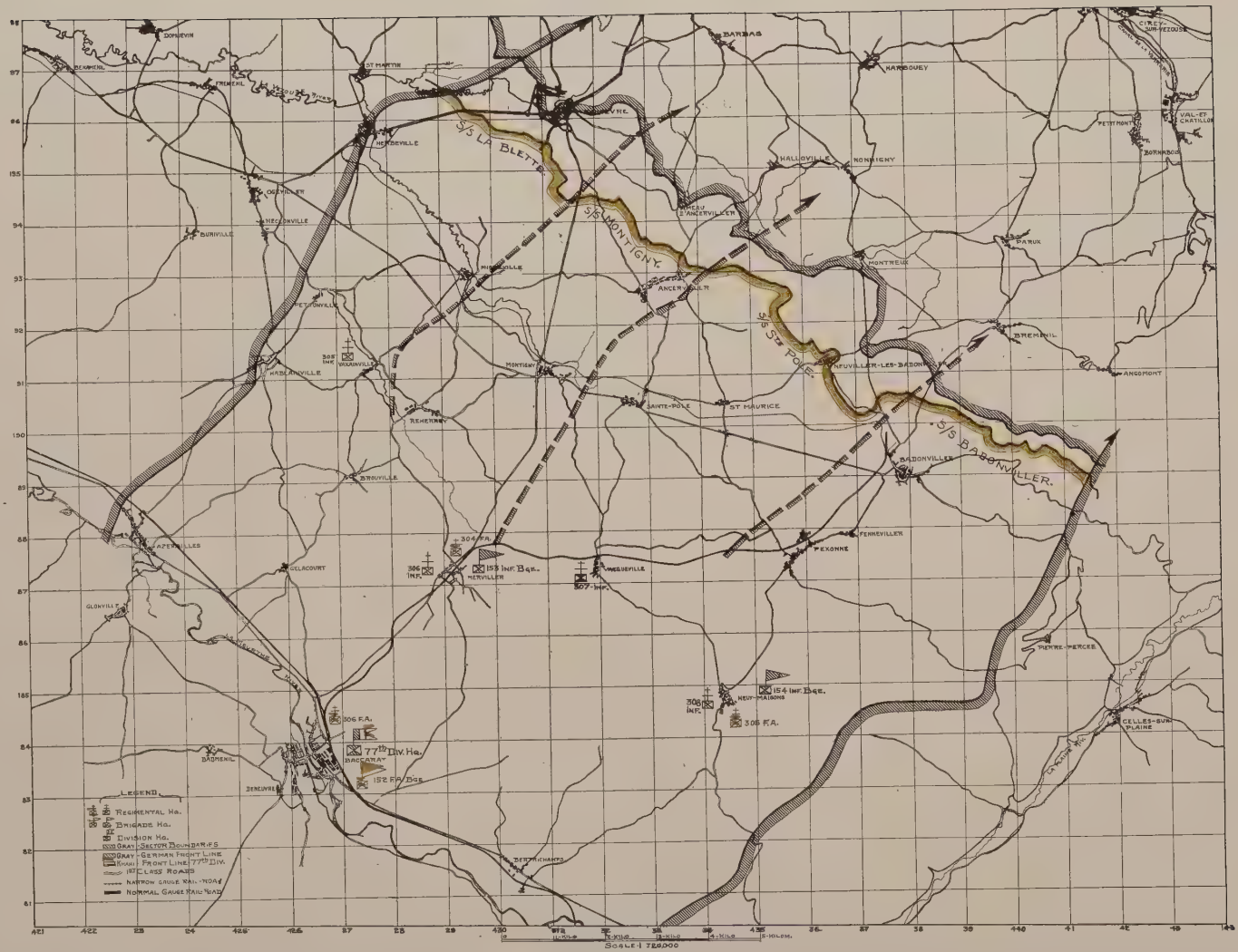


The First Barrage of the 152d Brigade Field Artillery

On the Fourth of July, after the completion of the course (except for some belated firing by the howitzers), the brigade paraded in Bordeaux with guns and horses. En route to Bordeaux, the long rumbling, clanking column of guns and caissons extended from one town to the next. This was the greatest assemblage of artillery that most officers and men in it had seen, and they were proud of themselves. Two regiments of the 4th Field Artillery Brigade also were to parade.

Bordeaux was in gala dress. It was celebrating a holiday as only the French know how. The long column moved through the city, escorted by French infantry. The streets and balconies were thronged, and as the troops passed, they were showered with flowers. The column, led by General Rees, marched around the three sides of the beautiful Place des la Quinconces, and out the city to the bivouac of the preceding night. The selection of this square on the river-front afforded a magnificent background for the impressive review. The line of French marines drawn up around the square, and the richly decorated reviewing stand where the Base Commander and French officers reviewed, all combined to make an impression of Bordeaux long to be remembered.

That afternoon the brigade got orders to proceed by rail to Baccarat, where they would enter the line for the first time.


S/S LA BLETTE
S/S MONTIGNY
S/S STE POLE
S/S BABONVILLER
BARBAS
HARBOUEY
MONNIGNY
MONTREUX
PARUX
ANCERVILLER
MONTIGNY
STE-POLE
ST MAURICE
BAYONVILLER
FENNEVILLER
EXONNE
NEUVILLER-LES-BADONVILLER
ANGOMONT
PIERRE-PERCEE
CELLES-SUR-PLAINE
NEUF-MAISONS
154 Inf. Brg.
308 F.A.
306 F.A.
77th Div. Hq.
152 F.A. Bgs
153 Inf. Brg.
307 Inf.
304 F.A.
306 Inf.
308 Inf.
BADMENIL
BENUVILLE
GLONVILLE
AZERAILLES
COLLACOURT
HARAUCOURT
MERVILLER
LEGEND.
Regimental Hq.
Brigade Hq.
Division Hq.
Gray - Sector Boundaries
Gray - German Front Line
(Khaki) Front Line 77th Div.
Light Road
Narrow Gauge Railroad
Normal Gauge Railroad
SCALE 1 TO 20000

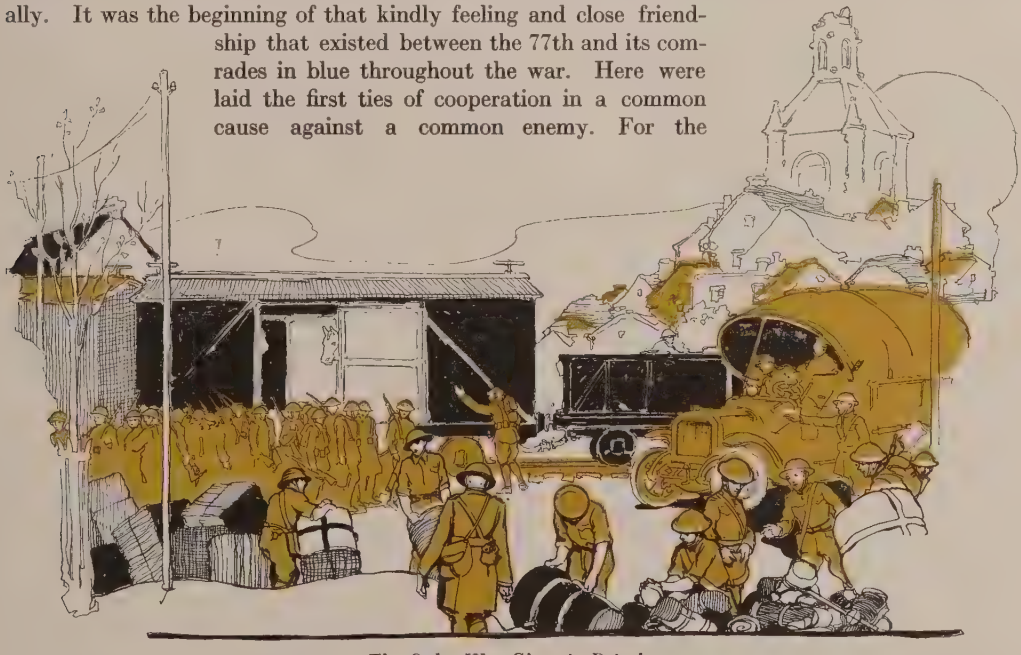
PHASE III

The Baccarat Sector

FOR three days the tired doughboys had been riding on the slow-moving trains of France. They did not know whither they were bound, or what the future held in store, but by observing the sun and noting the names of the more important cities, it was well established that their journey was taking them south and east. There were visions of guard duty on the Mediterranean; and attractive stories of sunny Italy were told and retold. The city of Nancy had been passed many hours before, when the order was given to detrain at an insignificant town, of which no one had ever heard. Two days of hiking followed, and the different units were finally all grouped in the vicinity of Rambervilliers. It now became generally known that the 77th was to occupy a quiet sector at the front and rumor had spread through the ranks that the 42d Division would be relieved.

After some days of rest from the long trip, which had taken it nearly across France, the 77th was ready to take its place in a part of the line being held jointly by the 61st French Division and the 42d American Division. This served greatly to facilitate and safeguard the operation, for the French Division remained in position during the relief.

In this sector, the members of the Division first came into direct contact with the French soldier. He was to help in solving the first difficulties. His months of bitter experience would be utilized. But it meant much more than the experience of an older ally. It was the beginning of that kindly feeling and close friendship that existed between the 77th and its comrades in blue throughout the war. Here were laid the first ties of cooperation in a common cause against a common enemy. For the



The Order Was Given to Detrain

General C. C. Geran, Accompanied by Major General Duncan, 77th Division, Passing the Guard of Honor, Baccarat, June 26, 1918

Division, it was the opportunity of feeling and strengthening in a personal way the bonds that bind two peoples together.

This first meeting with the French was an event of special significance to the Division, but the actual entry into this sector had a much greater significance. The 77th was to be the first National Army Division to take over part of the front line. It was the first real test of a great experiment. It was to determine whether an army recruited from the motley ranks of civilian life could, within a few brief months, be trained into an effective fighting force. It was to forecast whether the natural assets of initiative, alertness, courage and determination could be matched against the iron discipline of a great war machine.

To the officers, it meant leading men for the first time under the strange and difficult conditions of actual battle; not men trained and seasoned to war, but men who a few months before had never worn a uniform. To the men, it meant obedience under adverse conditions, conditions in which to falter might mean disaster. To both officers and men, it meant adaptation to new surroundings and unusual conditions. Afterward it became a source of deep satisfaction to the 77th that it was the first National Army Division actually to have a sector and to face the Hun on the western front.

To many men, the much-used word, relief, meant but little. In a vague way, they knew that somehow the 77th was to get into the position now occupied by the 42d. An opinion was current that the Division would suffer more in taking up its new positions than in holding them for several months after the men were once in line.

The relief was completed between the 16th and 26th of June. For a week the weather continued sultry and rainy with low-hanging clouds of mist and fogs which materially assisted the movement, by permitting the free and safe use of trucks and motor transport. All movements of the troops were restricted to night-time, and every precaution was taken that the relief should not be discovered by the enemy.

Despite all precautions, the enemy was aware that a relief was in progress. He only awaited the Division's safe arrival, to give it a warm welcome. From his observation balloons floated messages of felicitation, "Good-bye, 42d Division—Hello, 77th Division," and on the morn-

ing of June 24th, when the relief was practically complete, he started his real celebration of the event.

At 4 A. M. he began shelling with mustard and phosgene gas. Migneville, St. Maurice, Montigny, Newviller and Badonviller were the places most concentrated on, but scattered and random shots were dropped throughout the area. This was the Division's first experience with gas. Without stopping to recall the old familiar admonition, "It is your best friend," the masks were put on in double time and without thought of number and prescribed manner. During this attack, the enemy artillery fired approximately three thousand rounds which resulted in 180 casualties. Of these, about one hundred were severe, five being the result of phosgene and the rest of mustard. It was ascertained later that the casualties were nearly all due to removing the masks too soon, rather than to tardiness in putting them on, and this first lesson learned by experience was destined to help many times in the future.

The Baccarat sector was in Lorraine, south of Strasburg, on a line between Luneville and St. Die. The part held by the 77th Division extended from Herbeviller on the left to a point east of Badonviller on the right. This sector, which was named for its largest town, was divided into the East Zone and the West Zone with the dividing line between Ancerviller and St. Pole. Each zone was divided into two sub-sectors, named La Blette, Montigny, St. Pole and Badonviller sub-sectors, held by the 305th Infantry, 306th Infantry, 307th Infantry and 308th Infantry from left to right. Each sub-sector was organized into a one-battalion front with one battalion in support, and one reserve battalion in rest. The front extended in a general northwesterly to southeasterly direction, with the little towns of Domevre, Halloville, Nonhigny, Montreux and Bremeuil included in the German lines. The 77th Division Headquarters were established in Baccarat on the morning of June 21st.

Watching an Enemy Aeroplane

The terrain of the sector is well adapted for the training of a new division. It is broken, hilly, partially wooded country with no part offering extreme difficulties, but all parts affording excellent opportunities for teaching, training and developing the various branches of an inexperienced army by practical work in the field. Three water courses cross the area, each dignified by the name of a river. The Meurthe is the largest of these, and entirely traverses the sector, flowing through Baccarat to the northeast in a line parallel to the front. Between the Meurthe and the front line, two other small streams, the Verdurette and the La Blette rivers, flow in the same general direction.

Only the lower, less rugged slopes are cultivated. Many of the hills are rocky and either wooded or partially covered with thickets of hedge-thorns or other shrubs. From an elevation of vantage one can look to the east far over the billowy tops of hills and ridges, rising ever higher and higher, until lost in the distant haze-veiled peaks of the Vosges. The roads stand out white and distinct against the verdure of summertime, disappearing and reappearing as they wind like ribbons of silver about the valleys, from one quaint old-fashioned village to the other.

To the lover of nature, it was a beautiful country in a beautiful season, but its æsthetic charms were often unappreciated during the sordid tasks of a "quiet sector." It was no strange sight to see peasants with gas masks working on the reverse slopes of hills within three kilometers of No Man's Land.

The front of each sub-sector was organized in two lines of defense. The first or front line was at first strongly held, but this was later changed to a line of out-posts or strong-points, each held by one, two, or three squads of men. The second line or main line of resistance was more strongly occupied. In case of attack, the forward out-posts were to offer strong resistance and fall back to the second line. The support battalion, in turn, was always ready to move to the support of the forward battalion.

Each battalion held the forward area for a week or ten days and was then relieved by the support battalion. After being relieved, it moved to the rest camp in the rear. At the next relief, it left the rest camp and took position as support battalion.

The birthdays of the United States and France were celebrated while in this sector. On the night of July 3d, word came that an attack might be attempted. It had been customary for the enemy thus to help the Allies celebrate their birthdays. The whole Division went into the alert, but the alarm was false. On the following day, the French celebrated in honor of the Americans. Officers were feasted, smokes were exchanged, and many a patriotic toast was drunk to the success and friendship of the two nations.

On July 14th, the Americans returned the courtesy, and in all modesty, it may be said, the first celebration was outdone in true Yankee style. These sincere expressions of courtesy and goodwill fixed more firmly the kindly feeling of sympathy that had been steadily growing between the men of the Division and their French comrades.

French and Americans Equally Interested in Aeroplane Dud

Rapid progress was being made in the course of the training; more and more responsibility had been given the 77th, until between July 15th and July 18th the French Division was gradually withdrawn from the sector. Each battalion had held the front-line position with the French, and each had received the benefit of their instruction. From now on, the American Division would act entirely on its own responsibility. It had won the confidence of its instructors; without assistance, it would hold part of the great front line.

Patrols accomplished the only really aggressive work in this area. Nearly every night, each sub-sector sent out a patrol. Some of these were to repair wire; some were to reconnoiter certain areas for machine-gun emplacements; some were combat patrols; and there was always the standing order to take prisoners, if possible. At first, these patrols consisted of forty or fifty men composed of both French and Americans. Later the patrols were much smaller.

The experience was of value. Soon the troops became accustomed to patrolling cautiously about "No Man's Land" in the darkness, stopping and listening intently at the least sound, always expecting the enemy flares, and ever ready to drop at the first "rat-tat-tat" of a machine gun. Several German patrols were repulsed and driven off with losses. At one time, one of the American patrols met an enemy patrol of greatly superior numbers and exchanged courtesies. As a result, some were reported missing, but the following night all had returned after an eventful day and night spent in shell holes and enemy trenches. Despite cunningly laid ambuscades, all efforts up to now to take prisoners proved fruitless. The only direct information received of the enemy was from three deserters who wisely left their guns in a wire entanglement and with uplifted hands walked victoriously into the American lines.

A patrol was undertaken on July 21st, by Captain Blanton Barrett of the 307th Infantry, for the purpose of taking prisoners. The party of fifty-four had already passed the enemy wire, which had been previously cut, and were just entering the woods beyond. Immediately following

The Enemy Had Superiority of the Air—Enemy Plane Brought Down Near Chapelle, July 5, 1918

blast of a bugle, the patrol was attacked on two sides with rifle, machine-gun and grenade fire by two companies of the enemy. The fight was brief but furious and the courage of the Americans magnificent. Fire was returned with undaunted determination and an attempt to surround the patrol was frustrated. Of the men who originally constituted the patrol, only twenty-one returned. Nearly all of these were wounded. Captain Barrett, after being severely wounded, continued fighting until killed.

Patrols had previously entered to the third-line trenches of the enemy without opposition and there was no reason to expect such a strong force at this point at the time. The encounter had demonstrated one very significant fact. The soldiers, though unseasoned and but partly trained, had the fundamentals of real warriors. They evidenced the unfaltering courage, unbreakable determination, and indomitable spirit that were to characterize the Division throughout the war. They were dependable. They needed only more experience and a closer binding together into a smoothly working machine to make an irresistible fighting force.

The enemy had the superiority of the air, which in certain respects served well in the training. Whenever visibility was good, a line of balloons could be seen along the entire front. Kitchens had to be concealed carefully. Movements of troops had to be restricted to night-time. Every action had to be performed with greater secrecy, and greater precautions had to be exercised at all times. An observer was always on the lookout, and whenever an enemy was sighted he gave a long far-reaching blast of the bugle. The familiar "under cover" was heard here for the first time. When the plane disappeared, three short blasts were blown and interrupted activities were again resumed.

Every branch of the Division had an opportunity to apply the instruction it had received before coming to the sector. Not only the doughboys, but the Intelligence Branch, the Machine-gunners, the Artillerymen, the Engineers, the Signalmen—all here received the same valuable experience.

Better conditions for developing the intelligence section could hardly be found. Difficulties of terrain taxed the ingenuity in selecting observation posts, but when once the system was organ-

ized, it developed real effectiveness. To develop the powers of observation and give more practice, everything that occurred in the enemy lines was reported. Reports were required on all enemy shelling, calibre, source and destination. All balloons and planes were scrupulously noted. Despite these seemingly trivial requirements, much good work was accomplished. Many enemy strong-points and gun emplacements were located and reconnoitered at night. One sniper's post was discovered in a church with a dummy decoy at a neighboring window. When the figure was shot at, a concealed German with a sense of humor waved a red flag to indicate that the shot had been a "miss."

The machine-gunners, destined to play an important role, here found their first practice in cooperating with the Infantry in selecting and preparing gun positions. The regimental machine-gun companies were used, together with companies of the Machine-gun Battalion; with one company always working with each battalion. They were relieved when the battalion was relieved and worked also in conjunction with the French. This gave each company experience on every line of defense. The companies did most effective work with patrols, and often gave protecting fire when not actually participating.

The Division Machine-gun Companies did not come into action until late in July. Half were used by each brigade, and they made an important part of the scheme of defense in the sector. They had permanent emplacements from which they could, if called upon, sweep the whole of the enemy front, but they did much firing from other temporary positions. On alternate nights, each company fired a barrage of approximately ten thousand rounds on established strong-points. Several enemy machine-gun nests were destroyed.

Once More the 77th Was on Its Way

For supporting artillery, the Division was dependent upon the French during most of its stay in Lorraine, as the Divisional Artillery did not arrive until the middle of July. Every day there was some firing on known battery positions and sensitive points, and also some harassing fire, but at no time, excepting in the first gas attack, was there heavy artillery fire on either side. American fire averaged more than double that of the enemy. The most notable achievement of the artillery was the firing of a suspected ammunition dump in a ruined church. The firing proved the truth of the suspicion, and at the same time proved the worth of the training at Camp de Souge.

Liaison was not neglected. Signalmen entered the area in advance of the other branches, and were functioning when the other units arrived. Within the sector, the telephone, supplemented by a runner system, was the chief means of communication. Each battalion was connected with higher units by telephone. Each unit down to platoons had its trained runners who were familiar with all the Posts of Command to which they might be expected to go. Motorcyclists, bicyclists and mounted couriers were also used in conjunction with this. Later a visual system was established and maintained, using wig-wag, semaphore and flash-lamp. This was always ready in case the other systems should fail. A wireless system was set up and worked successfully. Besides these means of liaison which established a network of communication throughout the sector, carrier pigeons were used. Linemen and couriers were learning to work under fire; operators became proficient; officers learned the use of the code.

Such was the sojourn in the Baccarat Sector. Every man had received a useful training. As a whole, six weeks had been without particular incident, but they were six weeks well spent. First impressions are lasting, and the long nights of alert waiting, the rattling bursts of machine guns, the brilliant trains of colored flares, the endless stretches of wire entanglements, the shell-torn expanse of "No Man's Land," the ever-staring enemy lines, the watchful balloons hanging above the wooded hills, the weird singing of shells, the tell-tale clatter of duck-boards, echoing in the stillness of the night, the rest camps—they had all made an indelible impression.

The end of July completed the stay in Lorraine. The relief was successfully accomplished by the 37th Division, and once more the 77th was on its way to the future. It had served its apprenticeship on the quiet sector. The stay had been characterized by continuous activity and training. Valuable experience had been acquired. A spirit of self-confidence was being developed. But so far, the force of the Division was potential. It still lacked consolidation into a smoothly functioning whole. In its elements it had found itself, but in its entirety it was not yet capable of expression in full dynamic force.

SEVENTY-SEVEN

I lived—and yet I did not live,—
Was born and grew like any other man;
But Man—in its true meaning—
Was far beyond my ken. I knew it not,
And never knew, nor even guessed,
Its sacrifices, or intensities, would ever
Be kindled in my breast,
That Something was not there.

I was but selfish—as you know;
The world and all its greatness
Was something cold, stern and businesslike,
And Life was but a sham, so I said,
Unless reward were sure—Poor Fool,
I little dreamed the Truth. I did not feel
The Heart of Patriotism which beats for
Man and Country,
Yet I looked on, seeking.

Battles came and I went with them,
Through the dark places and its life,
With a division who knew not how to wait.
And so I fought, and in so doing
Learned the meaning of the word I sought
Called "SPIRIT"—
God! How it made men fight,—and I fought with them,—
Till the number 77 stood before me
As all that I should cherish,
I was finding.

And now 'tis over,—and in being thus,—
We settle back again and view our part;
Miles of Dead—And more of Living—
Closer bound by far than any instrument
Could ever hope to measure.
Brothers all; and as Our Goddess so demands,
So have they found—as have I found what I sought,
And learned the world's big secret,
That no division could hold higher,
Seventy-Seven gave me truth;
I found its Spirit.

PHASE IV

Along the Vesle

THE time had come to leave the "training sector." Speculation was rife. Where were they going? Chateau Thierry? Siberia? Italy?—even the Philippines were included in the roster of possible destinations. Rumors ran riot. There were two exceptional specimens of logical deduction rampant in the rank and file at that time, which, placed one against the other, brought one to a dead halt, and obliged one to start anew on one's calculations.

"This Division," said Buck Private, "is in for a lot of action. It has political influences behind it. It contains a host of men prominent in the business, political and social circles of the nation's greatest city. They are all anxious to make a name for themselves and to get themselves tons of glory. We are going to a hot sector, you bet!"

"Mais non, this Division," argued Bugler Jones, "will never see action. It has political influence behind it. It contains a host of men prominent in the business, political and social life of the nation's greatest city. The nation can't afford to lose them. This Division will never see any action. We're needed at the Mexican Border."

By August 1st, the Division was again in motion. The Infantry hiked to Charmes, the Artillery to Bayon by easy stages for entrainment. Doubts of the nature of the railroad journey

They Hiked Always by Night

were dispelled, by the presence, on flat-cars on each train, of anti-aircraft machine guns. Chateau Thierry—it was to be! It began to dawn upon the men in the trains when they passed Bar-le-Duc, with sand-bags on its station platform, and with places along the road marked "Abri—60 Personnes" or "Cave—50 Personnes" and the like. They were going west, and northwest, parallel with the front. The 77th was on the way to real war; it became more evident when all along the line the train passed great hangars, elephantine railway guns on sidings, and French camps of all kinds. Hospital trains, trains with French soldiers coming and going were passed at frequent intervals, and a hurried word shouted from one to the other showed the 77th that these men were battle-bound too, for some of them were veterans of many fights. The Division was hurrying along on one of the great arteries that fed the battle-fields.

Valley of the Vesle

Detrainment, after a ride of some forty-eight hours, was by night—and then followed the approach toward the Vesle. The impression of much of the country in those parts, to many of the men, was only blackness—for they hiked always by night.

THE VESLE

"Lorraine was only a boxing match, but the Vesle, that was a real fist-fight," is the epigram made by an officer of the 77th Division in speaking of the Vesle. "The Hell-hole Valley of the Vesle," the doughboy soon learned to call it, from experience. At the Vesle, the 77th Division had its first real tussle with modern warfare, for it found itself face to face with the Prussian of the old days, the Boche who then still harbored his fond dreams of world-dominion. He had received a severe rebuff at Chateau Thierry, but it was only his line that had been broken, not his spirit as yet. The Vesle he chose as a breath-getting place—and aided by the natural protection of the broad valley, through which the river flowed, he was able to gather his punctured forces, to mass his artillery, hastily to rush up reinforcements, and to postpone the time of his final rout for the brief span of a few months.

The Vesle is not much to look at; a narrow, muddy, snake-like, sluggish-flowing stream winding through a partly wooded valley with more or less steeply inclining ridges on both sides. As a river, it little deserves the name, but as an obstacle to the passage of our troops, it proved more valuable to the Germans than a hundred dozen tons of barbed wire. A military report on the topography of the valley states:—

"The River Vesle has an average width of nine meters and an average depth of two meters and twenty centimeters (about thirty feet wide and ten feet deep). Opposite our Corps front the average depth is probably not over one and one-half meters, with the exception of deep water-holes.

"The widest part opposite our Division sector is fifty feet near the main bridge. The banks are practically straight, and in some places are as high as five feet from the surface of the water. On the Division front, the general contour of the ground slopes down from Hill 210 southwest of Mont Saint Martin. About three kilometers south of the Vesle, the ground slopes very steeply.

"Opposite the 153d Brigade of Infantry, the Vesle runs through a flat, open country; and opposite the western half of the 154th Infantry Brigade, along open, flat country. Numerous small bridges have been located across the river, possible for Infantry use."

The Germans had established themselves on the north bank of the little stream, in many places throwing spiked contrivances wound with barbed wire into the water, making it difficult to ford or swim. Bazoches and Fismes, both important points on the railroad which runs through the valley, following the river's course, were in the hands of the Germans. The Americans held as

out-posts across the Vesle, the outskirts of Bazoches and of the Chateau du Diable. Boche artillery was concentrated in the valley of Perles and Vauxcere, with the heavy guns north in the draws near Barbonval. Toward the Aisne was additional artillery.

The front lines of the sector assigned to the 77th Division extended parallel to the river, from Mont Notre Dame, St. Thibaut, and through Villesavoye in the direction of Fismes; with the villages of Mont Saint Martin and Chery-Chartreuve in the rear. The Artillery positions were scattered in the area behind Hill 210, along both sides of the main road leading back to Fere-en-Tardenois, via Chery-Chartreuve and Mareuil-en-Dole.

TAKING OVER THE SECTOR

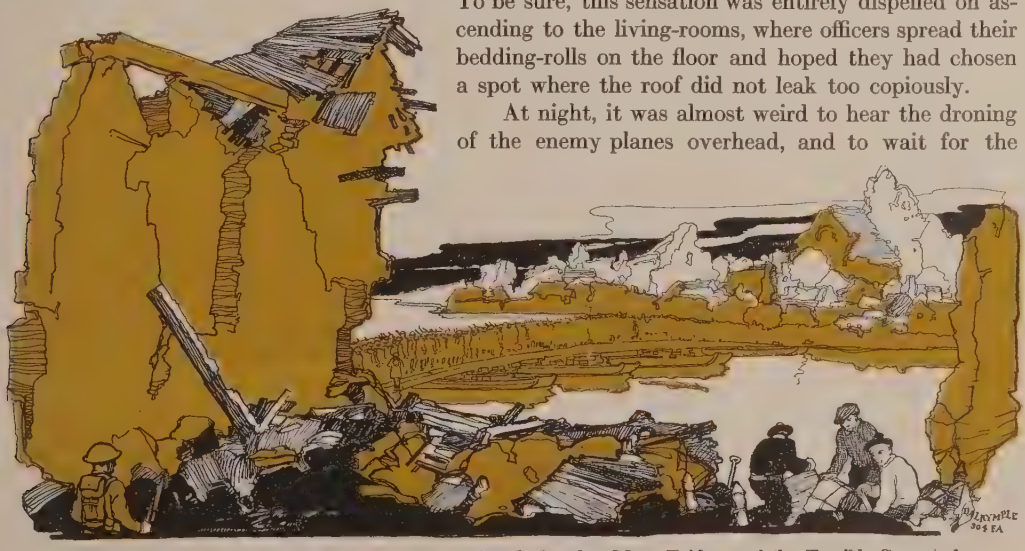
The divisions which had participated in the Chateau Thierry counter-offensive had been relieved by the 62d French Division and by the 4th Division of Americans. Through the areas just cleared of Germans, the 77th was being rushed—the infantry in *camions* via Fere-en-Tardenois, and the artillery by night marches through Chateau Thierry. Chateau Thierry, once magnificent, now mutilated, stood a mute evidence of the terrible scenes of only a few weeks before. From there on, the 77th, new to the game, received a pre-taste of the ruin and wreck of war. Battered buildings, shell-marked roads, scattered equipment, carcasses of animals, freshly dug graves, with the hundred and one odors of the battlefields, forewarned the men from New York that this promised to be no gentlemen's war. And toward these desolate, war-torn woods and villages came echoes of the Valley of the Vesle: to the ears of the Infantry rushing from Fere-en-Tardenois, and to those of the Artillery, rattling and clanking along from Chateau Thierry through the white dust of the rutted roads, came the full, distant, thunderous "boom-boom-boom" of the "heavies." And ever nearer drew that sound, until, mingling with the roar of General Mangin's army further north, it became a terrible drumming.

Division Headquarters moved into Chateau Bruyere, also called the Chateau de Fere, on the main road between Fere-en-Tardenois and Mareuil-en-Dole. The ancient chateau stands on a gently sloping hill, so that one side is a full story higher than the other.

When Division Headquarters occupied this building, it had been but recently evacuated by German troops and was in bad condition. Inside and out, there were piles of rubbish and dirt, abandoned ammunition and equipment, and all the signs of careless living and hasty evacuation.

Traces of the ancient splendor of the chateau in the form of a handsomely framed mirror, a bit of porcelain, or a beautifully carved fireplace, gave one the sensation of living in the lap of luxury. To be sure, this sensation was entirely dispelled on ascending to the living-rooms, where officers spread their bedding-rolls on the floor and hoped they had chosen a spot where the roof did not leak too copiously.

At night, it was almost weird to hear the droning of the enemy planes overhead, and to wait for the



Chateau Thierry, Once Magnificent, Now Mutilated, Stood a Mute Evidence of the Terrible Scenes of Only a Few Weeks Before

Headquarters, 77th Division

moment when they should drop a bomb on the chateau, which, especially on moonlight nights, offered such a shining mark. But never a single bomb struck the building, although a daylight bomb aimed for a truck splashed into the tiny lake of the grounds one day, and threw a geyser in exploding. Here, for several weeks, Division Headquarters lived and functioned, while the doughboys and the artillerymen hammered the Boche along the Vesle, and finally crossed and started in pursuit of him.

Brigade, Regimental and Battalion Headquarters of the Division's component organizations were always placed, as far as practicable, in locations where they were thought to be comparatively free from molestation, so that executive and administrative work could be performed with a degree of continuity. The strictest of camouflage discipline had to be maintained about such places. These places were often shelled so heavily that organizations were forced to shift. Headquarters of the 153d Infantry Brigade was located in La Tuillerie Ferme, south of Chery-Chartreuve, and for a time at Chartreuve Ferme. In Villesavoye, the 305th Machine Gun Battalion P. C. changed position three times within the confines of the village, while at the Ferme de Dames the 305th and 306th Infantry P. C. were under constant fire.

The Artillery relief was made some time later than the Infantry relief, owing to the fact that the Artillery had hiked. The Infantry was ordered on August 10th, while the Artillery pulled its last gun into position the night of the 17th. The 77th "caught the sector on the fly," with very little time given to think or plan over the catch. "Voila," said the 62d French. "Bon Soir," echoed the 4th—and we saw very little of them after that.

A division of French held the sector to the 77th's left, while the 28th Division of Pennsylvanians were on the right. Opposing the Division during this time, and the subsequent advance, were the 17th, 29th and 216th Divisions of the regular German Army, and the 4th Prussian Guards, a stout array for one American division, new raised into the brood of Mars, to handle.

The night of the 10th-11th, the first relief of the 153d Brigade attempted to reach the lines by marching in single file, about ten feet apart, through the woods north of Chery-Chartreuve, that village being under continuous gas and high-explosive bombardment by 77's and 105's. So in-

In Position

tense was the enemy artillery fire on the crest beyond the village that it was deemed advisable not to effect the relief that night. The Infantry for the first time "dug in."

"Digging in" at the front meant one thing. Each man would dig himself, as fast as he could, a hole suitable to his size, either into the flat surface of the ground or into a protecting bank, into which he would crawl, maintaining a sitting posture or prone position according to the nature of the terrain. A shell, in exploding, throws its fragments upward and outward at a considerable angle, and these fragments sometimes travel for hundreds of feet before they finally strike the ground. A shell may burst close to a funk-hole, as the pit is called, and still not injure the occupant, while a man standing upright in the same location would be struck by a fragment in its upward path. In filtering toward the front lines, along a road with banks on the side, our men often scooped queer little tunnels into the embankment and dug a funk-hole in it beside. This scheme worked very well and afforded good protection against everything but a direct hit. "Everything is bomb-proof until it is hit," was a popular saying among the troops.

After the relief had been effected successfully, the night following the first attempt, the men began to grasp an idea of the varied assortment of "stuff" sent over by the Boche. Everything is "stuff" at the front. It's light stuff or heavy stuff, slow stuff or fast stuff; but all of it is undeniably mean stuff.

Here was a course in the ethics of high-explosive society. When a whizzbang makes an afternoon call, it whistles first, then knocks; and the best manner in which to receive it is by lying prone on the stomach. The acquaintance of other fast company was made. Herr Whizzbang brought along his "lady-friend," Minnie Werfer, whose custom it was first to burst into the most uncouth of caterwaulings, and then into splinters. The minenwerfers were known as "Iron Mermaids," because of the fish-like tails that keep them straight on their course. They are peculiarly disconcerting, as they come through the air with a wailing sob-like whistle, something like a mixture of a locomotive whistle and siren, and they are hard to "judge." That is, it is difficult to determine where they will land. The whizzbang travels at a high velocity, and the noise of the exploding shell is almost coincident with the shrill whistle that announces its coming. "Tons-of-Coal," "Jack Johnsons," "G. I. Cans," and "Whimpering Willies," are some of the names

adopted for the German long-range greetings—the eight-inch and ten-inch howitzer and rifle shells which make craters as large as eighteen feet in diameter and ten feet in depth. The "G. I. Can" is so named after the galvanized iron cans used in army camps.

But this was not all the Vesle had to offer the men of the 77th Division. There were airplane bombs and machine guns, hand-grenades, rifle bullets, flame-throwers and gas shells. These dangers grew more treacherous by night, and were made still more unpleasant by the sultry weather of those hot August days. In this setting, fierce hand-to-hand encounters occurred.

Stops for Chow

Under these conditions, the 153d Infantry Brigade was holding part of the line on the Vesle. The system of reliefs was typical of Infantry reliefs in the American Army. It kept troops of all the units of the Brigade constantly in action, while parts of these units were at the same time in reserve and support. A Battalion of Infantry consists of four Companies. The Second Battalion of the 308th relieved a battalion of the 305th with orders to have two companies across the river along the railroad track. The remaining two companies were kept in support, one near the Tannerie, and the other on a hillside south of Villesavoye. As the Second Battalion went into the out-post zone, the Third and First Battalions of the 308th moved into support position on a line running east and west through Mont Saint Martin and about two kilometers north of Chery-Chartreuve. The Third Battalion then held the right half of this line with a Post of Command in a small quarry near La Pres Ferme, while the First Battalion held the left. Later the Second Battalion was relieved by the Third Battalion, and the former marched back to a position in Pisotte Forest, north and east of Nesles, where it gained a comparative rest, though enemy artillery always fired on the woods. The 307th Infantry then followed a like rotation.

During one relief, when the 306th was going out of Mont Notre Dame, Sing Kee, a Chinese, operated a message center in that village while the Germans were bombarding and gassing it at the rate of thirty shells a minute. His companions were wounded one by one and, though gassed himself, Sing Kee refused to leave his post, but ran the message center alone for twenty-four hours. It was only one more evidence of the fact that in the cosmopolitan composition of the Division lay its strength. The twenty-four hours of courage and endurance won for Sing Kee a Distinguished Service Cross.

A patrol of one officer and two men stumbled over a perfectly innocent-looking shell-hole on the night of August 15th, and found in it two Germans with auto rifles, hand-grenades, and two other rifles stacked against the sides of the hole. It was a well-hidden sniper's post. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued; one German was wounded, and the other escaped. Ten minutes later the light artillery was filling that region with gas and high explosive, for it was thought that other shell-holes in the vicinity were undoubtedly being used for the same purpose. Such were the encounters in the Valley of the Vesle. It was not a struggle of masses; it was the tussle of man with man.

The night of August 22d, the Germans put down a barrage of high-explosive shells and gas which was meant to sweep the entire front line. At one point, where the line crossed the railroad track, a detachment of Germans stole up through the cut and attacked fifty men of I and K Companies of the 308th Infantry with "flammenwerfer." The bright yellow light thrown by the flaming spray of the projectors illuminated the surroundings as in mid-day and caused each man to stand out like an actor behind the foot-lights of a stage. Machine guns of both sides took advantage of the betraying light; in fact, the Germans had brought some of them through the cut to support the flame-throwers. But the life of a "flammenwerfer" is short. The little band of fifty, by taking

cover in the brush at the sides of the cut and crawling through the ditches, routed the enemy and took twelve of them prisoners.

Under the raking fire of enemy machine-guns, and subject to relentless sniping, the 302d Engineers worked each night on the bridges crossing the Vesle, to make them passable for the Infantry. Such activity had to be carried on with extreme caution, as even the sound of pick and shovel, in the quiet of a night lull, prompted a stream of machine-gun and artillery fire. Many were the times when the Engineers, surprised at work, dug in for life. At still other times they joined the Infantry in repelling some raiding party.

While the Infantry, Machine Guns and Engineers faced these conditions close by the river, the 304th, 305th and 306th Field Artillery were pounding away farther to the rear. The 304th and and 305th Light Artillery, using the famous French 75 (corresponding to our three-inch rifle), were emplaced behind the first crest which commanded the Vesle, while the 306th, with 155 Howitzers (a short gun of about six-inch caliber with a high angle of fire), had its pieces tucked into patches of woods, under trees, and in open field positions, artificially camouflaged, to the rear of Chery-Chartreuve.

Scarcely an inch of ground was there which was not fired upon by some kind of German gun. The Boche has a nasty habit of moving his guns about and of changing his targets from hour to hour. A well-known war correspondent writes:—

"The communiques of those days invariably read—'Artillery activity along the sector. Nothing else to report.' The strain of holding a stationary sector for days is always greater than that produced in an advance, and the casualties incurred are always many. There exists none of the exuberance and spirit of a great battle, but there is all the strain and drudgery."

The main highway leading to the rear was under constant observation by eight enemy balloons, which could be seen hanging lazily against the clouds five miles to the enemy's rear. Despite this fact, the 302d Ammunition Train and 302d Supply Train often sent forward material for both Infantry and Artillery during the daylight hours. Enemy sniper batteries lost no opportunities to fire at the trucks. On our side, the "traveling salesmen" or Corps Artillery, which moved from place to place in the sector, often changing position three or four times a night, sniped at the enemy. The sentry of the 302d Military Police, who was directing the endless night traffic at the Dole cross-roads, which was heavily shelled every night, jumped into the air about six feet one morning, when a thunderous report shattered his ear close by. A "traveling salesman" had moved in close to his post, and was "selling iron cigars," as he put it, when he recovered.

Shells played a number of queer tricks. Most mysterious are those which did not explode at all, the "duds." A dud comes over with all the pomp, ceremony and animation of a regular shell, then suddenly loses all ambition, and lands with a dull, unsatisfying thud. The failure of a dud to explode sometimes depends only upon the movement of a tiny spring attached to the fuse, so that men are warned always to be careful in the vicinity of a dud. "You all cain't tell me that that boy ain't gonna go off some time," a Kentucky lad on the way from La Pres Ferme to Mont Saint Martin told his associates one day, while passing a dud on the road, "He's only playin' possum!"

Beginning August 30th, our Artillery placed a destructive fire on Bazoches, that did not cease until September 4th, when the Germans retreated. All day and all night, gas and high-explosive shells were sent hurtling into the town and the railroad sheds, and as most of the observation was accomplished from Infantry Observation Posts, scarcely a shell missed its mark. The town was hammered, stone from stone, until by the 4th of September, no buildings, and only part of the church, were at all intact.

IN THE AIR

In the air, the enemy were much in evidence. It was at a period when the United States had not set its air program into full operation, while the French and British were hard put to it to lend what planes they could spare. The Boche would take almost any chances, even going so far as to circle over the American pieces on bright sunny days, directing the fire of the German guns with great accuracy. Those were the days when the "under cover" whistle was heard frequently, and when guns had to cease firing for minutes at a time so as not to betray their positions.

Birdseye View of Bazoches

Ruins of Bazoches—The Result of 77th Division's Artillery Fire

Chery-Chartreuve was bombed frequently with small bombs, as were Chateau Ferme and other buildings in the vicinity; and to the west of Chery, there is a large volcano-like crater over sixty feet across and fifteen feet deep, made by the largest of "G. I. Cans." The entire 152d Brigade, which was tented in Nesles Wood, the night of August 15th, preparatory to moving into position, was subjected to aerial bombardment twice that night.

There are men in the 77th who would rather dodge machine-gun bullets and shells mixed up in pleasing proportions than listen to the ominous, galloping hum of a Boche bomber in the air on a bright moonlight night. One can hear him coming from afar, until that "hum-hum-hum" seems as though it must be directly over one. Then comes a resounding crash, with no previous sound or warning whistle at all—then another, and two or three more, all in a string, rocking the ground for miles. The delicate, silver-white fingers of searchlights grope the heavens for the monster, while machine guns and anti-aircraft pieces shatter the air. Tiny balls of fire, shrapnel bursting thousands of yards from the earth, mock the moon and stars.

On the front line, airmen flew low over the Infantry positions, firing their machine guns on the men below. Again, planes would send back data regarding the activity of a few men in an exposed spot, and a sniper battery immediately started firing on them. Even one man would draw a shrapnel shell from the Boche. But for every shell fired at the 77th, the Division was assured by its commander, two were being fired in return, and the consolation always took form in the words, "Well, he's getting it twice as badly as we are."

Communication with friendly airplanes directing movements and fire was by means of panels of white cloth spread on the ground. Planes were able to send radio messages to the ground station, but to reciprocate was found impracticable, so this slow panel system had to be employed.

The observation balloons, floating above the trees just beyond Nesles Wood, behind Dole, were fired upon, August 12th, point blank by German artillery. The fragment of a shell punctured the gas-bag of one, forcing the observer to parachute to the earth. Shortly before noon of the same day, the balloon patrol of three planes about the other balloon warned the winch-men that an enemy flier was approaching. "Archies" opened up on the Boche, but he was already circling and dodging above the sausage. He made a spectacular series of dives, dipped, and sent a destroying phosphorus bomb into the balloon. The observer leaped into space, while the Boche galloped away.

On the night of August 27th, a raid against Bazoches was carried out. With the support of the Artillery, the Infantry outdid itself in acts of individual heroism, bravery and courage. The plan was to attack the village, and then to hold it from the flanks with a platoon of Infantry and two heavy machine guns in position on each of the four outlying corners of the town. To the east of the village, the 154th Brigade was to be extended along the railroad track until its left flank reached the woods lying to the south of the railroad. A company of Infantry, a detachment of Engineers and Divisional Artillery were to accomplish this task. Machine-gun Battalions were to be used in support.

The night of the raid was warm and clear, but almost pitch-dark, except for the light thrown by the twinkling of stars in a sky that was almost indigo. Long before daylight, the Artillery began laying a heavy box barrage around Bazoches. Behind them, the Infantry heard the reassuring roar of the "lights" and "heavies," their cannoneers toiling, and before them the still more encouraging "crash-crump" of the shells bursting in Bazoches. A counter-barrage was laid by the Boche, and the din grew to be ear-splitting. Rockets and lights shot up against the dark sky from both sides, illuminating the landscape for miles about. Shortly before dawn, the Infantry went forward. Machine guns, Chauchat rifles and grenades added their rattle and crash to the uproar. One of the riots in the Hell-hole of the Vesle was in full swing. This little action is a record of supreme sacrifice on the part of many men in the 77th.

As the platoons of Infantry advanced toward Bazoches, it was most difficult to maintain communication, and detachments had no other way in which to keep contact, except by runner. While delivering a message from 306th Infantry Headquarters to an advanced platoon, Corporal James J. McDonald was caught in a barrage of high-explosive shells and machine-gun fire, and fell, wounded. He was picked up by a party of Germans and taken to an advanced dressing station, where his wounds were bound by a German surgeon. McDonald, who was recuperating, watched

his chance, and in the confusion attendant upon the bringing in of some more German wounded, he slipped out of the dugout in which the station was located. By ducking into shell-holes, and taking cover whenever he heard a movement, he recrossed to our lines, bearing information, which he had overheard in the dugout, that the enemy intended to surprise and capture two of the American platoons. His information was immediately acted upon, and the platoons were reinforced.

At about four o'clock the same morning, Company G, 306th Infantry, was forced to lie flat for five minutes when the Germans threw up flares, by the light of which they send hand-grenades into the men. The flares burned out. A hundred yards further on a stream of machine-gun bullets met the men, and they crawled for some distance until they reached the outskirts of the village. Four Germans jumped up from the cover of a machine-gun nest, threw up their hands and shouted, "Kamerad." Sergeant Frederick Stouke, then a private, and another man ran forward to take them prisoners. Two ran off. Stouke killed one, but the other escaped. Then for ten minutes they held the other two at the point of the pistol, under heavy machine-gun fire, and started to crawl back to Company Headquarters. So intense was the fire that Stouke sought shelter behind a wooden barrack with his two prisoners. Most of his equipment had been shot from him and the man helping had become separated from the party. The Germans kept firing at that barrack all day long, and it was not until eight o'clock that night that Stouke found a chance to move. Meanwhile the Boche, under cover of darkness, set fire to the barrack, and one of the prisoners made his escape during the excitement. Stouke overpowered the other, who made as though to help his comrade, threw him across his shoulders, and began the weary tramp to Headquarters once more. Bullets sang all about him. His prisoner was shot in the face. He finally reached the railroad track, and stumbled into Headquarters with the wounded Boche.

Water was often the main need in fighting during those hot August days. "Bring as few men as possible, with water," read one hasty message sent back by a detachment of the 308th Infantry.

The raid on Bazoches was supplemented by firing from Stokes mortars, and by a thermit attack launched by the 30th Engineers. The mortar filled Bazoches with smoke, screening the operations from the enemy, while ninety thermit-projectors threw thermit and burning oil on the road north of Bazoches and on Haute Maisons, above the village. The white-hot thermit, as it was thrown in all directions from the exploding projectile, made a great pyrotechnic display.

In the companion action about Fismes, a second lieutenant of the 307th Infantry found himself and his company suddenly subjected to very heavy artillery fire. His four superior officers had become casualties and the company was severely depleted. The lieutenant rallied his shattered forces and led an attack to cover the flank of his battalion, so that it was able to strengthen and consolidate its position.

Of like nature is the story of Corporal Joseph A. McAllister, who, the night of August 27th, led his squad of 307th Infantrymen against an enemy machine-gun nest at Chateau du Diable near Fismes. After all his men had been wounded, and he himself was suffering from wounds, he withdrew, collected a new squad of men about him, and advanced again on the machine-gun nest. He was driven off three times. Finally he and his little squad crawled up on the gun, driving off part of the crew and killing the rest. A Distinguished Service Cross fell to the corporal for this action.

LIAISON

Liaison of every nature was employed at the Vesle, for communication of any kind was subject to constant interruption, because of the enemy's excellent observation. The telephone, radio, runners, dogs, and pigeons were used as the conditions warranted.

In the Artillery the runners were mounted, in the Infantry they went afoot. "Poor little devils" the British were wont to dub these fellows who wormed and squirmed their way around in the trenches, over shell-torn fields and through tangled woods. One runner with the Infantry was accustomed to taking a short-cut in going from Regimental to the front line. One day, the little runner had occasion to guide a lieutenant through the path. The lieutenant later looked up the route on the map and found that his runner had been crossing "No Man's Land" for fully half a mile every night!

Services Were Held in a Shell-torn Church

From way back in the rear somewhere, to the very advance lines, telephone communication is kept up wherever possible. Telephone men at the front used to pride themselves in saying that the lowest buck private in the trenches could get a direct line straight through to General Pershing at G. H. Q. Both in Infantry and Artillery, men went out night and day to connect lines that were broken by shell-fire. A lineman from the 302d Field Signal Battalion on one occasion found his line sagging into the river, with not a bush or twig near to tie it up. The dead body of a German was the only object that broke the contour of the land. The lineman tied the wire to the German to keep it clear of the river! Often telephone men had to feel their way along a line to catch the break, and, as the break was always where the shells were bursting, it was hazardous work. Heavily shelled lines had to be dug under, or laid with armored cable. Centrals were located in all sorts of shelter—in desolate buildings, in dugouts, in cellars, caves, and sometimes only in a funk-hole.

An idea of telephone work at the front can be obtained by following a few of the experiences of the men in the Field Signal Battalion. Twenty of their men left with the 307th Infantry marched on the 24th of August to a little valley east of Chery-Chartreuve. There, in a hole dug in the side of a cliff, was established 307th Regimental Headquarters, known as "College Point." All the Headquarters had code names.

There was one line here that was especially hard to keep up. The station was in a cave on the north slope running parallel with the Vesle river, under observation by Boche balloons. This field was shelled so heavily that it was necessary to run six lines from the road on the south side of the hill over the crest and down the side of the hill to the cave. During the night, the line could be repaired, but it was useless to attempt it by day; for as soon as a lineman made his appearance on the side of the hill, he would receive a salute of three-inch shells and one-pounders. If they didn't get him, they'd get the lines. One man was blown off his feet but not injured, while digging a trench for a line, and almost buried in the trench itself. Another party, and this was only one of many sent out, was harassed for several hours by a low-flying plane which machine-gunned it from time to time, as a cat plays with mice.

Liaison agents had many wild rides along the highways and byways of the sector, and where horses or riding mules could be used, these agents were to be seen trotting from position to position all hours of the twenty-four.

Projector and semaphore, upon which so much time had been spent in training, were found more or less impracticable. Much stranger means were used. French message-dogs proved themselves most faithful under fire, and in certain instances were used with marked success. These dogs were kept under the special care and tutelage of just two men, who petted, fondled and fed them. During an action, one of the dog's protectors was stationed at each end of the run. The message was placed in a thimble-like arrangement on the dog's collar, and the animal was started off. Through all kinds of fire, and over the most impassable of country, these little animals would run, to come in panting and frightened to a place where the other keeper was waiting to receive them.

Where obstacle prevented the passage of animals and men, and eliminated the laying of telephone lines, pigeons were sent out from portable cages. A story is told of a carrier pigeon which arrived with a vital message, with one leg shot off by hostile machine-gun fire.

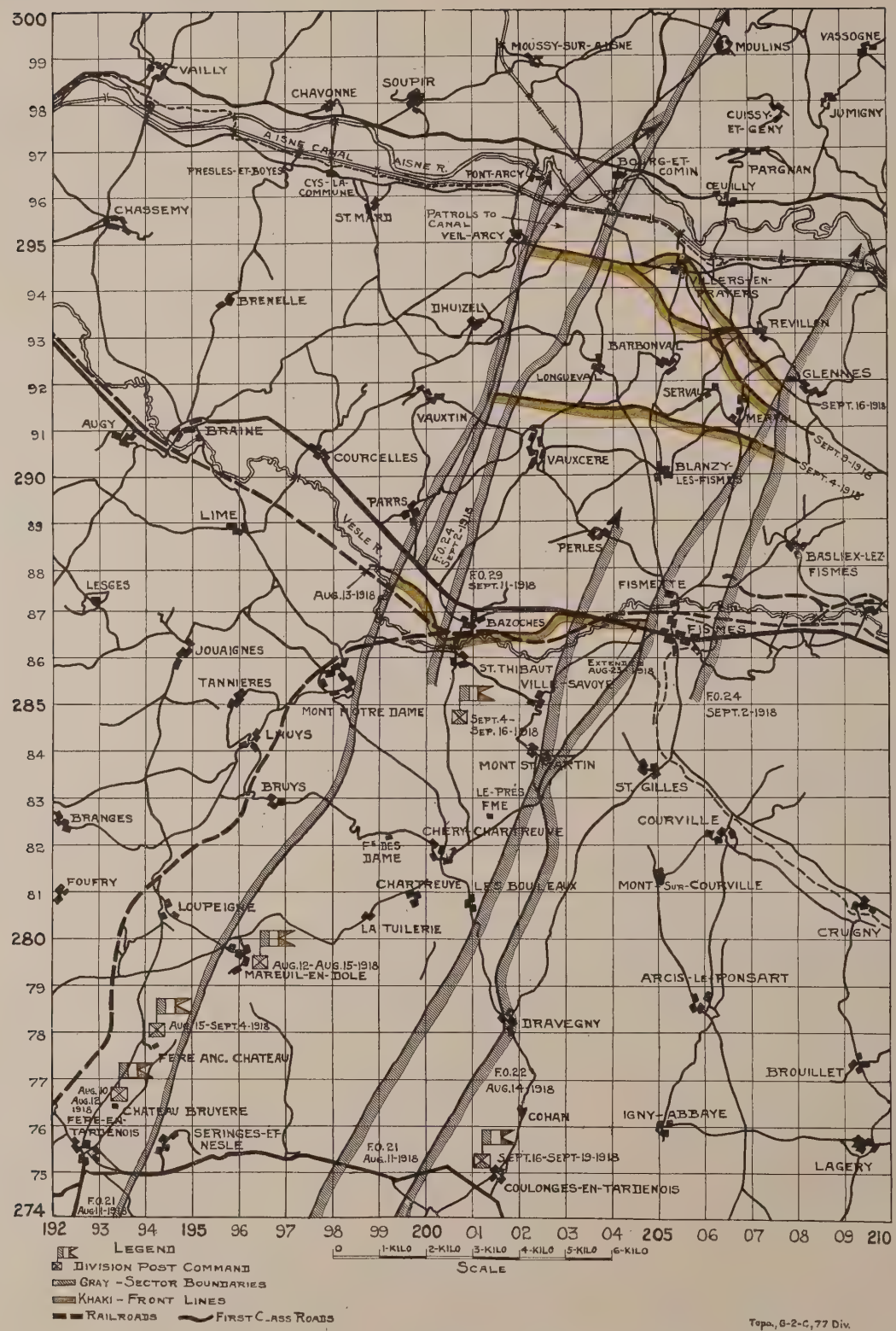
It was Labor Day, September 2d, that a doughboy whispered to his companion:

"Gee, I wish we could make that Labor Day excursion up the Hudson with the folks this year!" And then, after a moment's mournful deliberation, he added, "But I guess a little raid across the Vesle will have to be good enough, Hank."

Two days later the Boche fled toward the Aisne, and Hank, and the whole Division, took "the excursion across the Vesle."

IN BRITTANY

A village church,—a clump of trees,—
A quaint old square,—the hum of bees.
A herd of cows,—sun shining hot,—
A pig or two in the chapel-plot.
In the morning shade,—a child, playing;
The church within,—a mother, praying.
A troop of Yankees passing there:
The answer to child's and mother's prayer.


MOUSSY-SUR-AISNE
MOULINS
VASSOGNE
VAILLY
CHAVONNE
SOUPIR
CUISSY-ET-GENY
JUMIGNY
AISNE CANAL
AISNE R.
PRESLES-ET-BOVES
CYS-LA-COMMUNE
PONT-ARCY
BOURG-ET-COMIN
PARGNAN
CEUILLY
CHASSEMY
ST. MARD
PATROLS TO CANAL VEIL-ARCY
VILLERS-EN-PRAYERS
BRENELLE
DHUIZEL
REVILLON
BARBONVAL
LONGUEVAL
GLENNES
SERVAL
SEPT. 16-1918
AUGY
BRAINE
VAUXTIN
MEURY
SEPT. 9-1918
COURCELLES
VAUXCERE
BLANZY-LES-FISMES
SEPT. 4-1918
PARRS
LIME
VESLE R.
F.O. 24 SEPT. 1918
PERLES
BASLIEX-LEZ-FISMES
F.O. 29 SEPT. 11-1918
LESGES
AUG. 13-1918
FISMETTE
BAZOCHES
FISMES
JOUAIGNES
ST. THIBAUT
EXTENDED AUG. 23-1918
VILLE-SAVOYE
TANNIERES
F.O. 24 SEPT. 2-1918
MONT NOTRE DAME
SEPT. 4-SEP. 16-1918
LAUYS
MONT ST. MARTIN
ST. GILLES
BRUYS
LE-PRÉS-FME
BRANGES
COURVILLE
CHERY-CHARTREUVE
FE DES DAME
FOUFRY
CHARTREUVE
LES BOULEAUX
MONT-SUR-COURVILLE
LOUPEIGNE
LA TUILERIE
CRUGNY
AUG. 12-AUG. 15-1918
MAREUIL-EN-DOLE
ARCIS-LE-PONSART
AUG. 15-SEPT. 4-1918
DRAVEGNY
FERE ANC. CHATEAU
BROUILLET
F.O. 22 AUG. 14-1918
AUG. 10 AUG. 15 1918
FERE-EN-TARDENOIS
CHATEAU BRUYERE
COHAN
IGNY-ABBAYE
SERINGES-ET-NESLE
F.O. 21 AUG. 11-1918
SEPT. 16-SEPT. 19-1918
LAGERY
COULONGES-EN-TARDENOIS
F.O. 21 AUG. 11-1918
192 93 94 195 96 97 98 99 200 01 02 03 04 205 06 07 08 09 210
300 99 98 97 96 295 94 93 92 91 290 89 88 87 86 285 84 83 82 81 280 79 78 77 76 75 274
LEGEND
DIVISION POST COMMAND
GRAY - SECTOR BOUNDARIES
KHAKI - FRONT LINES
RAILROADS
FIRST CLASS ROADS
0 1-KILO 2-KILO 3-KILO 4-KILO 5-KILO 6-KILO
SCALE
Topo., G-2-C, 77 Div.

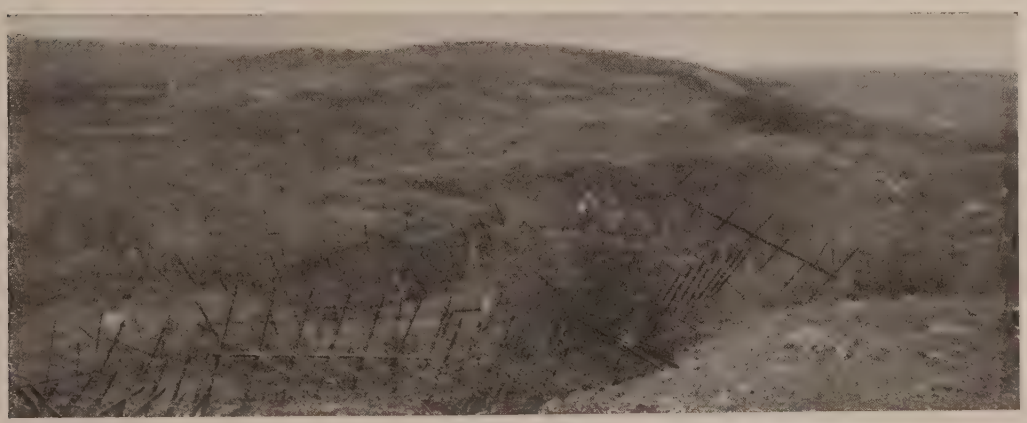
PHASE V

From the Vesle to the Aisne

THE Division advanced. Almost four weeks on the stationary front along the Vesle showed that the Division had only potentially evidenced itself. Individual deeds of sacrifice, of heroism, of courage, had been plainly manifested. It remained only to coordinate these qualities in the Division, to consolidate the powers of the parts into the spirit of the whole, to fit the cogs of the wheels so that all would contribute to the energy of the machine. Major-General Robert Alexander took command of the Division at this stage. The well-proved units of the Division were, from this time on, moulded by him into an uncrushable engine; its armor the unfailing resolve of its enlisted personnel; its mechanism the courageous leadership of its officers, and its pilot—the Major-General.

The advance was the first one in which the Division had participated. It was hard going, but it was satisfying work. Every man knew the Boche had been hammered out of the Vesle, knew that he was now being rewarded for the weeks of waiting, and rejoiced because he was now tramping over the very ground from which the enemy had spit its iron hail at him a few hours before. Every man took unto himself part of the glory, and whispered to himself, "*I* have chased the Hun out of here." And so were born the pride and the aggressive spirit of the Division.

As early as September 2d, American Observation Posts reported fires and explosions in the enemy area, and vehicles and troops bound north. The next day, Paars, Perles, Vauxcere and Blanzy showed columns of smoke. The Boche was laying waste to all as he slowly retired. The Infantry followed him across the Vesle, had a vigorous brush with him on the steep heights above Haute-Maisons, where he had left a rear-guard of machine-guns, and lost him on the table-land that stretched between the Vesle and the Aisne, so fast did he move. French cavalry dashed ahead as far as Vauxcere, where heavy fire prevented their going further. The 77th moved more rapidly than the right and left flanks, actually pulling the flanks along with it. Further north, the pressure of General Mangin's army was urging the German to withdraw his forces from the inevitable pocket, which the 77th was fairly turning inside out. Safe across the Aisne, and with out-posts



A German Barrier

on the narrow strip between the Aisne Canal and the river, the enemy made another stand in front of the fortifications running along the famous and many times fought-over Chemin des Dames.

But it was not without cost that the Boche left the Vesle, for a harassing Artillery fire followed him closely. The ground between the Vesle and the Aisne forms a table-land covered with wheat-fields, which falls off abruptly toward the Vesle and completely dominates the area containing Bazoches and Fismes. It is serrated with ravines running up into it in a general north and south direction. Here the Boche was greatly exposed during his withdrawal, although some of his light pieces tried for a time to hamper the American advance by shelling the Vesle Bridges from the shelter of the ravines. His heavy pieces were already across the Aisne, and were for a few days silent, until they had been emplaced, when they sent a hail of heavy shells over the entire plateau.

North of the Aisne, where he had entrenched himself, he found the excellent shelter of his former works, which had been improved for the purpose by his engineers. Here the terrain again forms a plateau, which is a network of trenches and strong-points cut into the soft sandstone. The Aisne itself, at this point, has a breadth of 150 feet, and a depth of about ten feet, and is bordered by flat meadows and fields which are inundated when the river is high. On its south bank, at varying distances, runs a lateral canal. Bridges cross the river at Pont Arcy, Bourg-et-Comin and at Oeuilly.

The morning of September 4th, the Division moved toward the Aisne. For the first time, the troops saw what the constant fire into Bazoches and Fismes had accomplished. Bazoches was a ruin, and Fismes, while intact in some parts, was a mass of tumbled stone in others. The men had been instructed to be careful of traps and mines. At Bazoches, part of the old Chateau Tower was still standing. Two Frenchmen and an American were climbing through the mess of mortar and rock, when a loud explosion occurred, throwing debris high into the air. The Frenchmen were killed instantly, but the American escaped injury. Near the scene of the explosion lay some minenwerfer shells with the fuses in them, intertwined with a tangle of wires. At Fismes, in a cave, an officer found a 105 caliber shell under a table covered with flowers, with a wire running to a sofa. Engineers carefully took apart this trap, for the shell had in it a fuse upon which a weight was ready to drop. On the road between Blanzy and Fismes, a mine exploded several days after the Infantry had passed over it.

The bridges over the Vesle needed constant repair, as the infantry, the heavy artillery and the transport wagons, camions and combat trains rumbled over them. Shells fell closely about the bridges, many times exploding in the bed of the Vesle and throwing up huge geysers of water, mud and stones. The enemy began a harassing fire upon Bazoches the night of September 4th, which continued until the Division left the sector. Fismes was being heavily shelled as the advancing columns crowded one another to pass through. At Haute Maisons, an Artillery P. C. and a Dressing Station were continually under enfilade artillery fire, owing to an exposed left flank.

At Fismes, a town of considerable size, and a railroad center, the bridges over the river had been destroyed. Artillery was halted until the completion of a new one by the Engineers. While waiting in the main street, with the Third Battalion, 306th Field Artillery, the Division Commander expressed a wish to the Commander for Artillery support for the Infantry, which had met with resistance further on. Battery F was unlimbered, firing 79 rounds in half an hour. Shortly after, the enemy shell-fire ceased. It is not often that heavy artillery turns its cumbrous pieces about on the road, to engage in desultory firing.

Fismes brought back strong reminiscences of shattered Chateau Thierry. In peace times, it was a beautiful town. Magnificent trees had once lined the sides of its streets. Of these many were blown to shreds, while others lay across the path, cut to make an impediment to the American advance.

Ruins of Fismes

Troops continued to crowd through the town. The 305th Artillery Regiment, and the 154th Infantry Brigade established temporary headquarters in the Hotel de Fismes, once the resort of tourists, now the mark of shells. German dead lay about the streets as evidence of the fighting through the town, when the Boche held one end of it and the Americans the other.

Division Headquarters found that it must move from the Chateau Bruyere. Yet the further forward one went, the greater became the ruin and desolation. There seemed to be no place suitable for the reception of the General Staff officers and the lesser luminaries composing Division Headquarters, to say nothing of the typewriter battalion, without which it would have been impossible to win the war. At length a place was selected, perhaps the strangest Post of Command which Division Headquarters had yet occupied.

On the road between Chery-Chartreuve and Saint Thibaut was a place called the Ferme des Filles, perhaps because there was once a farm there. The only evidence upon which to base this supposition was a shed consisting of a roof supported by four uprights, with no side-walls. From the road, alongside which this shed stood, a narrow trail led up the steep side of the hill and ended in what will forever be famous in the history of the Division as "The Cave." The front part, to which there were several entrances, was almost high enough to stand erect. From this entrance chamber, narrow corridors cut from the soft rock led back into the hill, branching and turning in such a manner that it is doubtful whether anyone knew how far the cave really extended or how large it was. This portion of the cave was lower than the forward part, and those who, for several weeks, lived and slept there acquired an attitude almost simian.

When the installation of Division Headquarters was complete, the cave was a cross between a menagerie and a madhouse. It housed within its narrow limits the Staff, the Intelligence Office, the Message Center, Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, a Telephone Central, a Radio Station, six or eight telephones, always simultaneously in use; a battalion of typewriters who every evening at nine o'clock delivered a barrage which lasted almost till dawn; to say nothing of an uncounted host of clerks, orderlies, messengers and liaison officers. If ever one doubted the American Army to be democratic, he needed only to have looked into this cave—the Commanding General snatching a few hours of sleep on his cot, with an orderly stretched underneath it and a clerk nodding over his typewriter only a few inches away. In the rear of the cave was an indistinguishable mass

Saint Thibaut

The New Life Proved a Strain

of staff officers, second lieutenants, buck privates and baggage. If it was necessary to call anybody during the course of the night, the orderlies started at the front end of the cave and waked everybody, all the way back, until they got to the right man.

During business hours, which meant every hour in the twenty-four, the air rang with shrill cries of "Qui est a L'appareil?" "Stenographer!" "Message Center!" and "Give me a 20,000 Chemin des Dames!" punctuated by the sounds of 77's exploding in the woods and valleys below and the raucous responses of German prisoners, who were being interrogated.

The new life proved a strain, and it is no small testimony to the iron nerve and dauntless courage of the Division Staff that after two weeks they emerged from this bedlam, not as gibbering idiots, but still able to function intelligently and successfully.

The enemy now became still more active in the air than he had been, and sent his planes over in groups of from four to a dozen. Thirteen of his balloons were counted one day, close together on the Division sector. He had excellent observation over the whole of the Vesle-Aisne plateau, but from the plateau itself, American observers were enabled to spy far back into enemy territory.

No Man's Land

No movement that took place by day in the towns of Bourg-et-Comin, Pont Arcy, Oeuilly, Beaurieux, Pargnan, Moulins, Vendresse et Tryon, and on the roads leading into those places escaped the keen eyes of the men in the Observation Posts. It was only beyond the range of the Artillery Brigade's 155's that the Boche was at all daring. On the Vendresse et Tryon Road, men and transports moved north continually in broad daylight. A little further behind the Boche lines, a wagon park offered a tempting artillery mark. But the long-range rifles of the Corps Artillery had been withdrawn for another sector, and the Division's Artillerymen could only sit and fume because their gun was short and stubby, and would shoot but a scant seven miles! As a rule, not a German was to be seen in the rear areas by day.

By September 5th, the Division's line extended through the Bois de la Vicomte, Bois des Genettes, Pierre la Roche, La Butte de Bourmont, Revillon, and around the village of Glennes, the latter being on the front of the Division on the right flank, which had not closed up. The enemy was then entrenched strongly between the canal and the Aisne and in the old French works behind La Petite Montagne, about one kilometer south of the canal and two kilometers south of the river. A sniper gun is thought to have fired from behind the mountain, close to the Division front, but the fact was never established. The mountain was subjected to intermittent barrages by friendly artillery. In several places, further west, the infantry patrols crossed the Aisne.

Brig.-General Whittenmeyer in Center of Group

To simplify operations, the Division front was divided into the right and left sub-sectors. The 153d Brigade covered the left, the 154th the right. By September 10th, the line of the right sub-sector was advanced to a point 400 yards west of Revillon and to St. Pierre Ferme and the left sub-sector had reached the Aisne. The village of Glennes, where the Germans had strongly established themselves, now stood in the way of a flanking movement against the formidable La Petite Montagne, and it was planned to take the village. As this was not a 77th Division objective, the Division offered to "go halves" with the division on its right. The division on the right did not think it could spare the men, so the 77th decided to bear the burden alone.

The men, though exuberant, were by this time fatigued by the rapidity of the advance, although hot meals had been brought up throughout. The fighting elements must have hot meals to work efficiently, General Alexander had insisted, and, as a result, ration parties could be seen, day and night, making their way through the old French trench system which lay north of Vauxcere, and extended north toward the Aisne. Through the heaviest of shell-fire, these carrying parties forwarded hot food as though there were important messages in the pots instead of merely "chow."

While in a cave at La Petitie Logette, where the Germans had placed a leaking gas-shell, General Evan M. Johnson was gassed and evacuated to the rear. In this emergency, Major-General Alexander sent for General Whittenmeyer, commanding the 153d Brigade. Late that night, through the driving rain, and a piercing wind that swept across the plateau, General Whittenmeyer rode from his Post of Command at Vauxcere to The Cave. He appeared before the Major-General with the raindrops dripping from his silver-grey hair, saluted, and waited in silence for his senior to speak.

Major-General Alexander explained that the 154th Brigade had temporarily lost its commander;

"I want these troops organized and ready to attack in the morning," the Division Commander concluded.

General Whittenmeyer, tall and broad-shouldered, heedless of the water that ran in little rivu-

lets from his cap to his slicker and down his boots to the ground, saluted again, saying with a voice that had in it the air of finality:

"Very well, Sir."

Those three words were the General's signature. The next morning, the Brigadier phoned that he was ready to attack, as ordered.

The 77th Division was to take part in this operation covering the left flank of the 62d French Division on its right, by advancing its lines from the heights of Merval to La Carriere, which was the western exit of Glennes. The Artillery was to fire on Revillon, La Petite Montagne, Haut de Cuchery and Maizy. One battalion of the 154th Brigade was to be used in attacking; its left to be covered by a detachment which was to take La Carriere. Machine guns were to fire on Revillon from the slopes north of Merval, Serval and Barbonval.

On the 13th of September, with all these preparations made, came the order for a relief. The Italians were coming in to take over the sector. General Garibaldi, a grandson of the Italian Liberator, was in command of the relieving division, every member of which wore a red silk handkerchief in the upper right-hand pocket of his uniform, the gift of an American woman. The Division was well on its way out of the sector on the night of September 13th, a Friday, with the Boche firing farewell salutes over the whole plateau. The relief was a welcome one for the Division, after over a month of continuous fighting. The 77th had entered the sector a recruit Division. It left it a veteran one, prepared for any task that was to fall to its lot.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARGONNE

In the mists of the early morning, in the shadows at close of day,
I seemed to see a phantom form, I seemed to hear it say,
"I am the Spirit of Righteousness, through me are battles won,
So I take this name which shall bring ye fame,
Spirit of the Argonne!

"Gird up your loins, my followers—look to your weapons well;
Over the top and do not stop; drive at those beasts of Hell!
Faint not, and fear not failure; press bravely, firmly on
Till your task is done and you've crushed the Hun,
Spirit of the Argonne!"

On, though machine guns sputtered; on through shrapnel and shell,
On through the red murk of battle, on through the gates of Hell!
Beating back all resistance, smashing the brutal Hun;
'Twas the Spirit's breath in defiance to death—the
Spirit of the Argonne!

And each of them gave the best in him, and some gave a precious life,
To a noble and holy cause, for the end of a sinful strife;
Think not 'twill be forgotten, the work by these heroes done,
Inspired by Right and conceived in the might—of the
Spirit of the Argonne!

'Twas the spirit of personal sacrifice, the gift of brave men's all;
That liberty should not perish, that righteousness should not fall;
And our country (God bless her!) is better for the deeds her sons have done.
May this spirit march on through the ages to come—the
Spirit of the Argonne!

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARGONNE

PHASE VI

The Capture of the Argonne

THE UNDERTAKING

ONE name above all others has the 77th Division won from the map of France and written into American history—The Argonne.

If ever the patriotism of our country should wane and the national pulse beat slow, let a veteran of the Argonne arise and tell the story of courage, self-sacrifice and endurance that carried the Liberty Division through this wilderness of France—to Victory. Hearts will beat quicker at the telling, eyes will glisten, pride in America and her sons will be stimulated anew—for, in the annals of the nation, the "Spirit of the Argonne" must be placed alongside the "Spirit of '76."

Black, gloomy, forbidding, the Argonne Forest, the largest expanse of woodland from the Mediterranean to the Rhine, stretches a distance of thirty-nine kilometers from Passevant and Beaulieu in the south, with the big town of St. Menehold in its southern confines, to Grand-Pre and the valley of the River Aire on the north. On the eastern edge of the forest are Varennes, Montblainville, Cornay and St. Juvin. On its western boundary are the towns of Binarville, Lancon and Grand Ham.

No Man's Land Before the Advance on September 26, 1918

The First Advance in Which the Division Participated, September, 1918

For four years, since the beginning of the Great War, it had been a region of dark mystery, under the dominion of the Germans who had early overrun it and adapted its natural features into a vast, impregnable fortress. It was known to be an area of densely wooded hills and ravines, of swamps, brooks and marshland, with tangled underbrush, trailing vines and briars everywhere.

The few roads that afford an approach to it were commanded for miles by the heights that rise above the deep abris of the forest, and in all the far-flung battle line of the western front there seemed no place in German hands more inaccessible to attack than the Argonne.

The portion held by the enemy included all but the open woods in the south, and ran from a line slightly above La Harazee, Le Four de Paris and La Pte Court Choisse to the northern border on the Aire, covering an area twenty-two kilometers long and from seven to nine kilometers wide. Their long proprietorship had given the enemy perfect knowledge of this wide terrain. A glance behind the curtain of trees would have shown their artillery in position to sweep all avenues of approach to every ravine and summit. It would have revealed their machine guns placed not only so as to command all roads, paths and trails traversing the forest, but also to furnish a series of interlocking bands of fire between the trees and along systems of wire that they had constructed, calculated to make a hostile advance humanly impossible. It would have disclosed look-out stations built in scores of favorable tree-tops, and other high lookout towers constructed to direct the fire of artillery and machine-guns, and, threading in and out, an intricate and complete railway line supplemented by a telephone system, furnishing perfect means of supply and communication between all the units in this intensively defended sector. No wonder the enemy, who knew all this, laughed at the idea of the Argonne being captured by direct attack. It was the one sector of the Hindenburg line they were sure of. Small wonder too, that the French, who guessed it, shook their heads and said "Ce n'est pas possible."

But the capture of the Argonne Forest was imperative. It was the hinge of the great swinging movement that was to drive the Germans across the Meuse. It was the key that must be turned to open the way to Grand-Pre, Sedan and the great German communication centres along the Sedan-Mezzieres railway. The French said "It can't be done." The American said "It can be done." The 77th Division said "We'll do it." And they did.

Officially, the battle of decision in the great European war is known as the Argonne-Meuse operation. Popularly it is known as the Battle of the Argonne. To the 77th Division was assigned the task of direct attack through the forest. After the first day, this Division operated alone within the confines of this forest, and fought its way through its entire length. When the Division emerged,

eighteen days later, it completed its record by crossing the Aire and capturing St. Juvin and Grand-Pre, two positions controlling the northern limits of the Argonne and that sector of the Aire valley.

THE PREPARATION

For several days and nights before September 26th, there was considerable commotion on the roads and trails about La Harazee and La Chalade and through the Bois des Hautes Batis. It was the stir of preparation. It was the giant striding and heaving and side-stepping of the guns getting into position. Big guns, little guns, guns of all shapes and all sizes—each taking its place for the terrific overture to commence the opera America was about to stage in the Forest of Argonne.

All the divisional artillery from the 152d Artillery Brigade was there—the 304th and 305th Field Artillery with their 75's, the 306th with their 155's and the 302d Trench Mortar Battery, later armed with their captured German 105 howitzers, and behind them for distant work, were 8-inch howitzers from Corps and 6-inch rifles from the French Army. Nearly two hundred guns were gathered together into this mighty orchestra, merely to cover the relatively narrow front assigned the 77th Division.

The utmost care was taken to insure concealment of movement from the enemy. As much of the work as possible was done by night, and by day, camouflage and the screen afforded by the trees were utilized to the fullest extent. In the skies, our aeroplanes easily had the supremacy, and their patrolling was so constant and so vigilant that the Boche scouts never dared venture beyond their own lines.

Every precaution was taken by the artillery commanders to preserve the element of secrecy. No registration was permitted. No observation posts were occupied except by observers in the uniform of the French, who had been quietly holding the sector for the past four years. A complete artillery telephone system was installed, but no English was spoken over the telephone. The guns were laid by astronomical observation.

The enemy knew that there was something impending. During the week previous to the attack, he exhibited a pronounced nervousness. Three nights successively, his patrols attacked the advanced outposts of the French, but were driven off. Harassing fire was delivered on cross-roads Croix Gentin, and on the 25th of September, a heavy harassing fire with gas shells was placed on the western part of Bois des Hautes Batis.

P. C. Pau, Forest d'Argonne—Door in Foreground Shows Entrance to Quarters of General Alexander at Beginning of Argonne Offensive, September 25, 1918

He had a premonition. It may have been gained from irrepressible noises at night heard by some of his more daring scouts, it may have been telepathic. But he never dreamed of the extent of the attack that was to be made upon him, as later information proved.

The initial positions taken by the Artillery were governed to a great extent by the nature of the terrain and the plan of advance, which contemplated close cooperation between the Artillery and the advancing Infantry. It was impossible to move the guns through the trees covering the entire territory from which the attack was to be delivered. Rapid mobility could be insured only by their keeping in close proximity to the few good roads traversing the forest. Accordingly, the guns were placed for the opening barrage along the highways themselves—the 75's of the 304th Regiment on the road running east from La Chalade across the ridge, where they were joined by a number of the French 6-inch rifles, the 305th Regiment 75's on the north and south road in the north-east sector of Bois des Hautes Batis, and the heavy 155's of the 306th on the roads in the vicinity of Le Rond Champ and Croix Gentin. Each battery had to fell between 40 and 50 trees to obtain the necessary field of fire. This was done by sawing and wedging the trees, but they were not thrown over until shortly before the hour set for the opening of the Artillery preparation. The Headquarters of the 152d Artillery Brigade were established on the night of September 25th, at P. C. Pau.

Sixteen avenues in the enemy wire were assigned to the Artillery to be cut for the passage of the assaulting troops. Four of these were at La Fille Morte and four at Taille Rongard on the front of the 153d Brigade. Of the other eight, three were lined out to the east of the Four de Paris across Ravin Intermediare to Rau des Meurissons and one to the north of Rau des Meurissons. For the troops facing La Harazee, two lanes were arranged for to the east of La Harazee and two to the south of Rau de la Fontaine aux Charmes. By these means it was designed to provide an open way for our men to the heights commanding the large ravines in the enemy's territory and to permit the 153d Brigade to sweep around to the left and take the high ground between Abri St. Louis and Abri du Crochet.

At H. hour, after the lanes had been cut, the plan of attack called for a rolling barrage of 75's

A Boche Strong Point—Note Dead German in Foreground

The Price of Victory—North of La Four de Paris, Argonne Forest, October, 1918

placed 500 meters in front of the Infantry going over the top, with the 155's firing a standing protective barrage, 500 meters in front of the 75's m. m. barrage, advancing at the end of 25 minutes at the rate of 100 meters in 5 minutes, by 100 meters bounds.

On the night of September 25th, the Infantry of the 77th Division quietly moved into the front line. About midnight, the French out-posts were relieved, and the Division was ready for the attack.

The assault, as directed by Field Order No. 43, was to be delivered on a seven and a half kilometer front extending across the enemy's position from a point west of La Harazee on the left, to Courte Chausse and Taille de Ramce on the right. The Division was disposed in line, all four infantry regiments being in the front line, with the 305th on the extreme right, the 306th on its left, the 307th next and the 308th on the left of the line. This disposition was not the most desirable, but the frontage to be covered was so extensive no other disposition appeared possible.

Undoubtedly, at this time and at all future times in the operation, because of the extent of front, too great a proportion of the Division was employed simultaneously and a disposition in depth, which is desirable from every point of view, could not be made at the time of attack. The 28th American Division was on the 77th's right and the 1st French Division on its left. A Franco-American force intended to act as a combat liaison group on the Division's left flank was also organized, for the purpose of maintaining contact with the French on the left. This combat liaison group, consisting of a regiment from the 92d American Division (the 368th), was to have advanced in conjunction with the left of the 77th Division. It did not so advance, as subsequent events proved, and, as a consequence, the left flank of the Division was exposed during the whole period of operations of the three weeks in the Argonne.

Before the battle opened, the 153d Brigade, in readiness on the right, was facing the heights of Le Fille Morte and Taille Rong, with the two ravines, Fond des Meurissons and Ravine des Meurissons beyond the heights, and on the left, the expectant forces of the 154th Brigade had before them the ravines de La Fme au Mortier and de La Fontaine aux Charmes, with high ground running to the northeast. As to what lay beyond the enemy wire, they had no information, other than the

words of the Commanding General addressed to his Infantry officers on the day before the attack, when he said:—

"I don't believe we will find very much opposition in the first or even second line. Such opposition as we find will be confined to machine-gun nests. We have all had opportunity to see the aeroplane photographs of the ground we are going over. It is very densely wooded and it is probable that it is very difficult to get through and that along paths you will find such machine-guns as are warranted there. You will find machine-gun nests on the paths and drains. We shall have to work around them and cut around them through the bush.

"I cannot go into detail on the work of the artillery and you don't care about that. I will tell you where it is going to be. It is hard to draw up a definite plan on account of the terrain and the difficulty of registering fire. You all realize that the closer up you get to that barrage, which is to precede you by 500 meters, the more protection it is for you. If you lag behind and it passes on, before you get there, the enemy is up and using his weapons. Keep as close to it as you can. The limit of 500 meters was put on it for reasons that I have carefully considered. It is not necessary for you to stay back there."

THE ATTACK

The mysterious H hour had been set. At 5:30 on the morning of September 26th, it was "Over the top" for the Infantry. At H 3 or 2:30 A. M., the music started. Hell broke loose in scores of thundering voices. Suddenly the air was split with deafening explosions and the clamor and shriek of bursting shells, and soon way back in Florent and le Claon, the houses were rocking with the concussion. On left and right, the Artillery of the attacking French and the other Divisions of the 1st American Army joined in the chorus. Mount Vesuvius, the San Francisco earthquake and Niagara Falls, rolled into one and multiplied by ten, blazed, crashed and roared through the Argonne that night. Never had ancient quiet been shattered by a din so terrific. It was America's banner barrage of the whole war.

For three hours the bombardment of the enemy wire continued with amazing accuracy and completeness, literally blasting the Germans from their concrete trenches and levelling lanes in the wire which for four years had guarded this front.

At 5:30 A. M. behind the rolling artillery barrage, the 77th Division went over the top and hurled itself upon the remnants of the 2nd Landwehr Division of the German Army, the enemy Division that had been guarding the Hindenburg Line where it crossed the Forest of Argonne.

Thus began a campaign unique in the history of the whole European struggle, in point of character of the battle ground fought over and of the method of combat employed—"The Wilderness Campaign" of the

Corps and Army Artillery Swelled the Chorus

Waiting for the Jump-Off

Great War. Through a tangled jungle of trees, clinging vines and thickly brailed brush, through swamps and muddy morasses flooded by the constant rains that were falling, over steeps and across wild valleys, through the mud and the wet and the cold, the unfaltering soldiers of the 77th Division were obliged to push on day after day, against invisible machine-guns, against trenches concealed by foliage and underbrush, against positions whose forward areas were perfectly protected by numerous lines of barbed wire and chicken wire interlaced among the trees, against an enemy who could not be seen to be fired at and who could only be nosed out and routed by attacking parties that crawled along the ground and scouted from tree to tree until they could engage him in hand-to-hand combat.

At the hour of attack, side by side, all four regiments of the Division took the jump-off with elements similarly disposed, one battalion in the front line, one in support and one in either divisional or brigade reserve. Practically no opposition was encountered in going through the enemy front-line trenches. The big guns had done well. Little remained of the outer defences of this particular section of the Hindenburg Line, but a mighty jumble of shattered timber, smashed concrete and twisted wire. The torn-up condition of the ground, however, covered with a confused tangle of wire and debris, and the deep ravines that were encountered at the outset, made progress difficult. To add to the difficulty, way had to be made through a dense fog which did not lift during the morning. On our right, the 154th Brigade soon ran into thickly forested terrain, without roads, paths or trails.

In spite of these drawbacks, the lanes cut in the enemy wire, according to plan by the artillery, were found and steady progress made by the infantry following behind the rolling artillery barrage, so that an advance of over two kilometers was made on the first day. A few shells fell on our advancing lines and there was some sniping, and, late in the afternoon, a brisk machine-gun fire on the 307th's right, all of which resulted in a number of casualties. But nothing was met indicating a strongly organized resistance. Our line that night was established on the ridge just north of the Four de Paris-Barricade Pavillion Carr des Meurissons Road, running thence, from a point slightly south of St. Hubert's Pavillion, in a westerly direction and parallel with the Biesme River.

The events of the next day were very different. The Division resumed the attack at 5:30 in

La Besogne, Forest d'Argonne—Headquarters 153d Infantry Brigade, October, 1918, Looking North

the morning, preceded by a half-hour's artillery preparation. It was not long before the Hun began to snarl and show his teeth.

The 307th Infantry struck the first resistance, from the heights on its right front above Rau de La Fme aux Charmes, whence some hostile machine-gun fire had been directed the previous afternoon. It soon became apparent that the enemy was going to defend these heights as his main line of resistance and that he held strongly entrenched positions along their crest and on the high ground of St. Hubert's Pavillion, Four de Zube and Abri de St. Louis on the front of the 153d Brigade. The 308th, on our extreme left, pushed ahead. But the 307th was strongly opposed by artillery fire accompanied by a heavy enfilading barrage from machine-gun nests, that the Boche appeared to have constructed along the whole plateau south of Bagatelle. Similar strong points confronted the 306th and 305th.

The German plan of defense was unfolding. It was to be machine-guns to stop our advance, echeloned in depth and supporting one another with cross fire, operating from perfect concealment and from every angle on our front and flanks, and then artillery and trench mortar shells to shatter our halted forces. This meant hand to hand fighting for our men. Into it they plunged all along the line through the tangled underbrush and wire, against an enemy they could not see, but who was reaching them through the mechanical process of shooting along lines of fire carefully laid out before hand.

Two companies of the 306th Infantry, K and B, were the first to stir up the Huns on the right sector of our line. Starting their advance with the rest of the Regiment at 5:30 in the morning of the 27th, these two companies soon found themselves scrambling down in single file into a deep ravine containing nearly a hundred dugouts. Signs of recent enemy occupation and hasty flight were visible, but everything was quiet and our doughboys pushed ahead, cheering themselves with the belief that the Boche had pulled out for at least two or three kilos to the north. Everything was going smoothly. High spirits prevailed, for one and all had absorbed a full meal and enjoyed a good sleep, the night before. Through the village of dugouts and up the opposite slope went the confident lines of Infantry. The first platoon to reach the top had three scouts forward who sent back word that there was plenty of barbed wire ahead and no openings. The rest of the companies were halted and an inspection of the wire started.

Suddenly a red rocket shot up in front and a bugle call rang out. It was the signal of the

waiting Boche. The next moment everything happened at once. Our entire force suddenly found itself under intense machine-gun fire, concentrated on its front and right flank. Trench mortar shells and grenades whizzed in from all directions. Every man found it absolutely necessary to hug the ground for fifteen minutes. Then the machine-gun fire from the front ceased abruptly. The flanking fire continuing, our men decided to rush forward. A few minutes later the reason for the sudden cessation of firing from the front was discovered. A sergeant and six men from Co. B had found a gap in the wire, crawled through and captured two enemy machine-guns and two prisoners. These men yelled back to the main body to cut the wire with all speed and come through, because the prisoners had reported a large force of Boche infantry holding that position.

Wire clippers immediately got into action and inside of three minutes, a wide path was cut through the wire, enabling the entire two companies to file through and occupy the trenches which the Boche had vacated only a few minutes before. This advance and occupation was made under constant flanking fire from machine guns and casualties were suffered, but they were surprisingly few in view of the furious enemy fusilade.

Upon reaching the trench system, both companies jumped in and lined the parapet in expectation of an attack. They did not have long to wait. Suddenly a volley of potato mashers (hand-grenades) landed around them, apparently coming from nowhere, for not a Boche could be seen on account of the thick brush in front. The order was given to pour a grazing fire through the brush in an attempt to inflict casualties by chance shots. After a few minutes of rapid fire in which the Chauchats joined, everything became silent. Our men loaded up, in preparation for a possible second attack, and waited.

The second attack was preceded by a smoke screen which gradually enveloped the entire country to our front in a thick blue haze. Then over came the Huns, and for the first time it was possible for our men to see them and take aim before firing. The Boche almost immediately fell back from the front, but an alarming cry went up from our left that they were coming in directly from our left flank. This rush took Co. K by surprise, and the enemy succeeded in capturing for

Artillery in Position Near Abri du Crochet, Argonne Forest—Twelve 75's Partially Concealed by Brush

a few seconds, the extreme left portion of our trench. From this point of vantage, he rained grenades with uncomfortable accuracy into our ranks.

At this stage of the proceeding, the quick wits and aggressiveness of the Americans came into play. "Up and at them" was the cry. One German officer was bayonetted in the act of throwing a grenade. Three Boche who tried to carry off one of our men by the collar were shot down in quick succession by a runner who was using a Chauchat for the first time in his life. One Boche rifleman had his rifle within three feet of Co. K commander's chest. The Boche was shot down before he had a chance to pull the trigger.

The Germans were beaten back into the cover of the bushes, but they had succeeded in severely damaging the left flank and destroying the machine guns posted there for flank protection. Ten minutes quiet ensued. Then the enemy adopted new tactics. About thirty or forty of them came toward our line yelling "Kamerad" with their hands in the air and, to use the expression of one of the doughboys, "We fell for it," and ceased firing, in the belief that a large number of prisoners would be taken. The unexpected happened. When the enemy arrived within a few yards of our trench, they attacked with a shower of potato mashers, which, catching our men unawares, inflicted a number of casualties. But the Huns had to pay for it. As they turned to run back, every rifle in American hands, opened on them. As one of the veterans of the fight said, "We simply let them have all we had."

From that time on, the entire advantage remained with our men. Whenever the Boche consolidated for a fresh counter-attack, they were greeted by phosphorous grenades thrown from our lines. This treatment evidently destroyed their nerve. For, although they made several more attacks, it was quite easy to drive them back.

During this operation, a great deal had been learned by our men of Hun duplicity, and the kind of fighting that would be necessary to drive the enemy from the Argonne. The Boche, too, had learned a lesson. He knew now the kind of fighting timber these Americans were built of, and that the closer you got to them the more dangerous they were.

While these two companies of the 306th were fighting off counter-attacks at St. Hubert's Pavillion, the other units of our forces were going through similar experiences at right and left of them. At many points, the Boche were forced to give way. Assaulted four times by the 305th Abri St. Louis finally remained in our hands. Against sweeping machine-gun fire, the 306th made three attacks on Four de Zube and wrested it from the enemy. The night of the 27th saw our lines advanced, except in the center, an average of a kilo and a half over the day before and the huge engineer and railroad dump at Barricade Pavillion in our possession.

When the attack was renewed on the morning of the 28th, the effect on the Boche of the previous day's hard fighting became evident. The strength of his positions along the ridges to our front had been shaken. For several hours our advance met little opposition. St. Hubert's Pavillion and Abri St. Louis were crossed and mopped up, yielding eleven prisoners. The 307th passed the Bagatelle Pavillion. Abri du Crochet was captured by the 305th on our right.

It was apparent that the enemy had abandoned his first line of resistance. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it fell to the lot of the 307th to gain first contact with his second line. On the forward slope of the draw, north of Bagatelle, the rattle of machine guns greeted the 307th's advancing lines. Then down came the artillery. It was impossible to locate the hostile machine-gun nests, so carefully were they concealed in the wild growth on the opposite crest, and anything like an attack on them in force, was rendered impossible by the terrific shell fire tearing through the ravine and forward slopes. It became necessary to dig in and establish temporarily the front on a general line, 300 meters south of Depot de Machines.

On the right, the 153d Brigade was having easy sailing. "Easy sailing" in the Argonne, however, had a meaning different from any the expression ever bore before. It indicated progress, steady and sure, but only gained by crashing through bushes, tearing through barbed wire entanglements and smashing down lines of chicken wire. It meant a progress constantly harassed by Boche snipers with light automatics, some of them firing from tree-tops, who had to be crept upon and shot, bayoneted, or disposed of in some way. It signified an advance tortuous, stifling, struggling, whose single joy consisted in encountering no organized system of machine-gun positions of the kind the Boche had constructed on the crests of the Abris. Such was "easy sailing" in the Argonne.

At intervals, the "wind" would die out entirely. The line would come to a halt to get its bearings, re-establish liaison and scout ahead. Sometimes there was a lull as the men lay on the ground, and absolute quiet reigned. A snapping of twigs in the bushes, the noise of a stealthy approach brushing aside the branches would fall on the ear. Not a sound from our line. Suddenly the air would be torn to shreds by the racket of a hundred rifles and Chauchats going off at once. A dozen men would shout "I got him" and someone would run out and drag in a limp form of a Boche machine gunner, caught in the attempt to steal forward under cover and get our men by surprise. Often there were at least fifty bullet holes in the body. Everybody's eye had been on him. The East-siders and West-siders of New York, the soldiers from Third Avenue, and from Central Park West, were becoming adept woodsmen and learning the craft of the forest hunter.

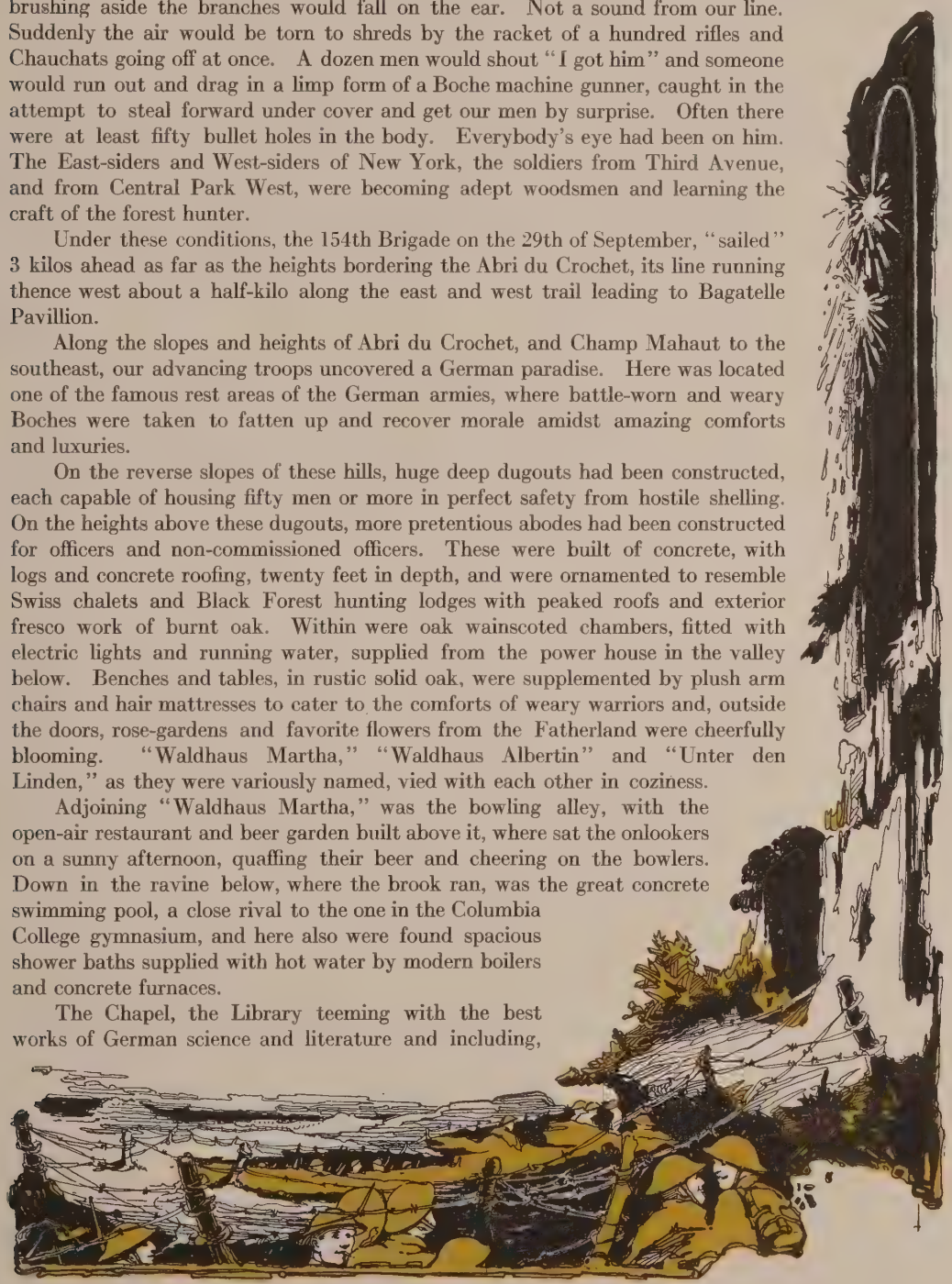
Under these conditions, the 154th Brigade on the 29th of September, "sailed" 3 kilos ahead as far as the heights bordering the Abri du Crochet, its line running thence west about a half-kilo along the east and west trail leading to Bagatelle Pavillion.

Along the slopes and heights of Abri du Crochet, and Champ Mahaut to the southeast, our advancing troops uncovered a German paradise. Here was located one of the famous rest areas of the German armies, where battle-worn and weary Boches were taken to fatten up and recover morale amidst amazing comforts and luxuries.

On the reverse slopes of these hills, huge deep dugouts had been constructed, each capable of housing fifty men or more in perfect safety from hostile shelling. On the heights above these dugouts, more pretentious abodes had been constructed for officers and non-commissioned officers. These were built of concrete, with logs and concrete roofing, twenty feet in depth, and were ornamented to resemble Swiss chalets and Black Forest hunting lodges with peaked roofs and exterior fresco work of burnt oak. Within were oak wainscoted chambers, fitted with electric lights and running water, supplied from the power house in the valley below. Benches and tables, in rustic solid oak, were supplemented by plush arm chairs and hair mattresses to cater to the comforts of weary warriors and, outside the doors, rose-gardens and favorite flowers from the Fatherland were cheerfully blooming. "Waldhaus Martha," "Waldhaus Albertin" and "Unter den Linden," as they were variously named, vied with each other in coziness.

Adjoining "Waldhaus Martha," was the bowling alley, with the open-air restaurant and beer garden built above it, where sat the onlookers on a sunny afternoon, quaffing their beer and cheering on the bowlers. Down in the ravine below, where the brook ran, was the great concrete swimming pool, a close rival to the one in the Columbia College gymnasium, and here also were found spacious shower baths supplied with hot water by modern boilers and concrete furnaces.

The Chapel, the Library teeming with the best works of German science and literature and including,



New Yorkers Were Learning the Craft of the Forest Hunter

Abandoned Boche Barracks

even from hated England, the tales of Rider Haggard and Conan Doyle, the officers' club with its attractive bar, the big theater, fitted for moving-picture exhibitions—none of these was wanting to make the place an ideal spot for quiet life and recreation. In the photographer's shop our men found hundreds of plates showing Germans, short and tall, fat and thin, single and in hilarious groups, having all kinds of good times with hunting parties, beer parties, singing parties, Christmas parties, high festivities generally in their valley paradise, where they had rested so securely for over four years.

It seemed a pity to put the rude hands of war upon such a place as this. But it had to be done, and the slap was administered so suddenly that the recreational sojourners had hardly time to skedaddle before our infantry was upon them. Our men found every instance of hasty flight. Uniforms were still hanging in the closets, cigars, wines and other food luxuries were undisturbed in the storerooms, and meals were laid on the tables, ready to be eaten.

Needless to say, Abri du Crochet and Champ Mahaut were soon adapted to our own uses. Division Headquarters, established at P. C. Pau on September 25th, was moved up to Champ Mahaut on the 2d of October, and the fighting battalions in their few short reliefs from the firing line, when they acted as Divisional Reserve, were brought to these comfortable huts for brief breathing spells.

Our center was heavily opposed during the entire day of the 29th and little progress was made on the left. But the right gained a good kilometer and a half through the thick woods, destroying many machine guns on the way. It reached the cross-roads on the trail leading southwest to Depot des Machines by 11:30 in the morning.

The balance of that day and all of the next was spent by the 305th and 306th in consolidating their positions. Battalions were distributed in depth, liaison was perfected on the right and left, and vigorous patrols were sent ahead to feel out the enemy resistance. Dumps were moved forward, supplies replenished and lines of communication improved.

The 30th was anything but a day of rest for the 154th Brigade. The morning's attack of the 307th failed to dislodge the enemy in their front. It was finally decided to try a blasting operation

engineered by our artillery. The co-ordinates were sent back, the signal was given and a thirty minutes barrage from our 75's and heavies crashed down on the opposing ridge. The regimental 3-inch Stokes mortars were brought up and they added a powerful dose of thermite to the party the Huns were enjoying. The preparation was efficient. The infantry attacked in the afternoon and the enemy was driven from the hills north of Depot des Machines.

But the Boche did not retreat far. He retired only a kilometer to the ridge south of the Binarville-La Viergette Road and occupied apparently prepared positions extending across this ridge and through the Bois de la Naza on the front of the 153d Brigade. Outposts of machine guns and snipers guarded this line. The 153d Brigade swinging to the left fought their way step by step against the most persistent kind of resistance from an invisible and almost inaccessible enemy. Machine guns were posted to enfilade every path and to sweep every clearing in the forest. One by one they had to be rooted out. Ladders were constructed for climbing over long stretches of chicken wire, while the bullets were singing along them, close to the ground where, according to the Boche plan, our men should have been.

Our artillery could render little aid. The hills and deep ravines covering the entire terrain complicated the calculation of all data. Observation and checking were impossible. Furthermore, our lines were often so close to the Boche it would have been impossible to reach the latter without shooting into our own men. Narrow woods trails, deep in mud, militated against the mobility of the guns. It was always a desperate struggle of men and horses to get them into position.

One week had passed since the Division had gone over the top and penetrated the Argonne. Overcoats and blankets had been discarded at the beginning of the attack, so that progress should not be impeded by heavy equipment. A very limited amount of food was carried by each man at the outset. As the infantry plunged farther into the forest, it was only with the utmost difficulty that food and ammunition could be supplied to them. A great part of these supplies had to be carried in on the backs of men. At all times, rations were short and hunger was an ever-present companion. On the night of the 27th it began to rain. The downpour continued practically

One Week Had Passed Since the Division Went Over the Top—Dressing Station in Church at La Chalade, October, 1918

throughout the entire time that our troops were in the forest. Nights grew cold. The woods were damp and dripping. At the end of each day's march the men had to dig in and shiver during the night in funk-holes half full of water, bereft of the protection of overcoats and blankets. Even this rest, such as it was, was seldom undisturbed. Searching batteries of Boche artillery were constantly seeking to locate them throughout the night with high explosives and trench mortar shells. The machine gunners from the regimental companies and brigade battalions attached to the infantry were obliged to carry their heavy guns, tripods, ammunition boxes and equipment by hand as they struggled bravely through dripping bushes in the wake of the infantry line. At night, these heroes of the Hotchkiss, exhausted as they were, posted their guns on the flanks of the bivouacked infantry and guarded the lines against counter-attack. Their vigilance accounted for many a Boche sniper, sneaking up along secret lanes in the forest, who tried to use his automatic maxim on our positions in the dark. (From prisoners captured it was learned that a fresh division, the 76th Reserve Division, had been thrown by the Boche to support the 2d Landwehr Division holding the forest when the attack began.) These were the heart-breaking conditions our men were facing day after day, and night after night.

Amid these conditions was born "The Spirit of the Argonne"—the spirit of indomitable determination to win against all odds. When men are called upon to endure to the utmost cold, wet, hunger and the hardships of trackless passageway, when they are called upon to defeat in unfamiliar territory an unseen enemy armed with the deadliest weapons of modern warfare, fighting from concealed positions skilfully prepared in the light of perfect knowledge of terrain, if they have in their soul "The Spirit of the Argonne," they win!

By noon of the 2d of October, the 153d Brigade had fought its way to the enemy entrenched and wired position on the heights of the Bois de la Naza. Here they were stopped, as the 307th had been stopped to the left the day before. All efforts to break through this line at any point along the Divisional front were checked by the murderous automatic fire of the Boche. Bands of cross-fire were so interwoven that not a yard of ground was left unprotected. Halted in front of this wire, our troops were placed just where the enemy wanted them for his artillery. Down it came upon

The Heart of the Argonne Near Abri du Crochet, October, 1918

them in a furious barrage from the 77's and trench mortars, reinforced by showers of hand grenades and rifle grenades from the enemy's trenches.

At 12:50 A. M. on the 2d, a determined attack was made by the 154th Brigade, with the result that six companies of the 308th Infantry succeeded in penetrating a gap in the German trenches which was found in the bottom of a deep draw running north and south on the left of the brigade sector. This force, under the command of Major Charles S. Whittlesey, pushed forward as far as the ravine at Charlevaux Mill, a distance of about one kilometer. On its right, the 307th was again checked by the wire and trenches. Up to this time, the left flank of the brigade had been partially covered, first by units of another American division and later by a French division, although at all times these units were to our left rear.

The six companies under Major Whittlesey made their advance far to the front, carrying out instructions from the Division Commander to smash through the Boche, wherever a weakness might be discovered, and to "push forward without regard to flanks." In view of the enforced halt of the 307th and of the fact, afterward disclosed, that the enemy trench line which had heretofore checked our advance continued to the left, where it was held in force by the Germans who had successfully opposed any advance on this front attempted by the French, this movement by Major Whittlesey's command left his two flanks dangerously exposed. The German occupation of this line of trenches made it possible for them to pass by the flank in rear to the elements of the 154th Brigade, which had moved forward to the vicinity of Charlevaux Mill.

When the situation was reported, two companies of the 308th and the brigade reserve were sent to protect the exposed left and had moved well to the front before night set in. Co. K, 307th Infantry, got through and joined up with Major Whittlesey on the left.

Major Whittlesey had orders, on reaching Charlevaux Mill, to hold that position until the other elements of the line had reached him. At daybreak of the 3d, the entire 154th Brigade, less the companies with Major Whittlesey, attacked the enemy front in a determined effort to push forward to the line of Charlevaux Mill. At all points the enemy held. During the night he had moved up and occupied trenches already constructed covering the ravine through which our advance force had passed, and he had placed new wire in the bottom of the valley. Two other attacks were made during the day, but failed to make any impression on the enemy line, and at night the conditions were unchanged—communication with Major Whittlesey being cut off.

Meanwhile on the right that same day, desperate efforts were made to break through and gain the heights of the Bois de la Naza. Our fighting patrols kept in contact with the enemy, but encountered strong machine-gun resistance everywhere and suffered heavy losses in attacking individual machine-gun nests. A general attack was launched by the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 305th Infantry at 4 P. M., but it was impossible to make headway against the intense machine-gun fire. In this attack the 2d Battalion of the 305th alone lost five officers killed and over two hundred men killed and wounded.

On October 3d, a communication addressed to the Commanding General, 77th Division, from the Chief of Staff, 1st Army Corps, was received, containing the following words of high commendation:—

"The Corps Commander has directed me to extend to you and to the entire 77th Division a most cordial expression of his gratification at the steady, solid progress made since the beginning of the operation now under way.

"The difficulties of the terrain are fully understood and the amount of ground gained is noticeable, while your supplies and communications are thoroughly satisfactory."

The history of the next three days covers one of the most heroic periods in the story of the 77th Division. There was no such thing as rest or relief, no concern for food and water, no regard on the part of anyone for the wet, the cold and the exhaustions that all were suffering from. The one thought in the minds of every officer and every man was to fight through at all costs to Charlevaux Mill. The heart of King Richard had been thrown far into the enemy lines and way must be won to it.

Up to this time the fighting had been bitter enough. Henceforth it was to be a supreme test of Yankee pluck and endurance against German automatic skill fortified by strength of position and perfect knowledge of terrain.

German Dugout at 00.4-71.8 Forest d'Argonne—Map Forest d'Argonne 1/20000
Division Headquarters October 2 to October 12, 1918, Looking Southeast

Our attacks increased in violence. The Commanding General of the 154th Brigade put himself at the head of his men and in person led them through the woods against the Boche batteries. Combat patrols were sent out from the 305th and 306th to encircle the machine-gun nests in front and desperate hand-to-hand fights ensued. A bayoneted Boche sniper beside a smashed Maxim told the story.

On the left, the French made repeated attempts to turn the enemy's right flank. Locating the principal strong point in the German line at La Palette Pavillion, from which the enemy was directing his harassing attacks on our beleaguered battalion, the divisional artillery directed its fire on La Palette Pavillion and converted it into the warmest spot in the Argonne Forest.

With the French working away on our left, a battalion of the 307th was moved over to the right, and reinforced by units from the 153d Brigade, this force started to move up the ravine south of Bois de la Naza in an effort to break through to the beleaguered battalion on its right flank. To divert the Boche attention from this column, the 308th and remainder of the 307th made a noisy demonstration along the whole brigade front. The ruse was successful and the relief column had made considerable progress up the ravine before it was discovered by the enemy. Thereafter, it had to fight its way, especially against point-blank machine-gun fire from the Bois de Apremont on the right flank. But with the incentive of starving, battling comrades in front, whose motto had become "No surrender," the column forged slowly but surely ahead to the cry of "Never give up."

Liaison became increasingly difficult. One of the greatest problems our troops had to face in the Argonne was proper maintenance of liaison. Communication, not only with neighboring divisions on our right and left, but also between the units in our own line, was kept up only with the greatest difficulty. Companies would proceed for a way, side by side, then suddenly a deep ravine would step in between them. Supports, in as good order as permitted by the wild growth they were struggling through, would be following somewhere behind the front line, when suddenly they would find themselves floundering in a swamp. Runners and connecting patrols were called upon to accomplish the feats of Iroquois Indians.

Frequently night advances were necessary, especially at times of reliefs. Heavy mists blanketed the woods after dark. Compasses were then of little use because lights were out of the

question. If the runners and guides found themselves confronted by a hard task in daylight, they simply had to develop a sixth sense by night.

Even messages had a way of getting distorted in the dark. One column filing through the woods, each man with his hand on the shoulder of the man in front, started a message from the head to the rear—"Watch out for holes." In about ten minutes, the indignant lieutenant bringing up the rear made his way to the head of the column and demanded to know what the Sam Hill kind of a drive this was to send back the message "Wash out yer clothes."

The proper formation of advance was also an ever-present problem. Paths were dangerous to follow because the Boche had every path covered with machine guns. It was equally dangerous to go crashing through the trailless forest because he could detect your position by sound and bring the Maxim into play with deadly accuracy. Where there were no trails, he had constructed other lines of fire in the form of barbed trip wire concealed along the ground and chicken wire, hidden by trees and brushes until you suddenly ran up against it.

It was a hard thing to determine what was the best method of proceeding and keeping all elements in touch with one another. "Just put your head down and batter your way through," was about the only order that could be followed. A little story will illustrate the spirit in which the men of the Liberty Division carried on the advance. A lean, lank infantryman had just been littered into the advance Dressing Station and was calmly smoking a cigarette while the doctors were attending to his many serious though not fatal wounds. Partly to distract his attention from their work of dressing his injuries and partly from curiosity to learn where he could possibly have stopped so much Boche ironware, the medical men drew him into conversation. "Well," he said, "we came to a clearing in the woods and there was a nice wide stretch of marsh and soggy field to charge across before we could get at the Hun who was peppering us from the opposite trees. Our lieutenant said 'deploy' and we did. We got over about a hundred yards of that clearing when shells and machine-gun bullets began to find us, so our lieutenant ordered 'take cover.' The grass was that high, you know," indicating a height of several inches with his uninjured left hand. "Well, what did you do?" asked the doctor. Swiftly and seriously, without any attempt to be funny, he raised

A Lean, Lank Infantryman Was Being Littered into an Advance Dressing Station

Mopping Up

his hand to his steel helmet and pulled it down to an angle over his left eye. "That's all, and kept on going," he said.

With the 307th, fighting its way up the Ravine de Charlevaux, our frontal attacks continued. Nine Companies of the 154th Brigade launched a drive in the afternoon of October 6th, following an effective artillery barrage. To our men in the front line it began to seem that the enemy was at last wavering. It appeared as though he was not coming back at them with his accustomed fury of grenades and whistling bullets. (The divisional artillery had located the enemy's position at La Palette Pavillion with absolute certainty and between 5 and 8 A. M. laid a concentration of fire on La Palette trench to support this American attack as well as the French operations on our left.) Word was received in the evening that sent cheer through every tired, hungry man in our lines. The flanking elements of the 307th were well to the front and were approaching Major Whittlesey.

The 7th of October saw success all along the divisional front. In the morning, orders were given to feel out the enemy position in front of the 308th and if no resistance was encountered to push forward. Our patrols reported all quiet and the 308th pressed ahead. Runners brought word that the 307th had nearly reached the Binarville-La Viergette Road to the left of Charlevaux Mill. Simultaneously with the report that this force had finally reached its objective, came the electrifying news that the 308th had penetrated the enemy's position and reached Major Whittlesey, relieving his battered, famished, but unbeaten command.

Abandoning his position on our left, the enemy, pressed by our constant and vigilant patrolling, together with harassing artillery fire on his lines of communication, began to withdraw from his positions on the ridge in the Bois de la Naza. Troops of the 153d Brigade closely pursued him and established their line on the road west of Cross-roads La Viergette, making an advance of two kilometers. Nightfall of the 7th saw our exhausted but victorious soldiers occupying a divisional front running east through Charlevaux Mill on the left, along the Binarville-La Viergette Road, thence along the north and south road held by the 153d Brigade, with the latter in liaison to its left with the beleaguered battalion of the 308th. Our entire line was unified and intact once more. It had been a mighty effort, tireless, relentless, that had been crowned with this success.

There were rumors of relief for the Division, but a breathing spell only was allowed. In the lexicon of the 77th there was no such word as "relief" when there was ground to be gained or an enemy to be beaten. That the Boche was in full flight and would not stop south of the Aire seemed evident. So after him went the Liberty Division.

It soon became equally evident that in his flight he had not forgotten his famous rear-guard tactics. South of La Viergette, the 153d Brigade were greeted in the morning of the 8th by the familiar rat-tat-tat of machine guns and the crash of trench mortars. But the country had opened out somewhat, there was cleared space to manœuver through. Our own Stokes mortars were brought up to operate with our machine guns, firing on an open target for the first time in many days, and the Boche was blasted out. One kilo was the day's bag, and we gained to a line running along the narrow gauge east and west railroad.

Sunlight and blue sky cheered the eyes of our battle-worn troops for the first time in many days. Open fields began to put in an appearance along the roads above La Viergette, and through the trees to the right, toward Chatel Chehery, bright, sunny vistas spread out below along the cleared valley of the Aire. It was a wonderful relief for the men of the 154th Brigade just to break out of the forest into the meadow lands east of Lancon, that bordered the Bois de la Taille.

During the next two days, the advance continued steadily although slowly through the forest. On October 9th, the 304th Machine Gun Battalion was thrown into the line to cover the interval between brigades, as both brigades pushed forward. The usual allotment of snipers had been left behind by the retreating enemy and they had to be cleared out one by one. The check in our advance occasioned by the rescue of the beleaguered battalion had been used by the Germans for hurrying up reinforcements to support their two hard-pressed divisions, and October 9th saw two regiments from each of the 41st and 45th Reserve Divisions and the 15th Bavarian Division fighting for the Boche.

The 307th, which had taken over the entire brigade sector on the left, meeting considerable

Two Wounded Doughboys Enjoying Red Cross Refreshments—Chatel Chehery, October 10, 1918

Argonne Outpost Station of the American Red Cross

rear-guard resistance, was joined in the front line by the 308th on the 11th and the two regiments pushed on that day to the general line of the Bois de Negremont, south of Grand-Pre, running to the edge of the woods immediately south of Chevieres, with detachments forward along the line of the road and railroad on the south bank of the river Aire.

About ten kilometers had been covered in two days. Meanwhile the 305th and 306th side by side made headway through open country, against heavy fire from machine guns and artillery posted north of the river, and captured La Besogne and Marcq. Chevieres was taken by a battalion of the 306th on October 10th. The next day, the 154th Brigade occupied the divisional front, which extended along the river from the crossing south of Grand-Pre to Chevieres inclusive. All of these operations were accomplished under constant shelling and harassing fire from the enemy posted on the heights above Grand-Pre and St. Juvin.

Edge of the Argonne

Our patrols attempted to get into Grand-Pre on the 12th, and the divisional engineers made numerous efforts to construct bridges over the Aire, but these activities were checked by the murderous fire from automatic weapons that the enemy, with good observation, was able to direct on our forces. Operations were then being directed from Division Headquarters established at Chatel Chehery.

At about this time, the work of the Divisional Artillery became extremely effective. The forward guns in the edges of the forest were firing with accuracy on the enemy machine-gun nests across the river, since observation was now possible. Harassing fire was laid down in the vicinity of Grand-Pre and the

road leading east to St. Juvin. Excellent observatories were established on the heights south of the river from which all batteries of the brigade were accurately adjusted. The enemy's line of resistance had now been reached and a surprisingly large amount of German heavy artillery was in position waiting for our further advance. For the first time since the attack began, our artillery became engaged in counter-battery work, as our observatories easily located the German guns.

THE VICTORY

With the Argonne completely cleared of the enemy, it seemed reasonable to conclude that the task of the 77th Division had been completed. The work of taking Grand-Pre and St. Juvin and cleaning up the northern bank of the Aire seemed an undertaking that would be reserved for fresh troops. Tired and hungry, the mud and battle-grimed fighters of the forest thought surely that "Fact" had at last overtaken "Rumor" and that the 77th was to be relieved.

A ringing note of praise and congratulations had come in from the Commanding General of the First Army Corps. There is not a word of it that should be omitted from the history of the 77th Division.

"804/G3

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS

Oct. 12, 1918.

From: Commanding General, 1st Army Corps, U. S.
To: Commanding General, 77th Division, U. S.

Subject: Commendation.

1. The Corps Commander directs me to inform you that he feels once more during the present operations called upon to express his gratification and appreciation of the work of the 77th Division.

2. This Division has been in the line constantly since the night of the 25th of September, under circumstances at least as difficult as those which have confronted any other Division of the 1st Army.

3. In spite of these conditions your command has pushed steadily forward on a line with foremost, and to-day after eighteen days of constant fighting is still ready to respond to any demand made upon it.

4. The Corps Commander is proud indeed of such a unit as yours and congratulates you on such a command.

MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff."

But sweet as was the thought of relief, when the 77th men were told that the neighboring division on our right had been blocked in three attempts to take St. Juvin and that the belief was growing that St. Juvin was impregnable to a frontal attack, they squared their jaws and knew that it spelled for them "Action, Front!" The soldiers of the Liberty Division simply tightened their belts, looked over their pieces, oiled up their machine guns—and they were ready.

"Column right" was the order, and the 306th swung off at right angles to take position behind Marcq and one kilometer west of Cornay, in readiness to attack. This was on the 13th.

During that night and the early morning following, harassing artillery fire was delivered on the woods and roads in the vicinity of Grand-Pre and St. Juvin. Under the protection of this fire, the 302d Engineers made several unsuccessful attempts to bridge the Aire in front of St. Juvin. The enemy fire destroyed their work as fast as it was completed.

At 8:30 on the morning of the 14th, the 306th attacked, with battalions arranged in depth, supported by the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 305th. The jumping-off place for the leading battalion was the front line of the 326th Infantry (82d Division), from Marcq east to the Aire. This regiment was side slipped to the right to give our men room to operate. As the 1st Battalion of the 306th advanced through Marcq to the attack, the way was prepared for them by Companies A and

Twenty-eight Germans Captured in One Dugout

D of the 305th Machine Gun Battalion. Early that morning these two companies had taken positions, reconnoitered the day before, on the high ridge, 900 meters southeast of Marcq. The battery positions were excellent, as they afforded indirect fire with direct observation on the target.

Arrived at the river-bank south of St. Juvin, the 1st Battalion, 306th, made several attempts to cross the river, but all were checked with heavy casualties. Of the officers alone, seven were killed here and as many more were wounded.

At this crisis, the 2d Battalion of the 306th executed an enveloping movement on the town from the right, with the 3d Battalion, 306th, in close support.

East of Marcq, a crossing of the Aire was forced by Company H, 306th, and St. Juvin attacked from the south and east. Some of the men waded the river, others scrambled across on planks. Forty-five minutes after crossing the river, the troops entered the town and captured 150 prisoners. The 2d and 3d Battalions of the 305th crossed the river close behind the attacking battalion of the 306th and supported the latter in mopping up the town and holding it.

That afternoon, the conquest of St. Juvin and its environs was completed by the capture of Hill 182, a strongly concentrated enemy position directly north of the town. The capture was made by Company H, of the 306th, and a detachment of Company D, of the 305th Machine-gun Battalion. A body of 150 Germans holding the crest of this hill were all either killed, wounded or put to flight. Our forces immediately spread out and dominated the roads east and west of the town. Liaison was soon established with the 82d Division on the right.

Before reaching the town, Company H of the 306th and the machine-gun detachment that engineered the attack from our right flank were obliged to charge across open fields under intense fire. When they gained the outskirts of St. Juvin, the infantry company mustered only forty men and the machine gunners, one gun and four men beside their lieutenant. After the fighting in the town, the infantry were reduced to twenty-six men. In all, three hundred and fifty prisoners, including three majors, one captain and one lieutenant, were taken in St. Juvin by the 153d Brigade, and most of these were the prizes of twenty-six American doughboys and four machine gunners.

The capture of St. Juvin won for the 153d Brigade the following commendation of the Division Commander, contained in General Orders:—

HEADQUARTERS, 77TH DIVISION
AMERICAN E. F.

General Orders
No.

14th October, 1918.

1. The Division Commander congratulates most heartily the troops of this Division upon the successful result of the operations of the 14th of October. A difficult night march was involved to place the 153d Brigade in the proper position for attack, which march was accomplished, the attack made and the objective set for the day's effort successfully reached. In the course of the operations a large number of prisoners, including officers of superior rank, were taken by the 153d Brigade.

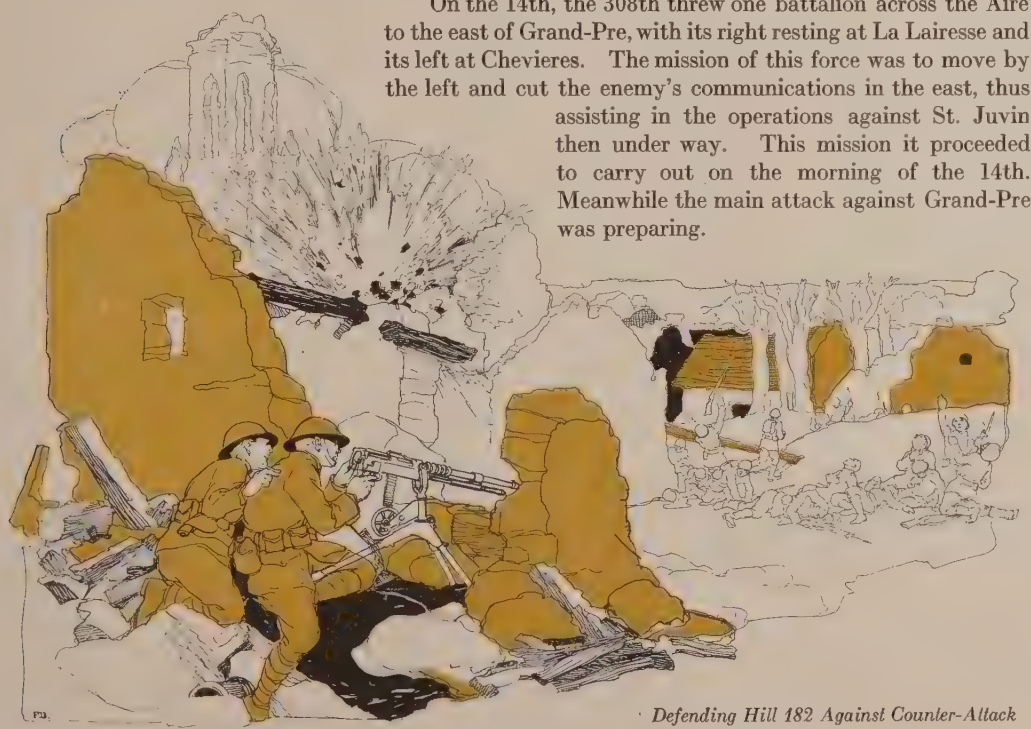
This success, coming as it does in the course of a campaign which has already lasted eighteen days, made under circumstances which have tested to the limit the skill, courage and endurance of officers and men, demonstrates once more the indomitable spirit and courage of this Division. The Division Commander, reiterating the commendation already twice made by the Corps Commander of the work of this organization, feels that it is indeed an honor to him to command such troops.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

The enemy had not yielded St. Juvin, however. On the night of the 14th, no less than six barrages were poured into St. Juvin and the valley south of the village and continuous harassing fire of artillery, trench mortars and machine guns swept the positions of our troops in the vicinity of the town. A great deal of the enemy's fire fell on our rear lines and caught the divisional reserve in the valley at La Besogne, inflicting twenty-five casualties among the machine gunners of the divisional machine-gun battalion, held in reserve at that point. In the morning over came the counter-attack. A severe fight ensued, but St. Juvin stayed in our hands.

The same kind of business was going on at the left of our line with the 307th and the 308th handing out the goods. St. Juvin without Grand-Pre was a condition not to be tolerated.

On the 14th, the 308th threw one battalion across the Aire to the east of Grand-Pre, with its right resting at La Lairesse and its left at Chevieres. The mission of this force was to move by the left and cut the enemy's communications in the east, thus assisting in the operations against St. Juvin then under way. This mission it proceeded to carry out on the morning of the 14th. Meanwhile the main attack against Grand-Pre was preparing.



Defending Hill 182 Against Counter-Attack

Railroad Station at Grand-Pre, Looking Northwest

The divisional artillery, which had established an observation post, directed the fire of its 155's with unerring accuracy into the town. From point of vantage on the hill in Bois de Negremont, our machine guns and 37 mm. poured their fire into it. With this protection, and under the cover of rifle and Chauchat fire which distracted the enemy's attention, two platoons of Co. B, 307th, waded the river unobserved by the Germans and reached the island south of the town. Foot bridges were constructed, and soon the balance of the 1st Battalion gained the island. During the night, they were joined by Company I. At daybreak of the 15th, we attacked. Company D encircled the town from the west. Company A rushed in on the left and Company C on the right. Company B remained in support just south of the village. The Americans came on them from all sides, and the Germans broke and fled into the hills to the north, leaving 1 officer, 2 N. C. O.'s, eight light and two heavy machine guns to be gathered up by A and C companies, when they mopped up the town. Grand-Pre was ours.

Thus ended the "Wilderness Campaign." That night, the Liberty Division was relieved on the Grand-Pre-St. Juvin front by the 78th Division of the American Army. Both brigades were drawn back, the 153d to Camp de Bouzon and the 154th to the vicinity of Chene Tendu and Abri du Crochet. After three weary weeks of constant fighting and exposure, rest had come. The thought of baths and shaves and clean clothing to replace the itching, tattered rags they were wearing, filled every tired, grimy soldier with joy. Gaunt faces grew cheerful at the idea of food in plenty to fill out the hollows and build up strength that was nearly spent. Spirits needed no bracing. They had been put through the fire and come out fine steel.

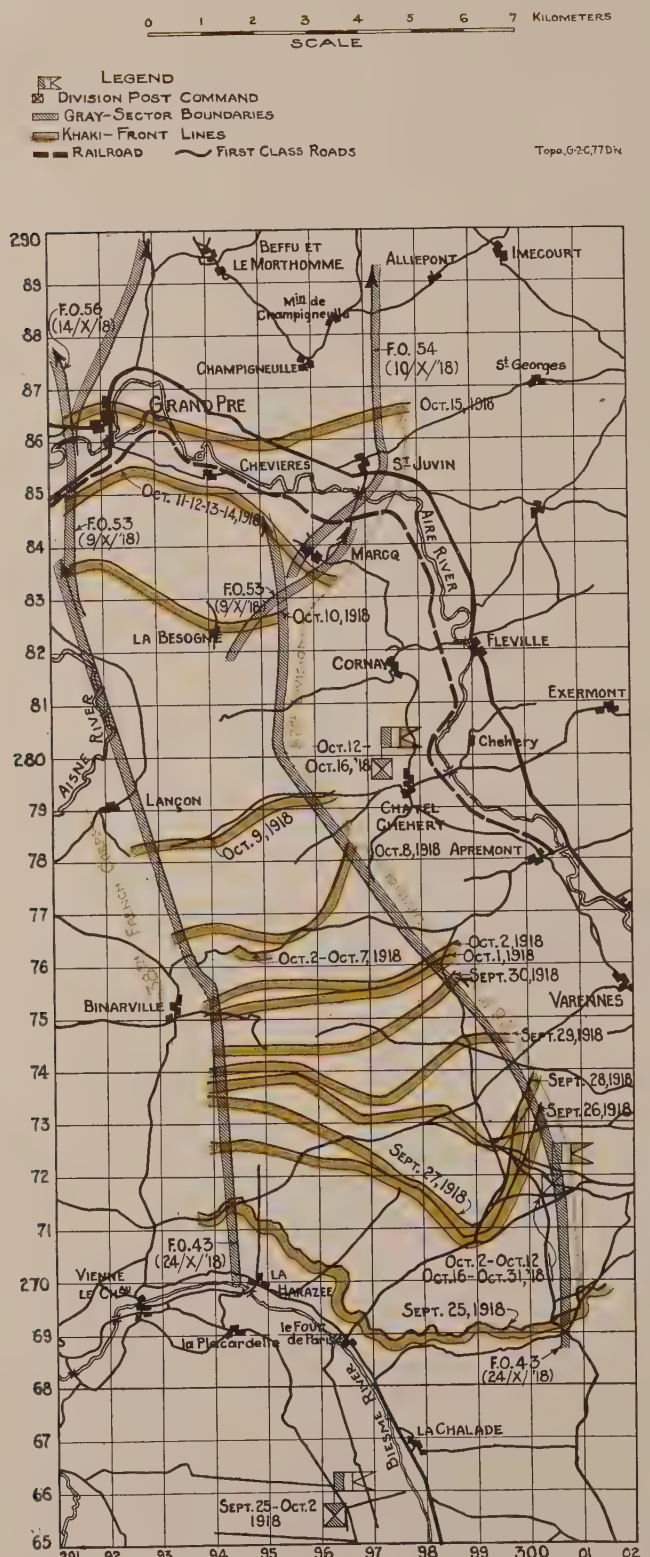
In their struggle through twenty-two kilometers of dense woods and across the Aire, fighting against five German divisions, the 77th Division had taken, beside the vast territory included in the forest itself, the towns of Chevieres, Marcq, St. Juvin and Grand-Pre, and captured ten cannons, 155 machine guns and 631 prisoners, the latter including 12 officers. The cost had been heavy. Our casualties included 24 officers and 537 men killed, and 98 officers and 3,038 men wounded and missing.

This was the story of the Argonne—the undertaking, the preparation, the attack, the pursuit, the victory. The victory won by the men of the 77th Division was a moral as well as a physical victory. They had shown to the world that the soldiers of America's National Army, in endurance, aggressiveness and spirit, were the equal of any soldiers on the Western front. With the tenacity

Ruins of Grand-Pre, Looking North

of a pack of beagles, they had routed the snarling Boche tiger from the wilderness he had grown to consider forever his own. They had given a pull to the bell that was sounding the knell of German hopes. They had proved to Germany that Americans could accomplish the impossible. They had captured the FOREST OF ARGONNE!

Chateau at Grand-Pre, Looking South


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 KILOMETERS
SCALE
LEGEND
DIVISION POST COMMAND
GRAY-SECTOR BOUNDARIES
KHAKI-FRONT LINES
RAILROAD
FIRST CLASS ROADS
Topo. G-2-C, 77 D'N
BEFFU ET LE MORTHOMME
ALLIEPONT
IMECOURT
Min de Champigneulle
F.O. 56 (14/X/18)
CHAMPIGNEULLE
F.O. 54 (10/X/'18)
St Georges
GRAND PRE
Oct. 15, 1918
CHEVIERES
St JUVIN
Oct. 11-12-13-14, 1918
AIRE RIVER
F.O. 53 (9/X/'18)
MARCQ
F.O. 53 (9/X/'18)
Oct. 10, 1918
LA BESOGNE
FLEVILLE
CORNAY
EXERMONT
Oct. 12-Oct. 16, '18
Chehery
AISNE RIVER
LANÇON
CHATEL CHEHERY
Oct. 9, 1918
Oct. 8, 1918 APREMONT
Oct. 2-Oct. 7, 1918
Oct. 2, 1918
Oct. 1, 1918
Sept. 30, 1918
VARENNES
BINARVILLE
Sept. 29, 1918
Sept. 28, 1918
Sept. 26, 1918
Sept. 27, 1918
F.O. 43 (24/X/'18)
VIENNE LE CHATEAU
LA HARAZEE
Oct. 2-Oct. 12
Oct. 16-Oct. 31, '18
Sept. 25, 1918
le Four de Paris
la Placardelle
F.O. 43 (24/X/'18)
BIESME RIVER
LA CHALADE
Sept. 25-Oct. 2 1918
290
89
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PHASE VII

Advance on Sedan

THE final push of the 77th Division from the Aire to the Meuse may well be called the "Advance on Sedan"; for it was before that historic French city that this Division halted its victorious march forward when Germany cried, "Enough!"

Where Prussian beat Frenchman, so American beat Prussian, and as far as the 77th Division is concerned, on the very same spot that the war of 1870 was decided.

It was on Sedan that American guns were trained and it was this same city that was about to be liberated by the Liberty Division when Berlin's acceptance of the Allied terms was announced.

Sedan was reached after a hard campaign. Through line after line of enemy islets of resistance, so linked as to form an uninterrupted chain of fire, the 77th pushed its way forward for a distance of thirty-seven and one-half kilometers in the last days of the war, until it reached the heights overlooking the site of the deciding battle of the Franco-Prussian conflict, almost 50 years before. In the latter stages of the campaign, the rapidity of the movement forward, the rainy weather, poor condition of the roads and the overcoming of obstacles left by the fleeing Germans converted the operation into one of endurance rather than combat. The spirit of determination was everywhere—the Yank was not to be outdone by the Boche—and every man in the Division, from the commander down to private, was working as if the whole issue of the struggle depended upon him alone.

The divisions on the left flank of the 77th during the advance were the 78th, 42d and a French unit, while the right flank was brought up by the 80th, 1st and 2d.

The beginning of the drive found the now heroes of the Forest d'Argonne in a support position in the rear of their last objective, a line running approximately between Grand-Pre and St. Juvin. Here they remained for two weeks, re-equipping themselves and refilling the depleted ranks. They were constantly under the shellfire of the Boche and lived in dugouts and huts recently wrested from the Germans. One of the brigades alone had lacked some 3,500 men, more than twice the strength of the old "peace-time" regiment.

The spirit of the men was excellent. The end of the day would find them, not around a camp fire, because they were not permitted so close to the enemy lines, but gathered in little groups here and there, each trying to outdo the other in a song fest.

Even the news of the fall of Turkey, the passing of Austria and the imminent capitulation of Germany had no bad effect on the Yankee soldier. He went ahead just as if he had the whole four and one-half years before, instead of behind him.

Relief night is a big event in the life of a soldier. To the observer who is not trained along military lines it would remind him of the cook's fatal mistake—pouring salt into the half-filled sugar barrel. The task is a big one and sometimes, to simplify matters, the various units are relieved on different nights. But not so with the 77th Division this time. It was to attack immediately after the relief was complete and it was important that every unit go into position at practically the same time. For precautionary reasons, however, a light screen of the 78th Division was left in the front line almost to zero hour. In this way the Americans succeeded in withholding from the Boche all information as to the relief until it was too late.

It was a busy night along the roads in that vicinity on the night of October 31st, and the intense

Where Prussian Beat Frenchman, American Beat Prussian

darkness added to the difficulties of getting into place. The highways were filled with troops and transport, but the only noise that could be heard was the low commands of the officers and the rumbling of the heavy wagons. Certainly, it was said, the Boche would fire if he only knew what a fine target he had. To make matters worse, a light rain began to fall shortly after midnight.

Notwithstanding the grim seriousness of a relief, there were amusing sides. Outstanding of these, at this particular time, is the reprimand of a major at the hands of a wagoner from the 307th Infantry supply train.

"Put out that cigarette and do it quick. You doughboys will get us killed by your carelessness," the wagoner said in a stern voice. When he learned of his mistake he "laid the whip" to the horses and disappeared in the darkness.

Division Orders Nos. 59 and 60, which called for the advance of the 77th Division, placed the 153d Brigade as the forward element with the 154th Brigade and 304th Machine-gun Battalion as the divisional reserve. The 305th Infantry was assigned the front line duties of the attacking brigade, while the other regiment constituted the brigade reserve. The 305th Infantry moved into position in the Ravine Aux Pierres on the line of departure. The 306th Infantry was stationed a short distance south of St. Juvin. Next came the disposition of the divisional reserve. The 307th Infantry was ordered to Pylon with orders to follow the attacking brigade at not less than one kilometer. The 308th Infantry remained in the vicinity of Marcq, the headquarters of the divisional reserve.

Heavy guns and caissons, coupled with the reconnaissance of the terrain, makes the disposing of artillery units slower than that of the foot-troops, so that organization was forced to start much earlier in making its preparations. The 152d Artillery Brigade, "Our Artillery," as the doughboys call it, began taking position on the night of October 26th. The light regiments were placed between Marcq and Sommerance for operation against the now famed Kriemhilde Stellung, while the heavy regiment was divided between La Besogne and Cornay.

Long before the various units reached their assigned positions, observers and scouts were reconnoitering the front in anticipation of the forward movement. They found that the German defensive tactics over wide areas, especially in rear-guard actions, had not changed—it was based almost wholly on the use of artillery and machine guns. Among the most important disclosures was the fact that the enemy had organized all forest crests and ravines into fortresses for prolonged machine-gun resistance. Along the military crests of hills, on forward and reverse slopes, so as to command an approach from the front, rear and flank, the Boche had established machine-gun nests manned by the heavy type of gun. Near these positions, deep dugouts were built to shelter the crew. Scattered about on the slopes of wooded hills were higher machine-gun positions, consisting of shallow funk-holes, so placed that the guns shooting from them along the surface of the ground created interlocking bands of fire extending completely around the base of the hill. At the end of every trail and covering every road, railroad, tramway and path, there was a machine gun of the light or heavy type. There is another type of machine gunner; although he cannot be observed before the fight he invariably springs up during an advance. He is the sniper, who takes his chance position whenever opportunity presents itself.

This Extensive System of Machine-Gun Defense is What the New Yorkers Faced

This extensive system of machine-gun defense and a few isolated batteries of artillery is what the New Yorkers faced.

Sullen skies hung over the battle-field in front of Champigneulle on the morning of November 1, and the grey streaks of dawn piercing the blackened heavens told the infantryman that the hour for the "hop-over" was drawing near. At that hour of the morning, it appeared that it would be an ideal day for the attack. A mist hung in the air.

The artillery preparation had been in progress for almost two hours, tearing the enemy resistance out by the roots. All Hunland was lighted by the bursting of American shells. The roar of the big guns in the rear was deafening.

Observation had showed a formidable trench system on the hills, southwest of Champigneulle, commanding the valley to the south of the town. This was one of the main targets of the American artillery, as well as a small trench system to the east of the first day's objective. With the artillery preparation over, the infantry began the advance up the steep hill leading to Champigneulle.

Church in Champigneulle, Looking East

The first day's fight bore little fruit, although a small advance was made. In the face of stubborn resistance, mostly machine guns which had escaped the terrific bombardment of the American artillery, troops of the 77th Division moved forward. Two companies reached the intermediate objective—a road running between Champigneulle and St. Georges. The heaviest resistance came from the trench system, southeast of Champigneulle and from Min Mohin, but was soon overcome when machine gun was placed against machine gun. The Germans were no match for the Americans in this instance, despite the expert reputation of the enemy in the handling and disposition of the deadly automatic weapon. One of the advanced companies was counter-attacked three times during the afternoon, but drove back the enemy to the valley north of the front line position each time. Three hundred Germans were seen to enter this valley three different times for reformation preparatory to the launching of a new counter stroke. The day's operation netted only a small gain in ground and nine Boche machine guns of the light and heavy types. It was only a nibble from the 77th's point of view.

It began to look as if the Germans were to employ their "fight to the last man" tactics and the publication of an intercepted Boche message left little doubt of it. Some idea of the German estimate of the importance of holding the general line on which the 77th was attacking may be gained from this communication. It was signed by General Von der Marwitz, then in command of the German forces which were opposing the Americans, and pointed out that if the United States troops broke through the Longuyon-Sedan railroad practically the only German escape from the west would be cut. The German commander's appeal to the ranks gave added evidence of the gradual weakening morale of the Teutonic armies.

The second day of the advance found Colonel George Vidmer in command of the 153d Brigade, with both regiments in line. After a short artillery preparation, the men leaped from their positions and rushed Champigneulle, determined to make up for the check of the day before. The town fell

Panorama of Champigneulle—Taken from Hill South and East of Town

after a half-hour's bitter fighting. The actual entrance into the town was delayed a few minutes because of "our own artillery fire"—the infantry reaching the objective ahead of schedule.

A German officer who was captured at this point told intelligence officers that he could not understand American tactics in the field. "Your men came from the front, rear and flanks," he concluded.

Champigneulle was taken early in the morning and the greater part of a day still remained. Officers hurriedly reformed platoons and pushed on. Both regiments kept up a steady advance until, at noon, aeroplanes reported that the forward elements were north of Verpel, a little town four kilometers north of Champigneulle. It was taken about 10 o'clock in the morning by men of the 306th Infantry. Nineteen prisoners were also seized. It now became necessary for the Brigade Commander to move his headquarters forward and the town which was taken early in the morning was selected as the place.

So rapid did the advance become, with such little opposition, that it was thought probable that the movement could be given added impetus by supplying motor trucks for the foot troops. Automobiles were sent ahead but, owing to the poor condition of the roads and the rapid advance of the column, they were unable to catch up and were forced to return to the brigade base. During the afternoon and evening still further progress was made and the night summary at brigade headquarters showed Harricourt, Thenorgues and Bar in the hands of the 77th Division. At Harricourt, considerable enemy shelling and machine-gun resistance was encountered but was soon overcome by the effectiveness of the American machine gun and artillery. Patrols were sent out in the direction of Autruche and contact was regained with the enemy, who by this time appeared to be transforming his retreat into a rout. Nevertheless the German official communication of that day, said:—

"We have re-adjusted our position to a depth of ten miles."

At Harricourt there occurred a good example of the excitement which an infantryman experiences, breaking the monotony of an advance. A forward company was entering the town, when suddenly one of the runners noticed three men standing on the crest of the hill. As they got close, the Germans were ordered to come down on the road. The Germans replied, "Welche Kompanie?" thinking that the Americans were a part of a retreating company of Germans. The soldiers drew their automatics and the old familiar cry of "Kamerad" came from the Boche.

The prisoners were taken to battalion headquarters and quizzed. They said that they were establishing a machine-gun post on the crest of the hill. One of the prisoners said that he was a cook and that he had a pot of stewed rabbit on the fire in a dugout near the proposed machine-gun post. With the permission of the battalion commander, the runner was directed to the dugout by the captured German; and the stewed rabbit, as well as turnips, potatoes and coffee, was brought into camp.

Aeroplane photographs, showing several machine-gun emplacements just outside of the town of Verpel, were verified when the infantry cleared the place of hostile troops. These machine guns had

been located in a commanding position and could have seriously delayed the advance had it not been for the close cooperation of the artillery. The concealment of the German automatics was almost perfect, being hidden in the center of a large cabbage patch, which, to use the words of a private, was converted into a sauerkraut field when the artillery opened fire.

The defense of Thenorgues, which consisted of a line of fox holes and a few machine guns, was hastily abandoned by the Germans as a result of the terrific onslaught of the Americans.

The Division Encountered Many Such Islets of Enemy Resistance

So far as the divisional reserve was concerned, it was just a question of maintaining proper distance between the attacking troops and its front-line elements. This necessitated a move to Verpel and eventually to Germont, the reserve going to the latter town owing to the congested condition of the highways.

The 306th Infantry continued the advance on the following day, the 305th reverting back to brigade reserve. At the start of the movement, there was little resistance encountered for the first

Cross Roads in Town of Champigneulle

few kilometers. The Boche had apparently retreated to the heights outside of Oche, the intelligence officers thought, and later developments proved their surmise nearly correct. The towns of Autruche and Fontenoy were taken with ease, but there accompanied the liberation the usual overcoming of determined Boche machine gunners. The support "wave," sweeping by Autruche, saw two gunners, still at their posts in the emplacement, with two extra belts of cartridges in the laps of the lifeless forms. Between Fontenoy and Harricourt, three light German batteries had remained in position until the last minute, making every effort to stay the advance of the Yankee forces. Soon the Germans decided that the time for retirement was at hand, but for two of the batteries it was too late. When the American infantry rushed the remaining batteries, the rammer staffs were in the guns and the breech blocks were found lying in some copse within throwing distance. Eight cannon is no small prize for a platoon of infantry, and the brigade commander recognized the fact in his report to the division commander.

German 77 Captured by the 77th Division, November 4th, Near Busancy

At Autruche, a major, one of the first to enter the place, went into a house which was marked in English, "For Officers Only." On the mantelpiece there were two German pistols and several officers' helmets. Above these, tacked on the wall, was a sign which read: "Souvenirs for you Americans. We will be home by Christmas and you won't."

The Heights of St. Pierremont could be seen in the distance as the soldiers continued their march. The town itself was entered with little or no resistance, but off to the right, on the top of a large hill, machine guns continued to harass the Americans. The Battalion Commander ordered the nest exterminated and a platoon of infantry and a section of machine gunners were selected for the job. To get into a commanding position it was necessary for the men to cross an open field for a distance of about five hundred yards. The infantry crossed the open spot deployed. Their presence did not

interest the Germans, but when the section of machine gunners, following about fifty yards behind, made their appearance, they met with heavy fire. The sergeant of the section was killed, leaving the men without a leader. All were lying flat looking to the other to suggest the next move. Finally one of the men located a dead horse about two hundred yards away. He motioned to the remainder of the trio and they all proceeded to crawl for what seemed to be the only bit of cover in the whole field. One of the men dragged a gun, the other a tripod, while the third managed to drag a couple of boxes of ammunition. Once behind the horse the gun was mounted and a steady stream of bullets was played on the machine-gun nest, allowing the infantry to advance and take what Germans were left at the point of a bayonet.

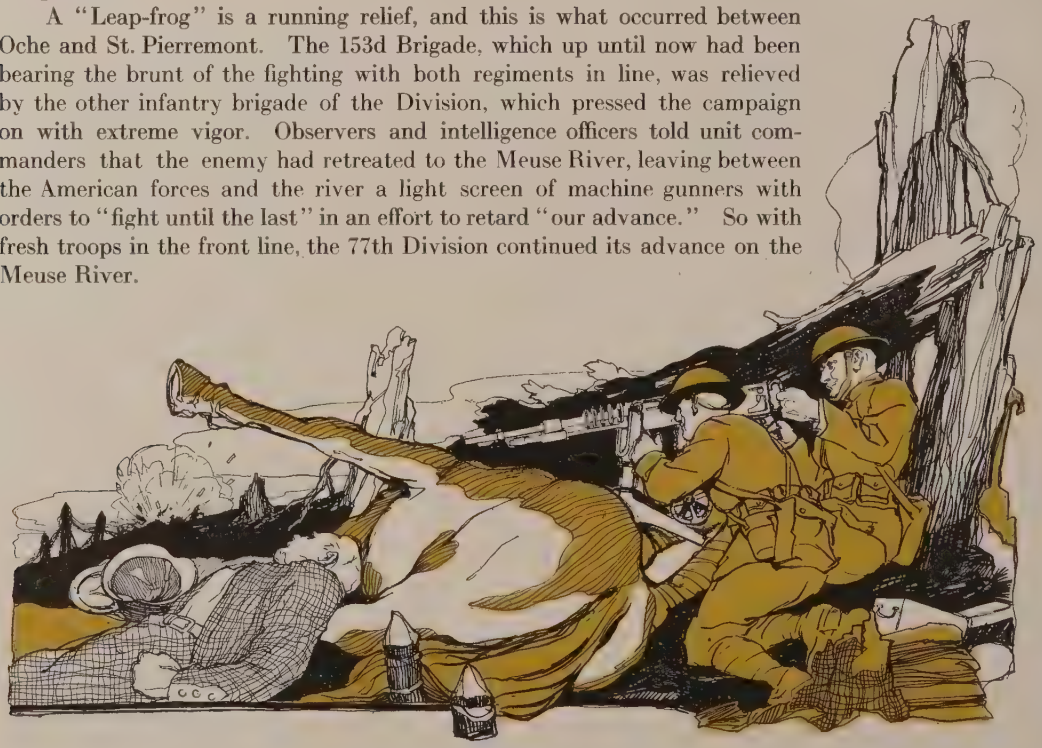
Up to St. Pierremont, the 304th Machine-gun Battalion accompanied the first line of infantry over marshy fields, through woods and across brooks, covering over twenty-five kilometers during November 2d and 3d, with every man in the battalion carrying either gun, tripod or two boxes of ammunition. Immediately on arriving at St. Pierremont, Company A of this battalion went into action against the enemy machine-gun nests in the vicinity of the town, while Company B helped protect the left flank of the divisional advance. Fifty-seven of the machine gunners were cited for their work on these two days.

Further up the line lay the town of Oche, which will be long remembered by the men of both brigades as well as the artillerymen and other special branches who were there. This was the strongest point of resistance since the Champigneulle fight, and it was here that the beginning of the end became more and more apparent.

The ration limbers were held up in the traffic congestion, first sergeants told their men, and there was little chance of mess that night. Things began to take on a rather gloomy aspect, but brightened a little later when it was said that "Corps headquarters announces the abdication of the Kaiser."

A roar of cheers sped through the night. Two German prisoners and one Russian, when told what it was all about, clapped their hands and danced with glee, much to the indignation of the guard.

A "Leap-frog" is a running relief, and this is what occurred between Oche and St. Pierremont. The 153d Brigade, which up until now had been bearing the brunt of the fighting with both regiments in line, was relieved by the other infantry brigade of the Division, which pressed the campaign on with extreme vigor. Observers and intelligence officers told unit commanders that the enemy had retreated to the Meuse River, leaving between the American forces and the river a light screen of machine gunners with orders to "fight until the last" in an effort to retard "our advance." So with fresh troops in the front line, the 77th Division continued its advance on the Meuse River.



Once Behind the Horse, the Gun was Mounted

Busancy, November, 1918

The 154th Brigade was attacking in line of regiments with one battalion of each of the two units in the front position. They did not go far that day, because the "leap frog" had taken up the greater part of the time, and nightfall found the troops dug-in a short distance north of Oche. During the day, the enemy shelled roads, towns and support positions, causing many casualties.

The town of Oche was unofficially captured by the interpreter of the 308th Infantry, who had been sent ahead to locate a place for a regimental headquarters. When he entered the town there were only a few civilians there, with a few Boche on the other side of the town. The Germans evidently had come back to the town during the night to gather information, and forgetting that time moves rapidly, left a little late. The interpreter saw them fleeing over the hills north of the town. The fighting on the heights to the west of Oche was most severe. It was here that the advance had been temporarily held up on the preceding day.

In the meantime, the infantry regiments were moving ahead. The attack began at 6:30 A. M., after a short artillery preparation. One company of infantry was sent to the town of La Berliere to "mop up," but there remained only a few civilians in the town. The civilians told the Americans that the Germans had gone in the direction of Stonne, another one of the many towns that stood in the path of the 77th Division.

White flags flew from the church steeple in Stonne. The flash from these flags on the day before had been interpreted as German signals by the regimental commanders, but entrance into the town soon disproved this. The white flags were merely a simple appeal from the French civilians, who still remained there, to their American liberators not to fire on the village. As the troops approached, the townspeople swarmed from the church, greeting them joyously and offering them the little food they had in their possession. This food they had received from the enemy and consisted mostly of black bread and jam. A French girl offered a soldier some candy, but he refused it, telling her she would need it later. She protested, "Mais non! non! C'est le sucre que les Americains nous ont envoye."

The town of Stonne is at the top of a commanding hill that overlooks the rolling country in all

directions. As the liberated people moved about hysterically among the advancing troops, an American plane swooped down to the housetops and dropped a message:

"La Besace—No Germans. A Few Americans. Lots of civilians, vive la America. Germans in woods to your right. Think they are prisoners."

The troops moved on, combing the woods to the right, capturing the few Germans who were hiding there. When told that they could have gotten away, they replied that they wished to be captured that they might get something to eat. Outposts were established about a kilometer north of Stonne. During the night enemy artillery played a harassing fire into the town, wounding some civilians and causing others to depart in the downpour of rain.

The Troops Moved on, Combing the Woods

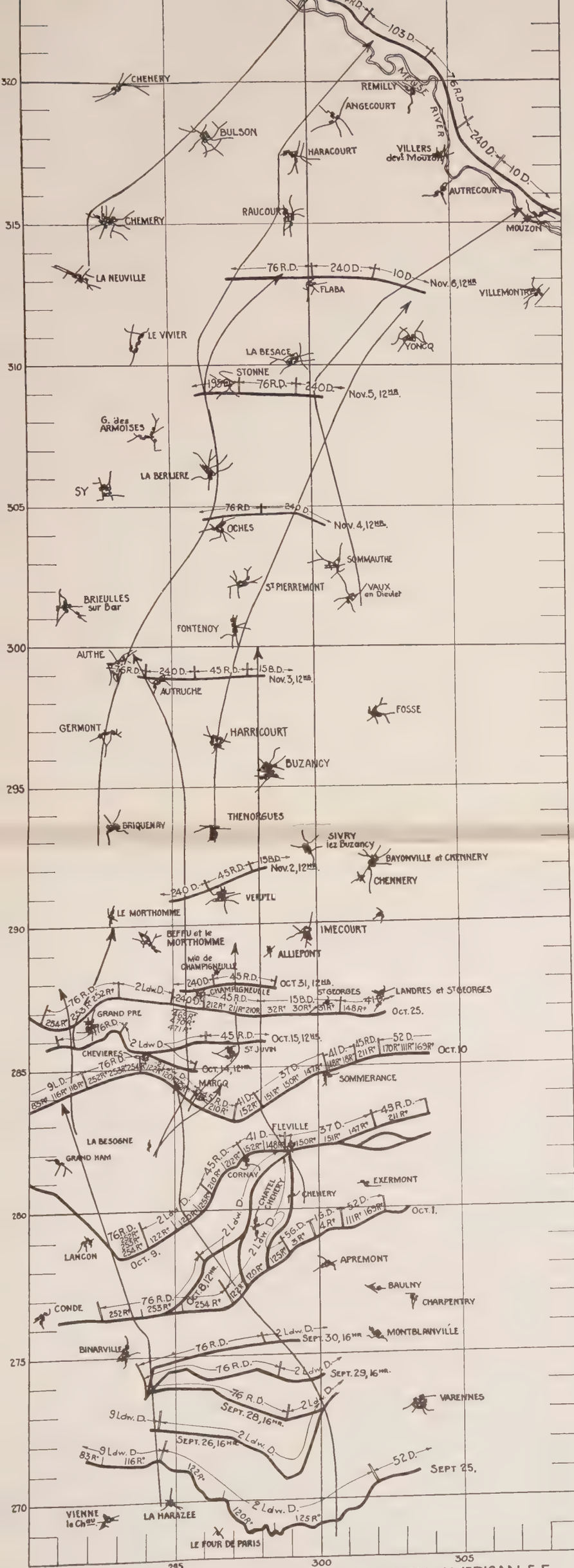
While the 154th Brigade was making its brilliant advance in the direction of Stonne, the divisional area or sector was widened, and it became necessary for the Commander to order the 153d Brigade back into the line. The 77th Division, therefore, was now attacking in line of brigades, the 154th Brigade on the left and the 153d on the right. The general direction took a sharp turn to the northeast, owing to the course of the Meuse river.

The 153d Brigade was held up a short time at La Polka Farm and Farm d'Isly by German machine guns, which were quickly reduced by artillery. Thereafter the advance was uninterrupted until La Besace was reached. La Besace was entered by troops of the 306th Infantry about 10 A. M. At first sight of the town, no civilians could be seen and it was believed that the report of the aviator at Stonne had been exaggerated. A short stay in the town told the story. The place was literally riddled with machine-gun bullets and the French civilians who were there were found hiding in the cellars. During the march upon La Besace, the roads were heavily shelled with high explosives and gas and it was no uncommon sight to see the infantryman drop flat, get up and run a hundred yards or so and then drop again. White flags also were flying from the house-tops and the church. The civilians told the Americans that the Germans had said that they "were going home."

Shell Crater

Fourteen kilometers, almost twice as much as was wrested from the enemy on any preceding day, were liberated by the 77th Division on the last day of actual operations toward Sedan. The advance was made from Stonne-La Besace amid great difficulties, for the wearied enemy was destroying bridges, tearing great holes in the roads with his mines and putting the torch to buildings. Just outside of the town of Stonne, the Germans mined the road, which traversed a steep hill. His work of destruction here held up the mounted sections of the Division for over twelve hours.

The 154th Brigade started to push forward early in the morning, one regiment going in the

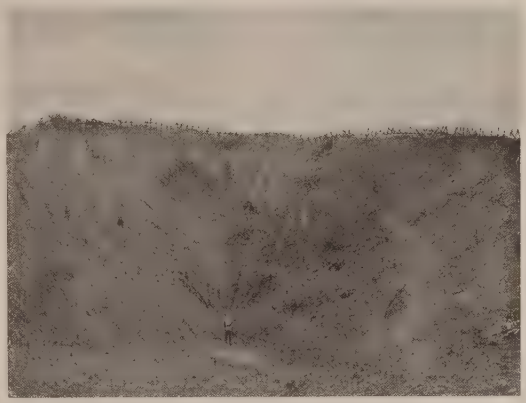


GERMAN DIVISIONS OPPOSING THE 77TH DIVISION, AMERICAN E.F.
ARGONNE - MEUSE DRIVE, 1918.
SCALE - 1:150,000

Topo. G-2-C, 77 Div.

Topo., G-2-

direction of the Bois de Raucourt and Malmaison farm, while other units moved on Flaba. The infantry moving through the woods drew fire from the direction of Malmaison farm, but a quick despatch to the artillery soon weakened the enemy resistance. The farm was carried late in the morning. In the meantime, the advance on Flaba and Raucourt was continuing. The leading elements, after passing Flaba, were fired upon from the heights to the southwest of Raucourt, and the movement was held up for some time.



Shell Crater

The artillery was called upon again, and it was here that the men who man these monster guns got the satisfaction which an artilleryman rarely gets. The Commander had to bring his gun into position, a distance of one kilometer, lay it, compute the data and find an observation post, and he had only forty-five minutes to complete the task. The first shot dropped about where it was wanted. From the observation post, the enemy machine gunners could not be seen, but "our infantry," huddled up behind a small depression of ground, waiting for the word "Go," were plainly visible. At the end of fifteen minutes the fire was shifted to a second target and the first operation repeated. Then came the great moment for the proud artillerymen. They saw the infantry advance, apparently without resistance. As to the direct effect of the fire there were varying reports, ranging from a direct hit to scaring the Boche to death. The general opinion was that the Boche decided he was in rather an unhealthy place and executed a typical Teutonic "successful operation," worthy of his high command.

The entrance into Raucourt was probably the most impressive scene along the whole line of advance. Troops of the 307th Infantry, with their Colonel in the lead, marched into the town early in the afternoon.

Hundred of civilians, wildly excited, some crying, some singing and some laughing, met the soldiers with hot food and coffee. An old man, grey-faced, weather-beaten and showing every sign of the bondage he had been in for the past four years, went solemnly about the task of knocking down the German signs from the front of his house with a shovel.

"We are free at last," came a shrill voice in good English from across the street, where an elderly woman was waving a small American flag from the second-story window of her home. The finishing touch to it all came, when a young French maiden appeared in the doorway with a violin, and soon the notes of the Star Spangled Banner were floating through the air. An American doughboy, a singer of repute "back in the States," joined in the chorus and, when the number was finished, the mademoiselle kissed him. "We are very grateful," she said in her own language between sobs.

Busancy, Looking South

Raucourt, however, was seven kilometers from the Meuse and troops comprising the first line could not tarry long here. The reception would have to be given to the support forces, which entered the city a few hours later. Keeping close to the heels of the retreating Germans, the troops of the 307th Infantry moved on Harricourt, which was entered a little after 3 o'clock that afternoon. The same reception that was given the soldiers in Raucourt was accorded them here. Then came the orders from Brigade Headquarters to push on to the Meuse river with all possible speed. Between Harricourt and the

Raucourt, November, 1918

Town Hall and Church at Raucourt, November, 1918

Harricourt, November, 1918

Meuse lay Angecourt and Remilly sur Meuse, smaller than the two towns which had been captured earlier in the afternoon. Angecourt fell at 4 o'clock, the Boche fleeing from the north end of the town as the Americans entered the south end. A half-hour later, Remilly sur Meuse was seized and the river was reached at nightfall. The remaining units of the Brigade, which constituted the brigade reserve, moved into Harricourt.

While the 154th Brigade was making its rapid advance on the left of the divisional sector, the 153d Brigade was meeting with equal success, reaching the Meuse river a few hours ahead of the other brigade. This was possible because of the diagonal course of the river, making the route much shorter than that of the other unit. Flaba, a small town filled with refugees, was taken by the 305th Infantry in the morning; and after that the advance was pushed on with increased vigor. Early in the afternoon, patrols had reached Autrecourt on the west banks of the Meuse. The town was not occupied by the enemy, but many civilians were there. When the main force reached Autrecourt, a series of explosions were heard in the direction of the river. The bridges across the Meuse had been destroyed and as a result the 153d Brigade, with the exception of a few reconnoitering parties, remained stationary for the night.

It was pitch dark and deathly still on the heights where the front line of the Division stopped on the night of November 6th. The hour was 12 by the watch of the sentry, who stood guard while his comrades snatched a few hours of much needed sleep. What was before him he did not know, for all that could be seen by a look over the steep precipice was a sea of black.

Suddenly there were several sharp reports and flames swept up to the heavens. The town of Allicourt was burning, casting a glow over the entire valley. It was like throwing the spotlight on the darkened stage, but in this case the center of interest was not the living. By the light of the burning village, Sedan loomed in the distance.

When the Meuse river was reached, orders came from the high command for a reorganization of the American forces, to remain on the ground now held and in the meantime to prepare for a further advance. The leading elements of the Division pushed up to the river, preparatory to a crossing. The river was found unfordable and it was necessary to await the erection of bridges.

Panorama of Sedan Taken from Hill Above Remilly, Where Left Flank of the 77th Division Rested

It was here that a detachment of the 302d Engineers displayed great bravery in their efforts to place a passageway over the stream. Attempt after attempt was made in the face of German machine guns to build a bridge at Villers. Parties carrying material suffered most. No sooner would they make their appearance than a Boche automatic or sniper would open fire, causing them to take to cover in the woods which bordered the river. Finally a covering party of machine gunners, infantry and artillery was called upon to protect the engineers while they proceeded with their work. The operation was completed late in the afternoon, and two platoons from the 305th Infantry were pushed to the other side of the river. Here they dug in and awaited developments.

Another attempt was made to bridge the river at Remilly sur Meuse, but was temporarily defeated. This was in the area of the 154th Brigade. The attempt was finally successful and two patrols from the 307th Infantry were sent across the river nightly. Two automatic rifle posts also were established on the other side of the natural obstacle. It was the Division's first stationary warfare since the Vesle.

To gain some idea of the doughboy's feeling on a patrol, the story of a private from the 307th Infantry is recounted here. It follows:

"About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the platoon sergeant came around and told me that I need not go on the ration detail tonight, because I had been selected by the lieutenant to go with the automatic-rifle sergeant and a couple of others into Hunland. It was my second patrol, but with the end of the war so near, I did not relish the idea.

"That night, about 7:30 o'clock, we went down to company headquarters and got a good hot meal. Our lieutenant came down to give us instructions and make sure that we thoroughly understood all details. The first thing he did was to take off my bayonet and I was forced to give up a few metal souvenirs that I had in my pocket. The officer said that they might rattle out there in No Man's Land and give our whereabouts away. We also gave up all matches, and were then told to find out just how close to the river the German outposts were.

"Then we started out. We crossed the river at 11 o'clock. It looked as if the Boche were expecting us, for we no more than got across when up went a great number of Very lights. We all dropped to the ground and waited for darkness. We proceeded for a distance of about four hundred yards more and then the sergeant, who has a better ear than I, dropped to the ground again. 'What's up?' I whispered. I was given a good stiff pinch in the arm by the sergeant in reply. I took it that he wanted me to keep quiet. Then through the darkness, about a hundred yards forward it seemed, came the sound of voices.

on November 11, 1918. Sedan Can be Seen Across the Meuse, 2½ Kilometers Away

They were speaking German. We could see the radium-faced watch which one of the Boche was wearing on his wrist.

"My heart was in my throat and was beating twice as fast as normal. That was enough for me and I breathed a great sigh of relief when the sergeant motioned to go back. Our report was that the German outposts were five hundred yards north of the Meuse river."

A bridge once built across the Meuse, did not mean that the Division had a permanent crossing at which troops could go and come whenever they pleased. It must be remembered that the Boche still had artillery and, to use the words of Corps headquarters, his artillery "shoots with the greatest of accuracy." It did not take long for the bridge constructed at Villers to be destroyed. A big shell landed squarely on the narrow span, leaving five men on the other side of the river. The engineers were called again to reconstruct the bridge, and during the operation the bridgemen got into contact with the five men who had been cut off from their unit.

Spot Where Meuse River was Bridged by the 77th Division

The fact that there was no bridge across the Meuse river did not keep the 305th Infantry from sending a patrol to gather information about the Germans. During the night of November 8th, one officer and a corporal, the latter being of German stock and having a good knowledge of the enemy's language, stole across the river on a raft and penetrated the German lines for a distance of one kilometer and a half. The route of the two passed through Amblimont, a small town on the north bank of the Meuse. When they were about half through with their work, they were challenged by a German sentry. The corporal replied to the challenge and gave a satisfactory explanation of their presence. The sentry passed them on. They returned after the completion of their ten kilometer journey behind the enemy's line and were able to report to their commanding officer the exact location of a field piece which had been harassing the troops, the disposition of machine guns protecting the German side of the Meuse and the number of troops hidden in the hills to the right of Sedan. For this feat, both were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the commendation of the commanding general.

Autrecourt, November, 1918

The next day came the orders for the widening of the divisional sector. The 77th Division was taking over the corps front—twenty-five kilometers. One regiment alone was holding seven kilometers.

Peace rumors were flying thick and fast. Some claimed that the conference was in session in Paris now, others that the war already had ended. The incessant shelling of the Boche disproved the latter, however, and it was not until the following day that the "real news" came forward. It was brought up by an officer, so, in the doughboy's opinion, it could not be wrong.

In the operations department, the sighting of the peace dove had little effect. Here these officers continued to play their chess-like game. "Be prepared to move forward" was among the orders issued and these preparations were under way. The same was true at the French headquarters. To take Sedan and even up the score of 1870 had been one of the chief aims of the French, ever since the great Allied drive began on July 18 at Chateau Thierry. By a previous agreement, the French were to be permitted to occupy the sector opposite Sedan, and in consequence, the 77th Division prepared to give over to the French Colonials.

The night of November 10th and the early morning hours of November 11th will be long remembered by the men of the 77th Division. Outside, the stillness of the night was broken now and then by the explosion of a solitary shell, which seemed to be a gentle reminder from the Boche that the war still continued. From the forward units came word that a quiet night had been spent, and a glance at the casualty report shows that not a man was killed on the final night of hostilities. Over on the German side of the Meuse, some Very pistol man continued to send up rockets in groups of threes—a red, a white and a blue. This was taken by the Americans as an effort on the part of the Germans, who now saw that their fate was sealed, to fraternize with the Yankee soldier—and the incident was ignored. The absence of planes, the big guns not roaring, and the rifles not cracking, put a mysterious touch into life at the front that night. The whole battle-field seemed deserted. The doughboy said it was a sign of good news.

The last day of hostilities found the sun shining, quite a contrast from the preceding days of the campaign. Men in the front and rear areas alike were up early to hear the news, the news

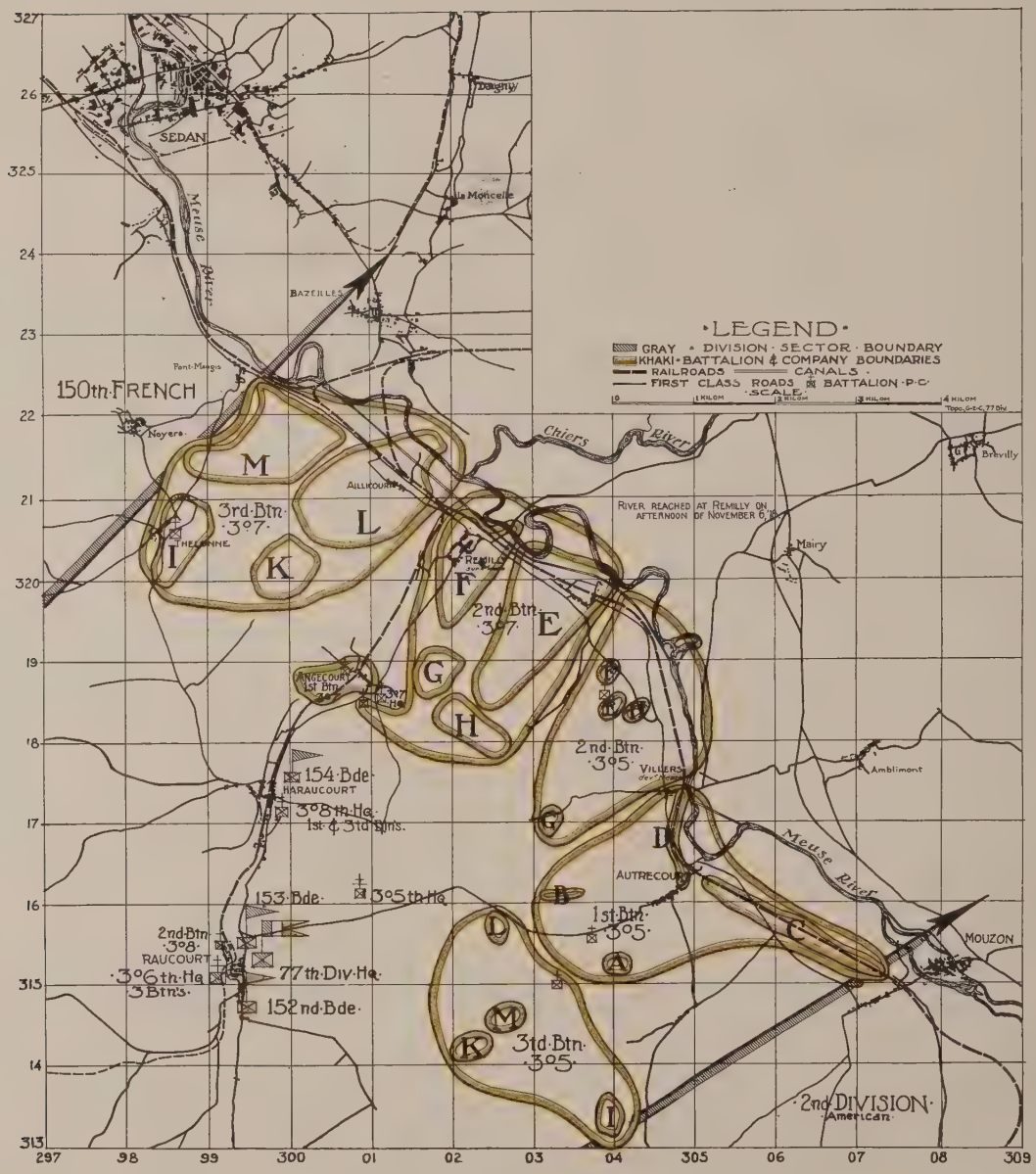
Villers Devant Mouzon, Point where Bridge was Constructed Across the Meuse by the 77th Division—Looking North

which would tell them whether Berlin refused or accepted. Finally the news came from the various regimental headquarters. It was nothing more than the terse announcement:

"ARMISTICE EFFECTIVE 11 O'CLOCK. CEASE FIRE."

So on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, hostilities of the greatest war in history ended with the 77th Division holding a front larger than any unit had ever attempted even in the quiet sectors of position warfare.

FINIS.


LEGEND
GRAY · DIVISION · SECTOR · BOUNDARY
KHAKI · BATTALION & COMPANY BOUNDARIES
RAILROADS
CANALS
FIRST CLASS ROADS
BATTALION P.C.
SCALE
SEDAN
Donchery
La Moncelle
Meuse River
BAZEILLES
Pont-Maugis
150th FRENCH
Noyers
Chiers River
Brevilly
AILLICOURT
3rd Btn. 307
THELONNE
REMILLY
RIVER REACHED AT REMILLY ON AFTERNOON OF NOVEMBER 6th
Mairy
2nd Btn. 307
NOUART
1st Btn. 307
2nd Btn. 305
VILLERS
Amblimont
154 Bde.
HARAUCOURT
308th Hq.
1st & 3rd Bns.
AUTRECOURT
Meuse River
153 Bde.
305th Hq.
1st Btn. 305
2nd Btn. 308
RAUCOURT
306th Hq.
3 Bns.
77th Div. Hq.
152nd Bde.
MOUZON
3rd Btn. 305
2nd DIVISION
American
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313
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THE HEIGHTS OF SEDAN

A soldier stands on Sedan's rolling heights;
Nor does he see the shell-holed land below;
Nor does he see the havoc that the guns have played:
The tottering walls,
Shell-riddled homes—
And all the other hell that follows War.

Fading with the valley's morning mist
Go centuries of tyranny the world will know no more;
Centuries of ruthless wars that shall ne'er be fought again.
Cruelty—Anarchy—Despots—Fear—
All fade away;
And when the mist is cleared,
From the rolling heights of Sedan he can see
A newer, truer world—
Where men are brothers free:
Free to speak!
Free to think!
And free to live!
He hears that song of world-wide Liberty.

The guns will speak no more;
The roar of cannons has been hushed;
And that for which he long has sought
Is now the world's possession.
Ah! Those who fight for freedom
Do not wage their fight in vain!

A soldier stands on Sedan's rolling heights,
To East—to West—to South—to North—
He sees Democracy!

IN MEMORIUM

TO OUR BRAVE COMRADES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE; WHO NOBLY LAID THE SUPREME SACRIFICE UPON THE ALTER OF HUMAN LIBERTY; WHOSE BLOOD IS MINGLED WITH THE DUST OF A FOREIGN SOIL, MAKING IT HALLOWED GROUND WHEREON THE FOOT OF THE OPPRESSOR SHALL NOT TREAD

God rest our dead that sleep
In Argonne's grim ravines,
And on its tragic slopes
A vigil ever keep,
To guard those hallowed scenes
As angels guard our homes.

God rest our dead that sleep,
Their deeds illume the night,
A wondrous galaxy;
The ambush hidden deep,
A lost battalion's fight,
And the epic of Grand-Pre.

God rest our dead that sleep,
In Grange au Boise at peace,
In lonely St. Juvin,
All souls that death did reap,
Ere bugles blew to cease
On the heights above Sedan.

ROLL OF HONOR

KEY— A.—Killed. W.—Died of Wounds received in Action.
Acd.—Killed by Accident. D.—Died of Disease.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Aasgaard, Almer M	Pvt	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A.	Twinn Valley, Minn	9/15/18	A.
Abramowitz, Harry	Pvt	Co. C., 307 Inf	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Ackerman, Isador	Pvt	Co. E, 306 Inf	New York City	9/ 9/18	A.
Ackerman, John J	Pvt	Btry. B, 304 F. A	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/16/18	Acd.
Aghina, Silvio	Pvt	Co. F, 305 Inf	New Rochelle, N. Y	10/ 6/18	A.
Agler, Adelbert M	1st Lt	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	Columbus, Ohio	11/15/18	A.
Ali, Rocco	Pvt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Calabria, Italy	10/ 6/18	A.
Allison, Robert	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G. 306 Inf	New York City	8/28/18	A.
Alvey, Martin N	Pvt	San. Det., 307 Inf	Rineyville, Ohio	10/ 8/18	A.
Alvord, Joseph M	Pvt	Co. F, 307 Inf	Middletown, N. Y	8/28/18	A.
Amdur, Charles	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 307 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	8/30/18	W.
Amegod, Samuel	Bugler	Co. H, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/28/18	A.
Ames, James H	Sgt	Co. D, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 9/18	A.
Ammerman, John B	Pvt	Co. H, 307 Inf	Tonawanda, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Ammon, Tobias	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 9/18	A.
Ancona, Guiseppe	Pvt	Co. H, 306 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	8/28/18	A.
Anderson, Alfred	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 7/18	A.
Anderson, Arthur J	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 306 Inf	New Britain, Conn	10/15/18	A.
Anderson, Broi	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Mullan, Idaho	10/14/18	A.
Anderson, Carl J	Pvt	Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn.	Jamestown, N. Y	10/ 1/18	W.
Anderson, Edward A	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Anderson, Elmero Q	Pvt	304 F. A	New Britain, Conn		A.
Anderson, Gus	Pvt	Co. K, 307 Inf	Cresbard, S. D	10/12/18	A.
Anderson, Harry M	Wag	Hdg. Det. 304 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/ 3/18	A.
Anderson, John R	Pvt	Co. C, 305 Inf	Priest River, Idaho	10/ 4/18	A.
Anderson, Nils. O	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Anderson, Oscar D	Pvt	Co. C, 307 Inf	Elbow Lake, Minn	10/ 5/18	A.
Anderson, Richard O	Pvt	Co. L, 305 Inf	Orange, Mass	10/ 2/18	A.
Andrews, Paul F	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Angier, Albert E	1st Lt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Waban, Mass	9/15/18	A.
Angusano, William A	Mec	Btry C, 304 F. A	New York City	8/20/18	A.
Ankelman, Rudolph	Pvt	Co. H, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/27/18	A.
Antkowiak, Joseph	Pvt	Co. L, 305 Inf	Schenectady, N. Y	10/ 5/18	A.
Anziano, Alfredo	Pvt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 6/18	A.
Apstein, Sam	Pvt	Co. D, 302 Engrs	Buffalo, N. Y	10/31/18	A.
Arbuckle, Wyatt L	Pvt	Co. E, 307 Inf	Chicao, Calif	10/12/18	A.
Armstrong, James P	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Greece, N. Y	8/22/18	A.
Arnold, Harold V	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Arrigo, Ciro	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	New York City	10/10/18	A.
Asello, Charles	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 308 Inf	New York City	9/ 2/18	A.
Ashe, George	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	New York City	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Athanasakos, Evanglos	Pvt	Co. E, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/29/18	A.
Ausenkus, Herman M	Pvt	Co. K, 308 Inf	Nashua, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Badrow, John F	Pvt	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	La Salle, N. Y	9/11/18	A.
Bagley, Peter T., Jr	Mec	Co. K, 306 Inf	New York City	10/15/18	A.
Bahr, Edw. J	Pvt	Co. E, 305 Inf	New York City	9/28/18	A.
Bair, Charles A	Pvt	Co. E, 305 Inf	Rock Springs, Wyo	9/28/18	A.
Bair, Tom C	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Bay City, Oregon	11/ 1/18	A.
Baker, Emanuel J	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 308 Inf	New York City	8/15/18	A.
Bakka, Jalman A	Pvt	M. G. Co., 308 Inf	Red Lodge, Mont	10/15/18	A.
Bakka, Dick W	Pvt	Co. E, 308 Inf	Renville, Minn	10/ 8/18	A.
Bang, John	Pvt	Co. K, 307 Inf	Lewiston, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Barber, Homer	Pvt	M. G. Co., 305 Inf	Middle Falls, N. Y	9/27/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Barber, Jerry B	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Marshfield, Ore	10/ 5/18	A.
Barbieri, Andrea	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Winchester, Mass	10/ 1/18	W.
Bardman, Barney	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/16/18	A.
Bargfrede, William A	2d Lt	M. G. Co., 308 Inf	New York City	9/28/18	A.
Barse, Horace C	Pvt	Co. I, 306 Inf	Waubay, S. D	10/15/18	A.
Bates, Earle C	Sgt	Hdqtrs. Troop, 77 Div.	Columbus, Ohio	6/ 3/18	W.
Bates, Frank	Pvt	Co. L, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 7/18	A.
Batta, Alfred M	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 308 Inf	Lawrence, N. Y	8/22/18	A.
Battaglia, Salvatore	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 307 Inf	New York City	10/14/18	A.
Baty, Christian A	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Canton, S. Dak	10/ 5/18	A.
Bauer, Charles	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Bays, Jess L	Pvt	Co. C, 306 Inf	Tucumcari, N. M	11/ 9/18	A.
Beattie, Joseph S	Pvt	Co. G, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 5/18	W.
Beattie, Arthur G	Sgt	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	No address	8/22/18	W.
Becker, Edward	Pvt	Co. I, 306 Inf	Ghent, Minn	10/ 8/18	A.
Becker, Gustave	Pvt	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Richmond Hill, N. H	10/12/18	A.
Becker, Martin	Corp	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Huntington, N. Y	10/ 8/18	A.
Beckman, Wm. F	Sgt	Co. D, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Beeson, Harry C	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Enterprise, Ore	9/28/18	A.
Begley, William A	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 8/18	A.
Behrend, John	Pvt	Co. A, 307 Inf	Townsend, Mont	10/26/18	A.
Beifus, Martin	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 9/18	W.
Belegon, George S	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Boston, Mass	9/14/18	A.
Helen, Stanley	Pvt	Co. I, 308 Inf	New York City	5/21/18	A.
Belhumeur, Donatian	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Woonsocket, R. I	10/15/18	A.
Bell, Edward J	Pvt	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/16/18	W.
Bender, Fred. M	Pvt	Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn.	New York City	8/27/18	A.
Bendotti, Attillio	Pvt	Co. K, 305 Inf	Subbt, Wyo	10/28/18	A.
Beneditle, Peter P	Sgt	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	New York City	9/11/18	A.
Bennett, Elmer E	Corpl	Co. E, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/15/18	W.
Bessen, Harry G	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	No address	9/26/18	A.
Benson, Leonard G	Pvt	Co. B, 306 Inf	Portland, Ore	10/17/18	A.
Benson, Ole K	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Gildford, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Benthagen, George M	Pvt	Co. G, 308 Inf	Borup, Minn	10/ 8/18	A.
Berg, John G	Pvt	Co. K, 308 Inf	Foston, Minn	10/ 8/18	W.
Berg, Loranza	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	La Grande, Ore	10/12/18	A.
Bergeor, Wladyslaw	Pvt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Webster, Mass	10/ 5/18	W.
Bergtoll, Louis	Pvt	Co. K, 308 Inf	Orpheum, Mont	10/ 4/18	A.
Berkmeyer, Raymond A.	Sgt	Btry. F, 306 F. A	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/25/18	A.
Berlin, Otto W	Pvt	Co. D, 306 Inf	Sterling Station, N. Y	10/ 4/18	A.
Bernado, Giusseppe	Pvt	Co. D, 307 Inf	Plymouth, Mass	10/ 3/18	D.
Bertany, Joseph	Pvt	Co. D, 307 Inf	Bridgeport, Conn	11/ 7/18	A.
Beske, Arthur A	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Hector, Minn	10/ 4/18	A.
Better, William	Corpl	Co. H, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/14/18	A.
Beyer, Robert H	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 305 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	10/ 3/18	A.
Bibo, Raffele	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	9/14/18	A.
Biggens, Thomas	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Bigler, A	Pvt	Co. B, Amm. Train	College Point, N. Y	8/18/18	W.
Black, Guy	2d Lt	Co. C, 307 Inf	Fort Atkinson, Wisc	10/ 9/18	A.
Blackburn, John	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Soda Springs, Idaho	10/ 9/18	Acd.
Blackmore, Ray	Pvt	Co. A, 305 Inf	Plainview, Tex	11/ 1/18	A.
Blanchard, Nathaniel A.	Pvt	Co. G, 307 Inf	Delmar, N. Y	11/ 9/18	A.
Bland, Charles J	Pvt	Co. E, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Blascka, Albert	Pvt	Btry. A, 304 F. A	St. Paul, Minn	9/ 5/18	A.
Blauvelt, Charles R	Pvt	Hdqtrs. Co., 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/30/18	W.
Blethen, Edgar A	Pvt	Btry. C, 305 F. A	Minneapolis, Minn	10/ 4/18	A.
Bliss, Horace G	Pvt	M. G. Co., 308 Inf	Baker, Nevada	10/16/18	A.
Bloom, Louis	Corpl	Co. G, 305 Inf	New York City	9/11/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Blowers, Bert L	Pvt	Co. K, 307 Inf	Warsaw, N. Y	10/ 9/18	W.
Blundell, John	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. D, 307 Inf	Salt Lake City, Utah	10/15/18	A.
Blyleven, Harry	Pvt	Co. H, 307 Inf	Geneva, N. Y	8/27/18	A.
Bochy, Ashanzo	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Custer, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Boden, John	Pvt	Co. G, 308 Inf	Dayton, Ohio	10/ 8/18	A.
Bogdanowis, Edward M	Corpl	Co. K, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/22/18	A.
Bohm, Emil J	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. G, 305 Inf	Islip, L. I., N. Y	9/27/18	A.
Bohner, Fred. A	Pvt	Co. K, 306 Inf	Big Sandy, Mont	11/ 7/18	A.
Bolton, George T	Pvt	Co. M, 307 Inf	Perry, N. Y	10/ 7/18	W.
Bolvig, Eiler V	Corpl	Co. H, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 8/18	A.
Booth, Percy C	Pvt	Co. A, 307 Inf	Great Falls, Mont	10/13/18	A.
Boriskin, Joseph H	Corpl	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/28/18	W.
Bosman, Harold B	Sgt	306 A. Co., 302 San.Tr.	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/27/18	A.
Bothwell, Herbert E	2d Lt	Co. K, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/14/18	A.
Bower, William G	Pvt	Co. K, 305 Inf	Webster, S. D	9/28/18	A.
Bowyer, Harry S	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. M, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Brachvogel, William	Pvt	Co. L, 308 Inf	Forsyth, Mont	10/ 8/18	A.
Bradshaw, Harry W	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	Napa, Calif	10/ 1/18	A.
Brady, Hugh	Corpl	Co. B, 307 Inf	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Brady, William A	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. G, 305 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Braman, Robert C	Pvt	Co. G, 307 Inf	East Penfield, N. Y	9/ 6/18	A.
Brand, John J	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Branson, Lewis L	Pvt	Co. L, 305 Inf	Portland, Ore	11/11/18	A.
Brawley, Walter M	Pvt	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn	Austin, Ark	9/ 5/18	A.
Bray, David	Pvt	Co. B, 306 Inf	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Brennan,Edward C	Corpl	Co. I, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 9/18	A.
Brennan, James M	Corpl	Co. G, 305 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Brenner, Frederick J	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/25/18	A.
Brenner, Louis	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Seattle, Wash	10/10/18	A.
Breth, Louis	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	New York City	9/ 8/18	A.
Bridgeman, Frank J	Corpl	Co. M, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/14/18	A.
Bridgeworth, Irving W	Corpl	Co. F, 307 Inf	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Briggs, Clarence E	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn	New York City	9/16/18	A.
Briggs, Leon E	Capt	Co. E, 305 Inf	Joplin, Mo	9/28/18	W.
Brigham, Joel E	Pvt	M. G. Co., 308 Inf	Kellogg, Minn	10/ 6/18	W.
Bright, Virgil R	Pvt	M. G. Co., 308 Inf	Kellogg, Minn	10/24/18	A.
Brill, Samuel	Pvt	Co. E, 302 Engrs	New York City	11/ 7/18	A.
Brittain, Aultonk	Pvt	Co. C, 307 Inf	Douglasville, Ga	11/ 6/18	A.
Brodsky, Philys	Pvt	Co. L, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/11/18	A.
Bromley, Charles	Pvt	Co. A, 305 Inf	East Hampton, Mass	11/ 5/18	A.
Brooks, Alph	Pvt	Co. K, 306 Inf	Shelby, Mont	10/ 2/18	A.
Brooks, Belvidere	Capt	Co. D, 308 Inf	New York City	8/21/18	A.
Brooks, James W	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. M, 308 Inf	Fairport, N. Y	10/29/18	W.
Brophy, William F	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Waterbury, Conn	9/ 1/18	A.
Brosnahan, John T	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. I, 306 Inf	New York City	9/19/18	W.
Brown, Edmund F	Pvt., 1st Cl	Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/19/18	W.
Brown, Harold	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Bakersfield, Calif	10/ 6/18	A.
Brown, James F	1st Lt	Co. D, 302 Engrs	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/ 7/18	A.
Brown, Martin O	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. E, 306 Inf	Princess Bay, N. Y	8/12/18	A.
Brown, Peter	Pvt	Co. M, 307 Inf	Whitman, Mass	8/26/18	A.
Broxholm, Samuel F. S	Pvt	Co. L, 307 Inf	Delanson, N. Y	11/14/18	A.
Bruce, Henry G	Bn. Sgt. Maj.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Bruce, Henry A	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Enterprise, Ore	9/26/18	A.
Brudwick, Christian J	Pvt	Co. B, 306 Inf	Seattle, Wash	9/25/18	A.
Brunick, Edmond F	Pvt	Co. K, 306 Inf	South Boston, Mass	10/ 1/18	W.
Bruton, James	Pvt	Co. G, 308 Inf	Long Island City, N. Y	10/ 8/18	A.
Bryant, Otto	Pvt	Btry. D, 304 F. A	Sutherland, Iowa	8/23/18	A.
Brzoska, Ignatius	Pvt	Co. C, 306 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	9/ 6/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Bue, Peter	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Enterprise, Ore	10/12/18	A.
Buehl, Adolph	Sgt	Btry. E, 304 F. A	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/28/18	A.
Buickas, Baltias	Pvt	Co. H, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/ 3/18	A.
Bunce, Charles	Sgt	Co. G, 307 Inf	No address	8/30/18	A.
Bunce, James B	Pvt	Co. H, 305 Inf	No address	9/ 8/18	W.
Burdick, Jesse L	Pvt	Co., 305 Inf	Leonardsville, N. Y	9/27/18	A.
Burke, Frank W	Sgt	Co. B, 307 Inf	New York City	8/25/18	A.
Burns, James	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Btry. E, 306 F. A	New York City	9/26/18	W.
Burns, Roy L	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 306 Inf	Port Chester, N. Y	9/24/18	A.
Burrows, John	Corpl	Co. G, 305 Inf	New York City	10/15/18	A.
Burson, Paul A	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Ashwood, Ore	10/ 1/18	A.
Buth, Harry O	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	Sabin, Minn	10/ 5/18	A.
Butler, Bartholomew	Pvt	Co. F, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/21/18	W.
Byrne, Joseph F	Lieut	Co. E, 306 Inf	New York City	8/16/18	A.
Cabe, Seed C	Pvt	Co. I, 305 Inf	Canton, N. C	8/14/18	A.
Cafferty, Patrick J	Pvt	Co. K, 307 Inf	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Cahill, William F	1st Lt	Co. M, 307 Inf	New York City	9/29/18	W.
Callahan, William E	Corpl	Co. L, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 2/18	A.
Callaway, Howard	Pvt	Co. D, 305 Inf	Eugene, Ore	10/13/18	A.
Callwell, Samuel H	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	Burns, Wyo	10/ 6/18	A.
Campbell, Ernest J	Pvt	Co. D, 307 Inf	Sewanee, Tenn	11/ 7/18	A.
Campbell, John A	Pvt	Co. K, 305 Inf	Fargo, N. Dak	9/27/18	A.
Campbell, Payton R	Sgt	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	Buffalo, N. Y	9/ 4/18	A.
Campbell, Thomas E	Sgt	Co. A, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 4/18	A.
Capatosta, Angusco	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Capelle, Rudolph	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 1/18	A.
Caplo, Stanley	Pvt	Co. A, 307 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	10/12/18	A.
Caputo, Domenico	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Carabine, Thomas F	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	Fall River, Mass	6/24/18	A.
Carbone, Andero	Pvt	Co. I, 305 Inf	Utica, N. Y	10/13/18	A.
Carey, Edgar	Pvt	Co. E, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/28/18	A.
Carlo, Michael	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/ 8/18	A.
Carlson, Edwin E	Pvt	Co. G., 307 Inf	Cromwell, Conn	10/ 5/18	A.
Carlson, Nathaniel J	Pvt	Co. A, 307 Inf	Brockton, Mass	11/ 4/18	A.
Carnebucci, Catino	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 308 Inf	Westfield, Mass	10/ 5/18	A.
Carmichael, James L	Sgt	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn	New York City	9/27/18	W.
Carpenter, Frank B	Corpl	Co. C, 307 Inf	Lockport, N. Y	10/ 5/18	A.
Carr, Francis J	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/15/18	A.
Carr, Joseph A	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Churchville, N. Y	9/29/18	A.
Carroll, William J	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	New York City	9/26/18	W.
Carson, John P	Corpl	Co. D, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/22/18	A.
Cartazzo, Emelio	Pvt	Co. C, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/13/18	A.
Carter, Michael	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 306 Inf	East Douglass, Mass	11/ 5/18	A.
Case, Charles B	1st Lt	Co. L, 308 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	8/17/18	W.
Case, Henry J	Pvt	M. G. Co., 305 Inf	Locke, N. Y	9/ 8/18	A.
Casey, George A	Sgt	Co. G, 305 Inf	Cold Spring-on-Hud., N. Y.	9/28/18	W.
Cassell, Frederick	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 308 Inf	Oyster Bay, N. Y	8/21/18	W.
Castrogiovanna, Samuel	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	Westfield, N. Y	10/ 6/18	A.
Cavello, Thomas	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	Tottenville, N. Y	10/ 4/18	A.
Cazier, Oscar	Pvt	Co. E, 305 Inf	Afton, Wyo	10/ 5/18	W.
Ceiber, George	Pvt	Btry. E, 304 F. A	No address	9/ 9/18	W.
Centonze, Vincenzo	Pvt	Co. L, 308 Inf	Mt. Vernon, N. Y	10/15/18	A.
Chambers, Ernest A	Pvt	Co. A, 307 Inf	Paris, Mont	10/ 3/18	Acd.
Chandler, Grover C	Pvt	Co. E, 305 Inf	Burlington, Colo	10/ 4/18	A.
Chaney, William T	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Condon, Ore	10/ 1/18	A.
Chelberg, James F	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Sag Harbor, N. Y	9/ 6/18	A.
Cherry, Earl L	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 305 Inf	Sidney, Mont	10/ 3/18	A.
Chamberlin, Francis M	Pvt	Co. M, 307 Inf	Riggins, Idaho	11/10/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Chinn, Henry	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Christian, Robert E	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	Pawtucket, R. I	10/ 8/18	A.
Christiansen, Conrad J	Pvt	Co. H, 307 Inf	Eureka, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Christianson, John C	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Clinton, Iowa	10/14/18	W.
Church, Roscoe G	Pvt	Co. K, 307 Inf	Willow Creek, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Churchman, Oscar D	Pvt	Co. E, 307 Inf	Sheridan, Ore	10/14/18	A.
Cieslinski, John T	Sgt	San. Det., 307 Inf	Bloomfield, N. J	8/26/18	W.
Clainos, Charles	Pvt	Co. G, 305 Inf	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Clare, Thomas J	Pvt	Co. B, 306 Inf	Boulder, Colo	9/27/18	A.
Clark, Frank	Pvt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/ 9/18	A.
Clark, Herbert J	Pvt	M. G. Co., 307 Inf	Pavilion, N. Y	9/11/18	W.
Clark, Nathan	Pvt	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 9/18	A.
Clancy, Bartley	Pvt	Co. I, 305 Inf	Winchester, Mass	10/13/18	A.
Clark, Raymond O	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	Warner Lake, Ore	10/ 8/18	A.
Clayton, Jerry	Sgt	Co. I, 305 Inf	New York City	8/12/18	A.
Clifton, Harry	Pvt	Co. K, 306 Inf	Sharpsburgh, Pa	10/ 2/18	A.
Clinton, Harry T	Corpl	Hdqtrs. Co., 307 Inf	New York City	9/10/18	A.
Clune, John C	Pvt	Co. E, 305 Inf	Brattleboro, Vt	10/10/18	W.
Coccarelli, Hannibal	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. D, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/16/18	A.
Coffey, Patrick	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Cohen, Raphael	Pvt	Co. C, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 2/18	A.
Colburn, Homer N	Pvt	Co. B, 308 Inf	Holley, N. Y	6/24/18	A.
Colby, Frank	Pvt	Co. I, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Cole, Harvey R	Pvt	Co. K, 307 Inf	Belgrade, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Coleman, Jeremiah J	Pvt	Co. G, 307 Inf	Middletown, Conn	8/23/18	A.
Collamore, Jesse B	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Reedsport, Ore	11/10/18	A.
Colli, Louis	Corpl	Co. A, 305 Inf	New York City	9/26/18	A.
Collins, Dennis	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. C, 306 Inf	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Collins, Golden A	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Monument, Ore	10/ 1/18	A.
Collins, Homer E	Pvt	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn	Jamestown, N. Y	8/22/18	A.
Collman, Solomon	Pvt	Supp. Co., 308 Inf	New York City	10/16/18	A.
Comeau, Armand	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Sherman Station, Me	10/ 3/18	A.
Comer, Michael	Corpl	Co. A, 306 Inf	New York City	10/17/18	A.
Comma, John	Pvt	Co. M, 307 Inf	New York City	9/16/18	A.
Conay, Irving	Corpl	Co. A, 307 Inf	New York City	8/29/18	A.
Conheady, Patrick	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Conner, Roy	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Ringgold, Ga	10/31/18	A
Conner, James	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Conrad, James M	Pvt	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Cook, James	Pvt	Co. G, 307 Inf	Victor, N. Y	9/ 6/18	A.
Cook, Percy E	Sgt	Co. L, 307 Inf	New York City	11/ 4/18	A.
Cooley, Edwin P	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. G, 306 Inf	Sunderland, Mass	8/28/18	A.
Conway, Harold	Pvt	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn	Cortland, N. Y	9/26/18	A.
Cooper, Henry	Pvt	Co. G, 306 Inf	Richmond, Ore	10/14/18	A.
Corbett, Frank H	Pvt	Co. C, 307 Inf	New York City	10/21/18	A.
Corcoran, George S	Pvt	Co. F, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/16/18	W.
Coupe, Clarence R	Pvt	Co. G, 306 Inf	Swansea, Mass	8/27/18	A.
Courtwright, Wilbur A	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Midvale, Idaho	10/14/18	A.
Cowell, Clarence C	Pvt	Co. C, 306 Inf	West Bridgewater, Mass	10/14/18	A.
Crabtree, Walter J	Corpl	Co. L, 307 Inf	New York City	10/ 9/18	W.
Crames, Charles	Pvt	Co. G, 305 Inf	New York City	7/ 9/18	A.
Crandall, Elverton C	1st Lt	Hdg. Co., 306 Inf	Watertown, N. Y	10/14/18	A.
Crane, Walter C	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Allegany, Ore	10/13/18	A.
Crocka, Jacob	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Williamson, N. Y	10/ 6/18	W.
Cromarty, William	Pvt	Hdqtrs. Troop	Liberty, N. Y	9/11/18	W.
Cross, Charles E	Pvt	Co. G, 306 Inf	Hurleyville, N. Y	8/28/18	A.
Crouse, William P	Pvt	Co. K, 307 Inf	Hudson, N. Y	10/12/18	A.
Crowley, Daniel	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. C, 302 Engrs	Winthrop, N. Y	10/13/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Crowley, Edward J.	Sgt.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/15/18	A.
Crowley, William D.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Millers Falls, Mass.	9/26/18	A.
Cucchiara, Silvestre.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 302 Engrs.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Cullen, Richard.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 1/18	A.
Cummings, Clarence H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	Rome, N. Y.	8/14/18	W.
Cunningham, Ambrose J.	Corpl.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Cunnano, James.	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	10/ 4/18	A.
Curtis, Issac W.	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Bangor, Me.	11/ 4/18	W.
Cusack, Timothy F.	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 5/18	A.
Daley, James.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Daly, William L.	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Turner Falls, Mass.	9/27/18	A.
Damato, Anthony.	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	New York City	8/24/18	A.
Damcott, John F.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Clymer, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Damone, Ralph.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	New York City	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Dantzig, Mark.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Danziger, David.	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	New York City	11/10/18	A.
Daomi, Patrick.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Naugatuck, Conn.	10/ 8/18	A.
Daunce, William.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Wilson, N. Y.	10/16/18	W.
D'Avella, John.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Woodhaven, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Davenport, Thomas S.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Rensselaer, N. Y.	11/ 4/18	A.
Davis, Charles J.	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Schenectady, N. Y.	11/17/18	W.
Davis, Edward.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Reliance, Wyo.	11/10/18	W.
Davis, Ephriam J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	Ripley, Okla.	9/ 6/18	A.
Dawson, Charles J., Jr.	Pvt.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	7/20/18	A.
De Badts, Orie.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Sodus, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
De Barbiery, Joseph G.	Sgt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Ossining, N. Y.	9/26/18	W.
De Felice, Nicola.	Pvt.	Btry. C, 306 F. A.	Wakefield, Mass.	8/20/18	A.
De Frisco, Victor.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Degnan, Thomas.	Pvt.	Co. M, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Delisle, Fred. L.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Fall River, Mass.	8/27/18	A.
De Long, Clarence.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Fulton, N. Y.	8/24/18	W.
De Long, Herbert W.	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Belmont, N. Y.	9/16/18	A.
De Wering, John.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Marion, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
Denowitz, Jacob.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/15/18	A.
De Rham, Charles, Jr.	1st Lt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/18/18	W.
Desmarais, Samuel.	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Southbridge, Mass.	10/ 3/18	A.
D'Esposito, Frank M.	Sgt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Detraini, D. A.	Pvt.	Btry. E, 306 F. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/22/18	A.
Devitt, Thomas.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Providence, R. I.	8/27/18	A.
Devoe, George.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Millbury, Mass.	9/ 8/18	A.
DeWitt, Roy.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Logan, Utah.	10/ 8/18	A.
Di Carlo, Angelo.	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Little Falls, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Dictarook, John.	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn.	Milford, Mass.	9/14/18	A.
Diele, Guiseppe.	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Diesel, Louis.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Dieterle, Glenn R.	Pvt.	Co. M, 306 Inf.	Gilbert, Idaho.	10/ 1/18	A.
Dietrich, George J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Rochester, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Di Leo, Antonio.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Di Mele, Guiseppe.	Corpl.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Waterbury, Conn.	9/30/18	A.
Dimmick, Frank C.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Binghamton, N. Y.	10/ 9/18	A.
Dingledine, Elliott N.	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Urbana, Ohio	10/11/18	W.
Dinitz, Sam.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/12/18	W.
Di Paola, Peter.	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Dipasquale, Fortunato.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	9/26/18	W.
Directar, Samuel.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	New York City	11/ 5/18	A.
Dissick, Harry.	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 6/18	A.
Dittner, Henry.	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Dixon, Joseph H.	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Portland, Ore.	11/10/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Docteur, Michael C.	Corpl	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Doerr, Louis	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 302 Engrs	College Point, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
Dolan, John P.	Pvt.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
Dollarhide, John C.	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Waitsbury, Wash.	10/ 2/18	W.
Donkers, Joseph V.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 2/18	W.
Donahue, William J.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Winchester, Mass.	11/ 7/18	A.
Donnellon, Joseph J.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	New York City	11/ 7/18	A.
Donovan, James P.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	New Brighton, N. Y.	8/18/18	A.
Donovan, William J.	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Dooley, Henry	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Fall River, Mass.	9/27/18	A.
Dorini, Carlo	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	New York City	10/15/18	A.
Doris, James T., Jr.	Sgt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 302 Engrs	Yonkers, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Dorr, Donald E.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Portland, Ore.	10/ 5/18	A.
Dorscheid, Floyd F.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Cowsville, N. Y.	9/14/18	W.
Doucett, John	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Lawrence, Mass.	8/22/18	A.
Doucette, William	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Dorchester, Mass.	8/22/18	W.
Douglas, John F.	Sgt.	M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	New York City	8/23/18	A.
Dowd, John F.	Corpl	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	A.
Downs, George T.	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Doyle, William J.	Pvt.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	Fort Montgomery, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Drezwicki, Raphael A.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/14 18	A.
Driscoll, William	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
Drummond, Frank D.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Fairyland, Idaho	9/25/18	A.
Duddy, Michael J.	1st Lt.	Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn.	Plains, Pa.	8/12/18	A.
Dudley, Carl A.	2d Lt.	Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/15/18	A.
Duff, Henry I.	2d Lt.	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Duffy, Edward J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Lockport, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Duhamel, Come	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Woonsocket, R. I.	8/19/18	W.
Dunleavy, Joseph J.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Dunn, James B.	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Oneida, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Dunn, Thomas F.	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	Marcellus, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Dunne, George R.	Sgt.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/27/18	A.
Dupois, Rene	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Fairhaven, Mass.	10/16/18	A.
Duvall, Harold L.	Corpl	Co. C, 302 Engrs	Hillburn, N. Y.	10/18/18	W.
Dwyer, Richard M.	1st Lt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Medford, Mass.	9/ 7/18	A.
Dwyer, William E.	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Rochester, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Dyer, Alexander	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Dyrdall, Joseph B.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Oakland, Minn.	10/ 6/18	A.
Eastman, George A.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Nyssa, Ore.	10/ 1/18	A.
Eck, Herbert	Pvt.	Btry A, 306 F. A.	New York City	8/22/18	A.
Eckersley, Frank M.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Cove, Ore.	10/10/18	A.
Eckert, Arthur J.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/11/18	A.
Eckhoff, Nils	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Edwinson, Carl E.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Spokane, Wash.	9/26/18	Acd.
Egan, John	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Clyde, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Eickoff, Raymond E.	Pvt.	Co. A, 302 Engrs	New York City	11/ 1/18	A.
Eike, Hartvik B.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Martinsdale, Mont.	9/30/18	W.
Elliott, Archie J.	Sgt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/15/18	A.
Elliott, James R.	Wag.	Sup. Co., 305 Inf.	Ossining, N. Y.	10/18/18	A.
Ellison, Gus	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Greenfield, Mass.	10/15/18	A.
Emery, George D.	Pvt.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	South Boston, Mass.	9/ 3/18	A.
Emery, Robert S.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	9/ 4/18	A.
Emmons, Oscar V.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Claytonia, Idaho	9/27/18	A.
Engel, Herbert B.	Sgt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Yonkers, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Englander, Leo	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/23/18	A.
English, Earl	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Kooshia, Idaho	9/26/18	Acd.
Epstein, William	2d Lt.	Field & Staff, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/13/18	A.
Ericson, Alfred E.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Tiler, Idaho	10/ 5/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Evenson, Ed	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Akley, Minn	10/12/18	A.
Everett, Harvey C	Sgt	Co. H, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/27/18	A.
Evoy, John P	Pvt	Co. M, 307 Inf	Lewiston, Mont	11/ 4/18	W.
Fagan, Charles E	Wag	Sup. Co., 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Fagan, Joseph M	Pvt	308 Amb. Co., 302 S. T.	New York City	10/28/18	A.
Falco, Thomas J	Corpl	Co. I, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/ 4/18	A.
Fallon, William H	Corpl	Co. I, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/19/18	A.
Fallowell, Charles W	Pvt	Co. H, 307 Inf	Waterbury, Conn	9/11/18	A.
Famiglietto, Gennaro	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Roslyn, N. Y	10/12/18	A.
Fanning, William H	Pvt	Co. K, 306 Inf	Freewater, Mont	10/ 6/18	A.
Farrell, Patrick	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/15/18	A.
Farrell, Richard	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Fassett, Ancel E	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	Lismas, Mont	10/ 5/18	A.
Fatseas, Paul	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Btry. F, 304 F. A	New York City	8/25/18	A.
Feit, Ray J	Pvt	Co. M, 307 Inf	Bly, Wash	10/13/18	A.
Fellows, Oliver S	Pvt	Co. C, 306 Inf	Los Angeles, Cal	10/29/18	W.
Felter, Earle B	1st Lt	Co. L, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/14/18	A.
Fentz, Milo T	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Havre, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Ferris, Ladue S	Pvt	308 Amb. Co., 302 S. T.	Norwich, N. Y	10/28/18	A.
Feuerlicht, Samuel	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	New York City	10/15/18	W.
Ficchi, Carmelo	Pvt	Co. L, 308 Inf	New York City	11/ 1/18	A.
Fickbohm, Christian H	Corpl	Co. H, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 2/18	A.
Figlioli, Mario	Pvt	Co. H, 305 Inf	Winchester, Mass	8/13/18	A.
Fillici, Fiari	Pvt	Sup. Co., 305 F. A	Chicago, Ill	9/11/18	W.
Fine, William	Pvt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/29/18	W.
Finkelstein, Jechiel	Pvt	Co. F, 308 Inf	New York City	10/11/18	W.
Finnegan, Cornelius J	Corpl	Co. L, 305 Inf	New York City	10/ 2/18	A.
Finnegan, John	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Sup. Co., 305 Inf	New York City	10/23/18	A.
Finnerty, Edward F	Pvt	Co. C, 305 Inf	Jefferson Valley, N. Y	10/ 8/18	W.
Finnegan, Charles D	Sgt	Co. A, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 5/18	A.
Finstad, Olaf	Pvt	Co. I, 308 Inf	New London, Minn	10/12/18	A.
Fisher, Wallace	Pvt	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A	Newton Upper Falls, Mass.	9/ 5/18	A.
Fiske, Harold	2d Lt	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn	Rockville Centre, N. Y	10/ 8/18	A.
Fitzpatrick, Edward A	Pvt	Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn	Rhinebeck, N. Y	9/10/18	A.
Fitzpatrick, Edward, Jr	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 306 Inf	New York City	11/ 3/18	A.
Fitzpatrick, Richard	2d Lt	Co. L, 306 Inf	No address	10/15/18	A.
Flack, Herbert	Pvt	M. G. Co., 305 Inf	New York City	11/ 9/18	A.
Flaherty, William A	Corpl	Co. A, 302 Engrs	New York City	9/ 7/18	W.
Flanagan, Robert	Corpl	Co. B, 307 Inf	Binghamton, N. Y	10/ 5/18	W.
Fleck, Carl W	Pvt	Co. D, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 6/18	A.
Florence, Joseph	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 1/18	A.
Flugge, Frederick E	Pvt	Btry. F, 306 F. A	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/21/18	A.
Flynn, Thomas G	Pvt	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 1/18	A.
Foley, James J	Corpl	Co. I, 307 Inf	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Falliard, James, Jr	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/28/18	A.
Formaton, Carmine	Pvt	Co. A, 307 Inf	Sparkhill, N. Y	9/15/18	W.
Forte, Salvatore	Sgt	Co. A, 308 Inf	New York City	9/28/18	W.
Foss, John A	Pvt	M. G. Co., 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/28/18	W.
Foster, Claytie S	Pvt	Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn	Mantee, Miss	10/14/18	A.
Foster, Henry A	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Stockbridge, N. Y	9/ 2/18	W.
Francavillo, Nicholas	Corpl	Co. A, 308 Inf	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Francobandiero, Donato	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 308 Inf	Waterbury, Conn	8/17/18	A.
Franklin, Benjamin	Pvt	Med. Det., 306 Inf	New York City	9/27/18	W.
Franks, Forest M	Pvt	Co. M, 306 Inf	Enumcian, Wash	10/ 1/18	A.
Frascati, Giovanni	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/24/18	W.
Fraser, Stuart	Pvt	Co. D, 302 Engrs	Buffalo, N. Y	9/11/18	W.
Fredericko, Frank	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Newark, N. J	9/15/18	W.
Fredericks, Harry R	Pvt., 1st Cl.	302 F. S. Bn	New Rochelle, N. Y	11/1/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Freedman, Isaac N	Sgt	M. G. Co., 307 Inf	New York City	10/14/18	A.
Frengs, Alphonso	Pvt	Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn	New York City	10/14/18	A.
Frey, Harry C	Corpl	Btry. C, 304 F. A	New York City	8/20/18	A.
Friedman, Irving	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	New York City	10/ 4/18	W.
Friel, Joseph	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 6/18	A.
Frietag, Frank X	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Fair Haven, Conn	9/28/18	W.
Frost, Benjamin	Pvt	Co. E, 308 Inf	New York City	9/29/18	A.
Fuchs, Walter	Sgt	Co. L, 307 Inf	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Fuller, Thomas L	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. A, 307 Inf	Lewiston, N. Y	9/14/18	A.
Funatelli, Achille	Pvt	Co. G, 307 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Furstenan, Carl L	Pvt	Co. H, 307 Inf	Moline. Ill	10/ 1/18	A.
Gadda, Onorato	Pvt	Co. K, 308 Inf	Reno, Nev	10/12/18	A.
Gaideke, Benjamin	Sgt. Maj	Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 9/18	A.
Galinauskas, Constantine	Pvt., 1st Cl	San. Det., 305 Inf	Cambridge, Mass	10/ 4/18	A.
Galivan, James C	Pvt	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn	Jamestown, N. Y	9/30/18	A.
Gallagher, Patrick J	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. M, 307 Inf	Port Chester, N. Y	9/ 9/18	A.
Galligan, Eugene	2d Lt	Co. I, 308 Inf	Roxbury, Mass	9/ 8/18	A.
Gallob, Hyman	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. B, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 6/18	A.
Gard, Edwin S	1st Lt	Co. L, 308 Inf	New York City	8/17/18	A.
Gardiner, Elmer L	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Seattle, Wash	10/12/18	A.
Gardner, Alfred W	1st Lt	Co. E, 305 Inf	New York City	10/ 3/18	A.
Garland, Jack	Pvt	Co. I, 307 Inf	New York City	9/27/18	W.
Garton, Luke	Mech	Co. D, 305 Inf	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Gartright, John R	Pvt	Co. M, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 4/18	A.
Garus, Stephen	Corpl	Co. I, 305 Inf	Lancaster, N. Y	10/ 6/18	A.
Gash, George W	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. I, 308 Inf	Garden City, N. Y	8/22/18	A.
Gaughn, Thomas	Pvt	Btry C, 304 F. A	St. Paul, Minn	9/ 7/18	W.
Gavalie, Joe	Pvt	Co. E, 305 Inf	Cle Elum, Wash	10/ 7/18	W.
Gavin, George M	Pvt	Co. B, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 4/18	A.
Gazerro, Giovanni	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Johnston, R. I	8/24/18	A.
Geer, Connie F	Corpl	Btry D, 305 F. A	New York City	8/16/18	A.
Geer, Edgar S	Pvt	Co. C, 302 Engrs	Randolph, Minn	10/ 1/18	A.
Gehrsitz, Augustine	Corpl	Co. A, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 6/18	A.
Geidel, Christian F	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. B, 305 Inf	College Point, N. Y	9/26/18	W.
Geisenhof, Charles	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Wellsville, N. Y	10/ 9/18	W.
George, Henry	Pvt	Co. I, 307 Inf	Kamiah, Idaho	10/13/18	A.
Georger, Arthur M	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. C, 302 Engrs	Buffalo, N. Y	9/ 6/18	A.
Gerhauser, Carl F	Pvt	Co. M, 306 Inf	Farfield, Wash	10/18/18	A.
Germauck, Joseph	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. A, 308 Inf	Great Neck, N. Y	9/27/18	A.
Gernentz, Edward J	Pvt	Co. L. 308 Inf	Benedict, Neb	10/13/18	A.
Gersch, George	Pvt	Co. H, 305 Inf	New York City	9/27/18	W.
Gerstein, Louis	Pvt	Co. E, 307 Inf	Niagara Falls, N. Y	9/ 6/18	A.
Getman, Elias E	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. M, 308 Inf	Carthage, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Ghitti, Alfredo	Pvt	Co. A, 306 Inf	Manville, R. I	8/19/18	A.
Gibson, Fred	Pvt	Co. B, 308 Inf	Brawley, Cal	10/ 5/18	A.
Giles, James	Pvt	Co. G, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/28/18	A.
Gilkey, Ralph	Pvt	Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf	Searsport, Me	10/ 7/18	W.
Gill, Glenn E	2d Lt	(Unassigned) 307 Inf	Lyndon, Kans	10/15/18	A.
Gill, Raymond E	Sgt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Long Island City, N. Y	8/23/18	A.
Gillam, Walter E	Capt	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	Flushing, N. Y	9/ 4/18	A.
Gillespie, Harry	Pvt	Co. K, 308 Inf	Waterbury, Conn	11/ 1/18	W.
Gilligan, Patrick	Mech	Co. L, 307 Inf	San Francisco, Cal	10/ 4/18	A.
Gisholt, Lars. J	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Coquille, Ore	11/15/18	W.
Gitchell, Leonard C	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	Hebo, Ore	10/ 5/18	A.
Gladd, David E	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. C, 308 Inf	Richmond Hill, N. Y	10/ 8/18	A.
Glassheim, Charles	Pvt	Co. B, 308 Inf	New York City	8/18/18	A.
Glynn, William	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. B, 305 Inf	Great Neck, N. Y	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Goebel, William	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. K, 308 Inf	Lynbrook, N. Y	9/30/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Goeres, Nick F.	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	White Lake, S. D.	10/15/18	A.
Goerse, Frank	Sgt.	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	New York City	10/ 1/18	W.
Goldberg, Isaac	Corpl.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	New York City	9/ 5/18	W.
Golden, William	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 6/18	A.
Goldfarb, Harry	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	New York City	12/18/18	W.
Goldklang, Max	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/25/18	W.
Goldman, Jacob	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 6/18	W.
Goldner, Jacob	Corpl.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	New York City	10/14/18	A.
Goldstein, Julius	Sgt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 4/18	A.
Golob, Nat	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 7/18	W.
Gondo, John	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	Conway, N. D.	10/29/18	W.
Goodman, Henry D.	Corpl.	Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/21/18	W.
Goodman, Jacob	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Goonan, Edward	Corpl.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
Gorman, Richard J.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	New York City	6/ 3/18	W.
Gosselin, Wilfred J.	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Bradford, Mass.	11/ 5/18	A.
Gotti, Albert J.	Corpl.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	New Rochelle, N. Y.	9/15/18	A.
Grace, George	Pvt.	Btry. E, 304 F. A.	Dubuque, Iowa	9/ 9/18	W.
Graham, Edward F.	2d Lt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/22/18	A.
Graham, Robert J.	Sgt.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Yonkers, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Grandy, Laertis	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Geneva, N. Y.	9/15/18	A.
Grant, Edward L.	Capt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Franklin, Mass.	10/ 9/18	A.
Grasek, Joseph F., Jr.	Corpl.	M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	New York City	11/30/18	Acd.
Grauman, Marvin	Pvt.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	Helena, Ark.	11/ 5/18	A.
Greally, Michael J.	Sgt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Greb, George A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Greenblat, Harry	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Greene, Edward V.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Rochester, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Greenspan, Philip	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 3/18	A.
Gregory, Gordon C.	1st Lt.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	New York City	10/10/18	W.
Grimes, Patrick	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/ 9/18	W.
Grobtuck, Samuel D.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/21/18	A.
Grosz, William H.	Corpl.	Btry. E, 306 F. A.	New York City	8/25/18	A.
Grow, Harvey C.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Grubbs, Lee	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Reno, Nev.	10/12/18	A.
Guenthner, Robert D.	Corpl.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Lyons, N. Y.	11/ 7/18	W.
Guertin, Herve	Pvt.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	Holyoke, Mass.	11/ 4/18	A.
Guerra, Juan	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/27/18	A.
Guilefuss, Clarence P.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Athens, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	W.
Guillanme, Alonzo H.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Ilion, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Guisness, Christopher B.	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Leavensworth, Wash.	11/10/18	A.
Gulotte, Stephen L.	Corpl.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 8/18	A.
Gunger, Laurence N.	Corpl.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Wolcott, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
Guthrie, Farrand R.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Melvin, Iowa	10/ 5/18	A.
Guttila, Carmelo	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Flushing, N. Y.	6/24/18	A.
Hacker, Truman	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Gouverneur, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	A.
Haeuser, Walter	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Hagberry, Randel A.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Triangle, Idaho	9/25/18	A.
Haley, Thomas J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Hall, George B.	Sgt.	Co. B, 302 F. S. Bn.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	9/11/18	A.
Hall, George W.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Patchogue, N. Y.	9/ 8/18	A.
Halligan, William C.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	New Haven, Conn.	10/ 7/18	A.
Halverson, Oscar	Pvt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Locke, Wash.	10/13/18	A.
Hamann, Herman W.	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Camp Creek, S. D.	9/28/18	A.
Hamel, Henry	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Waterbury, Conn.	8/27/18	A.
Hamilton, Douglas O.	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	San Francisco, Cal.	10/ 5/18	A.
Hamilton, George T.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn.	Holly Springs, Miss.	10/14/18	A.
Hamilton, Harley A.	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Great Falls, Mont.	10/ 9/18	W.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Hamway, Charles K.	Corpl.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Handilman, Harry	Corpl.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 1/18	A.
Hanlon, Charles J.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Portal, N. D.	9/29/18	A.
Hanley, Joseph P.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Binghamton, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
Hannagan, Thomas F.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 6/18	A.
Hansen, Edward A.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6/24/18	A.
Hansen, Hans J. S.	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Bandon, Ore.	10/13/18	A.
Hansen, Niels M.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Roy, S. D.	10/ 1/18	A.
Hanson, Carl W.	Pvt.	Co. A, 302 Engrs.	Frederickstown, Pa.	10/11/18	W.
Hanson, Theodore	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Cherokee, Iowa	10/ 8/18	A.
Harder, Clarence J.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Tonawanda, N. Y.	8/30/18	A.
Hardgrove, David	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/28/18	A.
Harkins, Matthew J.	1st Lt.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Province Lake, N. H.	10/15/18	A.
Harkowitz, Louis	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	No address	9/14/18	A.
Harle, Gabriel	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Dongan Hills, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Harmon, Howard L.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 Inf.	Gopher, S. D.	11/ 4/18	A.
Harney, Patrick	Pvt.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/28/18	A.
Harris, Frederick	Sgt.	Co. C, 302 F. S. Bn.	Beacon, N. Y.	8/13/18	A.
Harris, Thomas A.	1st Lt.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/ 6/18	W.
Hart, Maurice L.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Hillburn, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
Hartel, Joseph, Jr	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	8/22/18	A.
Hartman, Arthur C.	Pvt.	Co. E, 302 Engrs.	Martinsville, N. Y.	11/ 7/18	A.
Hartman, Theodore	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/15/18	A.
Hartnett, William F.	Corpl.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	East Dedham, Mass.	11/ 5/18	W.
Haselton, Ernest M.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Akron, Ohio	9/10/18	A.
Haskins, George M.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Northport, N. Y.	10/ 2/18	A.
Hastings, James J.	Corpl.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 4/18	W.
Hastings, Thomas O.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Dixie, Wash.	10/ 5/18	A.
Hattemer, Leon H.	2d Lt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A.	No address	8/22/18	A.
Haughian, Michael F.	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	De Grande, Mont.	11/ 8/18	A.
Haupt, Fred	Corpl.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	Springfield, N. Y.	9/ 4/18	A.
Haurahan, John J.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Hauser, George	Sgt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Long Island City, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
Hausner, Salie	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 1/18	A.
Havens, Daniel E.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	Triangle, N. Y.	10/ 2/18	A.
Havens, George E.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	East Syracuse, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Havens, Herbert L.	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Baker, Mont.	10/11/18	A.
Hawkins, Dean D.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	San Francisco, Calif.	10/ 5/18	W.
Hawkins, Joseph H., Jr.	Corpl.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Hayden, James M.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Holyoke, Mass.	10/ 2/18	A.
Hayes, Edward T.	Sgt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/20/18	A.
Hayes, Michael J.	1st Lt.	Co. F, 306 Inf.	Cleveland, Ohio	10/14/18	A.
Hayward, Walter	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	La Salle, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Headman, Edward C.	2d Lt.	Co. E, 302 Engrs.	No address	9/ 1/18	A.
Hedland, John	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	International Falls, Minn.	10/ 2/18	W.
Hegarty, Michael J.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Farlin, Mont.	10/29/18	W.
Hehre, Charles	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/16/18	A.
Heideman, Charles	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Waupun, Wis.	10/ 4/18	A.
Heinzel, Frank	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Sauk Rapids, Minn.	8/27/18	A.
Hellberg, Kustaf A.	Pvt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Aberdeen, Wash.	10/20/18	A.
Hellman, Carl W.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Porterville, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	W.
Hemberg, Robert	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Henion, William H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Hillburn, N. Y.	10/25/18	A.
Henley, Clifford	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Seattle, Wash.	9/29/18	A.
Hennessey, Martin F.	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Tacoma, Wash.	10/ 5/18	A.
Henning, Albert M.	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Lake City, Minn.	10/ 8/18	A.
Herries, Alexander, Jr.	Corpl.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 4/18	W.
Herrman, Dominic H.	Corpl.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/14/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Hershman, Michael M.	Sgt.	M. G. Co., 307 Inf.	Linden, N. J.	9/28/18	A.
Hostenberg, Cornelius	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/12/18	A.
Heston, Glenn S.	Pvt.	Co. F, 307 Inf	Gopher, Mont.	9/28/18	W.
Heutte, Alfred	Pvt.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 4/18	A.
Hever, William J.	1st Lt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Rosebank, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	W.
Hickey, James R.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Palmyra, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Hickman, Virden S.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Higgins, Leo V.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/22/18	A.
Hildebrand, Carl	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Vananda, Mont.	10/ 5/18	A.
Hill, Arthur A.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Oxford, Mich.	8/31/18	A.
Hill, Columbus C.	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Harrisburg, Ark.	8/22/18	A.
Hill, James A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Btry. F, 304 F. A.	Bath, N. A.	8/25/18	A.
Hilton, Charles S.	Sgt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/10/18	A.
Hinchman, John A.	Corpl.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Hoadley, Sheldon E.	1st Lt.	Btry. D, 305 F. A.	No address	10/13/18	A.
Hochman, Jacob	Sgt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/16/18	A.
Hoel, Warren E.	Pvt.	Btry. D, 306 F. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/26/18	W.
Hoffman, Edwin L.	Sgt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 4/18	A.
Hoffmeister, Harry W.	Pvt.	Co. M, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 2/18	Acd.
Hoffnagle, Don V.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Echo, Ore.	10/12/18	A.
Hofman, Charles V.	Mech.	Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/10/18	A.
Hofstetter, Ben. J.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Eagle, Colo.	10/ 8/18	A.
Hogan, Patrick	Pvt., 1st Cl.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Norwood, Mass.	9/29/18	W.
Hohler, George H.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Lackawanna, N. Y.	9/16/18	A.
Hollander, Viel	Pvt.	San. Det., 307 Inf.	St. Louis, Mo.	10/16/18	A.
Holliday, William M.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Ilo, Idaho	10/ 5/18	A.
Hollywood, James A.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 5/18	A.
Holthaus, Julius	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Cottonwood, Idaho	10/ 1/18	A.
Holzschneider, Gus	Bugler	Co. C, 306 Inf.	New York City	10/14/18	A.
Hoosack, Joseph	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/22/18	A.
Hopp, Charles F.	Mech.	Btry. F, 306 F. A.	New York City	8/23/18	A.
Hospoduras, John	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Great Neck, N. Y.	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Hotchkiss, Harold	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Norwich, Conn.	8/18/18	A.
Houghtalling, Harry W.	Corpl.	Co. L, 207 Inf.	Chester, Conn.	11/ 8/18	A.
Hourican, Patrick	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/12/18	A.
Housemann, Howard T.	Pvt.	Btry. B, 304 F. A.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	8/20/18	W.
Hoven, Sylvester	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Antelope, Mont.	10/ 5/18	A.
Howard, Bernard A.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Wyoming, N. Y.	9/ 2/18	W.
Hubbel, Harry R.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Milford, Conn.	10/ 1/18	A.
Hudspeth, Silas H.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Yeelville, Ark.	9/26/18	A.
Hughes, Peter E.	Pvt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	DeGraff, Minn.	10/15/18	A.
Hurd, Ervin C.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	St. Helena, Calif.	10/10/18	A.
Hurell, Eugene	Corpl.	Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn.	Fort Plain, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	W.
Hurtig, Max	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
Hussey, Thomas	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Huttle, John	Sgt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
Hutton, Robert	Corpl.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Great Neck, N. Y.	10/15/18	W.
Hyde, Richard W.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	West St. Paul, Minn.	10/ 5/18	A.
Hyman, Louis	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/16/18	A.
Hynes, Patrick J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 302 F. S. Bn.	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Ingalls, Robert P.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Pendleton, Ore.	10/11/18	W.
Intelisano, John	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Iraci, Alfio	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Irwin, William E., Jr.	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Riverdale, N. Y.	9/30/18	A.
Isaacs, Joseph	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/30/18	W.
Isaacs, Michael	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf.	New York City	10/24/18	A.
Isaksen, John	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 2/18	W.
Isele, Theodore	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Bristol, Conn.	9/26/18	Acd.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Isler, Fred	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A.	New York City	8/26/18	W.
Jackson, Jacob E.	Wag.	Sup. Co., 305 F. A.	Anoka, Minn.	9/11/18	W.
Jackson, Lloyd O.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	Greene, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Jacobson, Roy D.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/28/18	A.
James, John H.	Pvt.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Endicott, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Jamusz, Michael	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Frankfort, N. Y.	8/17/18	A.
Jappe, August	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Big Sandy, Mont.	10/ 1/18	A.
Jarvis, David	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Henderson, Minn.	10/ 7/18	W.
Jaxel, Emil, Jr.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/12/18	A.
Jensen, Andrew R.	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Albert Lea, Minn.	10/12/18	A.
Jepson, Earl F.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Minden, Nev.	10/ 4/18	A.
Jerabek, Anton T.	Pvt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	New York City	8/17/18	A.
Jobe, John W.	Sgt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	California, Mo.	9/ 5/18	A.
Johanneson, Chris. P.	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Bryant, S. D.	10/ 1/18	A.
Johansen, Johannes	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Johnson, Charles J.	Sgt.	Co. F, 306 Inf.	New York City	10/14/18	A.
Johnson, Bert M.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Scobey, Mont.	10/ 8/18	A.
Johnson, Carl	2d Lt.	Co. K, 305 Inf.	Georgetown, Conn.	10/ 8/18	W.
Johnson, Charley	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Sioux City, Iowa	10/12/18	A.
Johnson, Edward	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Forsyth, Mont.	10/ 8/18	A.
Johnson, Ernest C.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Clancy, Mont.	10/20/18	A.
Johnson, Gustaf L.	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Hartford, Conn.	10/ 3/18	A.
Johnson, John	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Calumet, Mich.	9/26/18	W.
Johnson, Louis N.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Washington Mills, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Johnson, Oscar P.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 304 F. A.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/16/18	W.
Johnson, Peter	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Roseau, Minn.	9/26/18	W.
Johnson, Waldemar C.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Johnson, William J.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Coeur D'Alene, Ida.	10/ 8/18	A.
Jolicauer, William	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Woonsocket, R. I.	10/ 3/18	W.
Jolly, Samuel	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Jones, Arthur H.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Clymer, N. Y.	10/ 7/18	A.
Jones, Henry J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	Yaphank, N. Y.	11/ 1/18	A.
Jones, John W.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Orient, N. Y.	9/19/18	A.
Jones, Thomas A.	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Cohoes, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
Jorgenson, Eric F.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Menan, Idaho	10/12/18	A.
Judd, Roland W.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Kachuk, Mike	Mech.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Kaija, Steve	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Linfor, Idaho	10/ 7/18	W.
Kamponies, Kosta	Pvt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Fulton, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Kane, James	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Knox, N. D.	10/16/18	A.
Kaplan, Meyer	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 1/18	A.
Kaplan, Samuel	Corpl.	Btry. D, 306 F. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/12/18	W.
Kappelman, Gilbert	Sgt.	Med. Det., 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	W.
Kastel, Albert M.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Springville, Mass.	10/12/18	W.
Katsoulis, Treantefilos	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Marshfield, Ore.	10/29/18	W.
Keane, John J.	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Bridgeport, Conn.	9/14/18	A.
Keane, Patrick	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Jamaica Plains, Mass.	8/15/18	A.
Keating, Frank H.	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
Keating, James	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 9/18	W.
Keating, Michael	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Keck, August G.	Cook	Co. E. 302 Engrs.	New York City	9/ 5/18	W.
Kedenburg, Carl	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Kedenburg, Theodore W.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/16/18	A.
Keefe, William	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	9/13/18	A.
Keene, Earl A.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Jerome, Idaho	10/12/18	A.
Kees, George D.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Warm Springs, Ark.	11/ 7/18	A.
Kelleher, Michael	Sgt.	Co. K, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Keeler, Lambert	Pvt.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	Kenmore, N. Y.	10/ 2/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Kelley, James B.	Sgt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/29/18	A.
Kelley, Thomas J.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Binghamton, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Kelly, Clark L.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Three Brothers, Ark.	11/12/18	W.
Kelly, Eugene F.	Corpl.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/13/18	A.
Kelly, James B.	Sgt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/30/18	A.
Kelly, John E.	Corpl.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 8/18	A.
Kelly, Kennedy K.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Seattle, Wash.	10/ 8/18	A.
Kendrick, William E.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Buhl, Idaho	10/ 3/18	A.
Kennedy, Joseph D.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Kennedy, Peter F.	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9/30/18	W.
Kennedy, Robert G.	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Judith, Mont.	10/ 5/18	A.
Kenney, Joseph	Corpl.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/15/18	W.
Keppler, John	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Stapleton, N. Y.	8/18/18	A.
Kerber, Jacob	Pvt.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	Stayton, Ore.	10/ 2/18	A.
Kerr, Albert	Pvt.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Jersey City, N. J.	10/ 5/18	W.
Kidder, Harvey	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Miles City, Mont.	10/16/18	A.
Kiefhaber, Conrad F.	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/ 2/18	W.
Kimble, Edward C.	Sgt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/23/18	A.
King, Harry A.	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Oakland, Ore.	11/10/18	A.
Kinkel, Walter J.	Corpl.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/29/18	W.
Kirk, Charles F.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Kirkpatrick, Richard F.	2d Lt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	Flat River, Mo.	10/15/18	A.
Kirsch, Louis	Pvt.	San. Det., 307 Inf.	Morgantown, W. Va.	9/ 5/18	A.
Klaffka, John	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Klaiber, Paul	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y	10/15/18	A.
Klamka, John	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Klein, David	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/15/18	W.
Klein, Herman	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Bermidgi, Minn.	10/13/18	W.
Klein, Walter C.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Warsaw, N. Y.	8/30/18	A.
Klimaszwaki, Victor	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Ansonia, Conn.	8/28/18	W.
Knab, Peter T.	Pvt.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/11/18	W.
Knapp, John	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Knipper, Andrew	Corpl.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Glendale, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Knopow, Charles	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/14/18	A.
Knott, Carlton J.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Raymond, Minn.	10/ 4/18	A.
Knowles, James G.	Corpl.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Yonkers, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Knowlson, William G.	Corpl.	Co. C, 302 Engrs.	New York City	8/28/18	A.
Knox, Robert G.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/18/18	W.
Kobernat, James F.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Hill City, Minn.	10/12/18	A.
Koebler, George	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Koehler, Clarence H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 2/18	A.
Koeppe, Max	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Koernig, George C.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	St. Paul, Minn.	10/ 8/18	A.
Konopko, Wincentz	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Kozerski, Joseph	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	New Hyde Park, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Krause, John S.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Kreutzer, George	Corpl.	Co. C, 302 Engrs.	Buffalo, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Krichevsky, Joseph	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Kronfield, Harry E.	Pvt.	Btry. B, 305 F. A.	New York City	8/16/18	W.
Krugman, Frank	Sgt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Kucharsky, Adam	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Duluth, Minn.	9/ 9/18	A.
Kunkel, Frank	Corpl.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 3/18	A.
Kunzli, Emil	Cook	M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	Millwood, N. Y.	8/16/18	A.
Kuttler, William	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/ 4/18	A.
Kwiatowski, Stanley	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Kyewski, John	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	South Boston, Mass.	9/ 6/18	A.
Kyne, Patrick M.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Laffin, Martin	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	10/ 6/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Laib, Michael	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Delmont, S. D.	10/12/18	A.
Laino, Thomas	Corpl.	Co. F, 306 Inf.	Corona, N. Y.	9/ 3/18	W.
Lancer, James J.	Pvt.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	Bath, N. Y.	8/13/18	W.
Landman, Jacob	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
Landon, Joseph H.	Corpl.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/13/18	W.
Lane, William J.	Corpl.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	9/15/18	W.
Lang, Stephen	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/13/18	A.
Lanphean, Oliver M.	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Red Bluff, Calif.	10/ 2/18	A.
Lanyshier, Fred J.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 5/18	A.
Larson, Edward J.	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Harmony, Minn.	10/ 8/18	W.
Larson, James A.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Sidney, Mont.	10/ 1/18	A.
Larson, Martin	Pvt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Duluth, Minn.	10/15/18	A.
Larum, Oscar	Pvt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	Malta, Mont.	11/ 5/18	A.
La Scola, Giovanni	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Sicily, Italy	8/15/18	A.
Lauritsen, James	Pvt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Dixie, Wash.	10/20/18	A.
Lawrence, Benjamin E.	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Courtenay, N. D.	9/26/18	A.
Lawrence, Omar	Mech.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Balwin, L. I., N. Y.	9/11/18	A.
Lawson, Walter F.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	W. Haven, Conn.	10/17/18	A.
Leahy, Bernard P.	Sgt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/13/18	W.
Leberto, Guiseppe	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/25/18	A.
Lederle, Louis J.	1st Lt. Adj.	3rd Bn., 308 Inf.	New York City	8/21/18	A.
Lee, Bernard J.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Perth, Ont., Can.	10/ 6/18	A.
Lee, John	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Townacorry-Kilclare-Co. Leitrim, Ireland	9/27/18	W.
Lefeore, Henry J.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Sprey, Utah	10/12/18	A.
Lefkowitz, Bennie	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 2/18	A.
Lefkowitz, Morris	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/15/18	W.
Lefto, Levi	Pvt.	Btry. E, 306 F. A.	Henderson, Minn.	10/22/18	A.
Lekan, Mike	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	St. Paul, Minn.	10/ 8/18	A.
Lemm, Theodore	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Lenahan, John C.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/14/18	W.
Leonard, Clarence T.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Yonkers, N. Y.	9/15/18	W.
Leonard, Howard G.	1st Lt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	W.
Leonard, James F.	Corpl.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Farmingdale, N. Y.	10/21/18	W.
Leonard, Jerome M.	1st Lt.	302 San. Train, 305 Fld. Hosp.	Douglass, Ariz.	11/ 8/18	A.
Lerario, Guiseppe	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/13/18	A.
Levine, Jacob	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	11/10/18	A.
Levine, Samuel	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	So. Norwalk, Conn.	11/26/18	W.
Levins, Leslies A.	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Elkton, Ore.	9/27/18	A.
Levinson, Sol	Corpl.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/13/18	A.
Levoy, Joseph H.	Sgt.	Btry. E, 306 F. A.	New York City	8/18/18	A.
Levy, Jacob	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 4/18	A.
Levy, Julius	Corpl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Lewenicht, Louis	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Lewis, Alma	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Harlsy, Ida	11/ 2/18	W.
Lewis, Frederick	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/15/18	A.
Leyendecker, Thomas	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Paynesville, Minn.	10/ 8/18	W.
Lieberman, Nathan	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
Lieneck, Paul G.	Corpl.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Lieser, William A.	1st Lt.	Med. Corp, 308 Inf.	Henry, Ohio	10/ 9/18	W.
Lik, John	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Mocissin, Mont.	10/12/18	A.
Lilledale, Carl H.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Seattle, Wash.	10/ 8/18	A.
Limonjelli, Giovanni	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Housdale, N. Y.	8/24/18	A.
Lincoln, Frederick C.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Btry. D, 304 F. A.	Prescott, Mass.	9/10/18	A.
Lindblom, Henry	Pvt.	Btry. E, 306 F. A.	No address	10/22/18	A.
Lindeborg, Arthur R.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Lipasti, Frank I.	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Butte, Mont.	10/12/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Lippe, Oscar P.	Sgt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/29/18	A.
Lippert, Frederick F.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Liszewski, Antoni	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 8/18	A.
Little, Robert G.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Lyons, Ore.	10/ 5/18	A.
Locken, Olaf	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Hallock, Minn.	10/ 3/18	A.
Lockwood, Hardy M.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Corsica, S. D.	9/29/18	A.
Logan, William	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Fisher, Minn.	9/26/18	A.
Logatto, Benjamin	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Orangeburg, N. Y.	9/ 2/18	A.
Lombard, Vincent	Pvt., 1st Cl.	San.Co.,302 Med.Corp.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/20/18	W.
Lombargo, Vincenzo	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	No address	10/ 5/18	A.
Londraville, John C.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	10/14/18	A.
Looslie, Daniel H.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Rexburg, Ida.	10/ 8/18	A.
Lord, Walter B.	Corpl.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/15/18	A.
Lorenz, Paul E.	Pvt.	Co. K, 305 Inf.	Lawrence, Mass.	9/28/18	A.
Lout, Charles H.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Rensselaer, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Love, James A.	Pvt.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	Clifton Springs, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Lowenstein, Herman	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 1/18	A.
Lowery, William	Pvt.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Lancaster, N. Y.	8/15/18	W.
Luckett, Henry C.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Foster, Mont.	10/ 5/18	A.
Lund, Loren	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf	Osakis, Minn.	10/ 5/18	W.
Lundquist, August W.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Enterprise, Ore.	10/10/18	A.
Luoma, Sam	Pvt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Two Harbors, Minn.	10/ 3/18	A.
Lusk, William T.	2d Lt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Pensacola, Fla.	8/21/18	A.
Lynch, Hugh E.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Arcade, N. Y.	11/ 4/18	A.
Lynch, James	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Lynch, James A.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Townsend, Mont.	10/ 6/18	A.
Lynch, James M.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Westfield, Mass.	10/ 8/18	A.
Lynch, Thomas F., Jr.	Pvt.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	Haverstraw, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Lynch, William F.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/22/18	A.
Lyons, Thomas J.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Troy, S. C.	10/ 5/18	A.
McAllister, William	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Tonawanda, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
McCallister, Joseph	Corpl.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
McCann, Henry P.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
McCarroll, Wm. E.	Corpl.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
McCarthy, Howard T.	Pvt.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Cambridge, Minn.	10/14/18	A.
McCauley, Charles	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Rawlins, Wyo.	9/26/18	A.
McCauliffe, Mark J.	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	Preble, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
McConnell, John W.	2d Lt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/26/18	A.
McConville, John H.	Mech.	Btry. C, 304 F. A.	New York City	8/20/18	A.
McCormick, Henry L.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs Co., 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
McCrane, Wm. J.	Corpl.	Co. M, 306 Inf.	New York City	11/ 6/18	W.
McDade, Daniel S.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 7/18	A.
McDermott, Patrick	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	New York City	6/24/18	A.
McDermott, T. F.	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	W.
McDermott, Thomas J.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
McDevitt, Earl	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Btry. D, 304 F. A.	Blasdell, N. Y.	9/10/18	W.
McDevitt, J. C.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Binghamton, N. Y.	8/23/18	W.
McDonald, James	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/28/18	A.
McDonald, Wm. J.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Oshoto, Wyo.	10/12/18	A.
McFadden, Charles	Sgt.	Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn.	Queens, N. Y.	9/11/18	W.
McGillis, Fred	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Malta, Mont.	9/26/18	W.
McGlinchy, George P.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/22/18	A.
McGlinchy, Wm. J.	Sgt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/28/18	A.
McGonigle, Wm.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 302 Engrs.	New York City	8/14/18	A.
McGovern, John	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
McGovern, Thomas	Mech.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	New York City	11/17/18	W.
McGowan, Bernard	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
McGrath, Englore M.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Armour, S. D.	10/ 6/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
McGuire, James J.	Sgt.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	New York City	8/28/18	A.
McGuire, Patrick	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Providence, R. I.	10/ 6/18	W.
McHugh, John	Corpl.	Btry. E, 306 F. A.	New York City	8/26/18	W.
McIntyre, Edward	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Mulino, Ore.	9/26/18	A.
McIntyre, Edward J.	Corpl.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
McKeeman, Arthur T.	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Afton, Wyo.	10/ 4/18	A.
McKeown, John J.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Lawrence, Mass.	9/27/18	A.
McKinney, George C.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Walla Walla, Wash.	10/ 6/18	W.
McKibbon, James M.	Capt.	Med. Corp, 308 Inf.	Hagerstown, Mich.	10/24/18	W.
McLauchlin, Chas. A.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Belfry, Mont.	10/10/18	A.
McMahon, William R.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	9/15/18	A.
McMaster, Wm. G.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Twin Falls, Ida.	9/27/18	A.
McNamee, Joseph	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/28/18	A.
McNeill, James	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	New York City	5/27/18	D.
McNeill, John	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	New York City	6/24/18	A.
McNerney, John J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/15/18	A.
Maccagno, Antonio	Pvt.	Co. A, 302 Engrs.	Pittsfield, Mass.	9/ 6/18	W.
Mace, Dan B	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Ranch Creek, Mont.	10/ 4/18	W.
Mack, Fred. H.	Sgt.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Bradford, Pa.	11/ 6/18	W.
Mackiner, Herbert	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Collins Centre, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
MacNaughton, Herbert	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 6/18	W.
Madden, James W	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Btry. B, 306 F. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/28/18	A.
Maggio, James	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 9/18	A.
Maggio, Luigo	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/ 9/18	Acd.
Magierko, Jack	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Manhasset, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Maher, John	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	W.
Maher, Peter	Corpl.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	New York City	9/29/18	A.
Mahoney, James	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
Mahoney, John J.	Pvt.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Holbrook, Mass.	10/ 5/18	A.
Mahr, George	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Bridger, Mont.	10/ 1/18	A.
Mailloux, Arthur	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Westport, Mass.	9/26/18	Acd.
Mainwaring, Wm.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Osage City, Kans.	10/10/18	A.
Major, George F.	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Monticello, Minn.	10/ 6/18	A.
Malone, Edward J.	Corpl.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 9/18	A.
Mandel, Benjamin	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 9/18	A.
Mann, Ralph S.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Myers, Mont.	10/12/18	A.
Manfredi, John	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/13/18	A.
Mannarino, Gregory	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Manthe, Clarence S.	Pvt.	Btry. A, 304 F. A.	St. Paul, Minn.	9/26/18	A.
Manthey, Albert M. S.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	Gaylord, Minn.	10/16/18	A.
Maratos, Harry A.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/22/18	A.
Marcy, Leon	Corpl.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Waverly, N. Y.	10/10/18	A.
Marden, Ray	Corpl.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Stoughton, Mass.	11/11/18	A.
Margasuta, Andrew	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Margraf, Enoch G.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Btry. E, 306 Art.	New York City	9/18/18	A.
Marini, Michael	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Waterbury, Conn.	8/27/18	A.
Marino, Paul A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/ 8/18	D.
Markowitz, Louis	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Maroney, John L.	Corpl.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Marrigan, Michael A.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Arlington, Mass.	11/ 2/18	W.
Martin, Joe	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Franklin, Minn.	9/27/18	A.
Martin, Thomas	Pvt.	306 F. Art.	Port Washington, N. Y.	8/18/18	A.
Martin, Wm. H.	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Spokane, Wash.	10/11/18	W.
Mason, Henry	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Otter River, Mass.	8/12/18	A.
Mass, Abraham	Corpl.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Mason, Melchor W.	Corpl.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Massingill, Walter A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 305 Inf.	Montesano, Wash.	9/29/18	A.
Masucci, Henry E.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Eveloth, Minn.	10/13/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Mathis, Rudolph, Jr	Pvt	Co. C, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/10/18	A.
Matteson, Sumner R	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 4/18	W.
Mattson, Martin	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Troy, Idaho	10/12/18	A.
Matulis, Jacob	Pvt	Co. I, 308 Inf	Yonkers, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Matejcek, Hugo W	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Owatonna, Minn	10/10/18	A.
Mayer, Arthur	Pvt	M. G. Co., 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/18/18	A.
Maynard, Albert C	Pvt	Co. B, 306 Inf	Fall River, Mass	10/17/18	A.
Mays, Roy	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Rock Springs, Wyo	10/ 5/18	W.
Mea, Cone A	Pvt	Co. E, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/29/18	W.
Mead, Joseph P	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	Clarks Ford, Idaho	10/ 5/18	A.
Meaney, Frank A	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf	Rochester, N. Y	10/20/18	A.
Meeker, Francais	Pvt	Co. C, 306 Inf	Melba, Idaho	10/15/18	A.
Medesker, Peter L	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Enterprise, Ore	10/ 8/18	A.
Meier, Agge C	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	White Lake, S. D	10/12/18	A.
Melary, Joseph F	Pvt., 1st Cl.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf	Hettinger, N. D	11/ 5/18	A.
Melendy, Raybern B	2d Lt	305 Inf	No address	11/ 1/18	A.
Mendelson, David	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 305 Inf	New York City	9/25/18	Acd.
Mendenhall, Jesse J	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	Red Bluff, Cal	10/ 5/18	A.
Meringolo, Carmine	Pvt	Co. I, 308 Inf	Worcester, Mass	9/ 9/18	A.
Merola, Liugi	Pvt	Co. K, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/14/18	W.
Mertz, John J	Sgt	Co. C, 308 Inf	Richmond Hill, N. Y	8/23/18	A.
Messer, Edward T	Corpl	Co. L, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/13/18	A.
Mettler, Richard	Pvt	Co. M, 306 Inf	Boulah, N. D	10/ 1/18	A.
Meury, Frederick M	Pvt	Co. C, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/29/18	W.
Meyer, Charles A	2d Lt	Co. K, 308 Inf	No address	10/ 9/18	W.
Meyer, John E	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/18/18	W.
Meyer, Wm. J	Pvt	Co. I, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/20/18	A.
Mezritch, Morris	Pvt	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/27/18	A.
Michael, Francis	Pvt	Co. C, 302 Engrs	Agrilorsville, Ind	9/ 4/18	W.
Miles, George H	Corpl	Co. H, 307 Inf	Gorham, N. Y	9/15/18	A.
Miley, George J	Wag	Sup. Co., 306 Inf	Spokane, Wash	9/ 5/18	W.
Miller, Adolph	Mech	Co. D, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/19/18	A.
Mihlrad, Harry	Pvt	Co. K, 306 Inf	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Miller, Bert R	Pvt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Ogden, Utah	10/ 3/18	W.
Miller, Elmer	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Corral, Idaho	10/10/18	A.
Miller, Frank C	Pvt	Co. D, 305 Inf	Landax, Ore	10/ 2/18	A.
Miller, Grover L	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Omak, Wash	10/ 6/18	W.
Miller, Harry	Pvt	M. G. Co., 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Miller, Henry	Mech	Co. H, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Miller, Henry	Pvt	Co. E, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 8/18	A.
Miller, Wm	Pvt	Co. E, 307 Inf	Seattle, Wash	10/12/18	A.
Millsap, Earl	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Asotin, Wash	10/16/18	A.
Milone, Alphonse P	Pvt	Co. D, 306 Inf	New Haven, Conn	10/ 4/18	W.
Minney, Mose, Jr	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 305 Inf	Lake Clear Jct., N. Y	11/24/18	W.
Mitchell, Patrick J	Corpl	Co. E, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 7/18	A.
Moeser, John	Sgt	Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn	Tompkinsville, N. Y	9/13/18	A.
Mongeon, Rene	Pvt	Btry. A, 306 F. A	Indian Orchard, Mass	8/23/18	A.
Monguso, Angelo	Pvt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 4/18	W.
Monsees, John R	Pvt	Co. B, 308 Inf	Glasgo, New London, Conn.	9/29/18	A.
Montagna, Pasquale	Pvt	M. G. Co., 306 Inf	New York City	10/ 1/18	A.
Montano, John M	Pvt	Co. C, 305 Inf	Tuscon, Ariz	10/18/18	W.
Montee, Frederick J	Corpl	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	Glen Falls, N. Y	9/ 8/18	W.
Montgomery, Chas. S	2d Lt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Roselle Park	9/29/18	W.
Montgomery, Frank T	2d Lt	M. G. Co., 305 Inf	Wausau, Wis	10/ 3/18	W.
Mooney, John J	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 307 Inf	New York City	10/ 7/18	W.
Moore, Harold A	Pvt	Co. A, 305 Inf	North Adams, Mass	9/ 6/18	A.
Moran, James	Pvt	Co. A, 302 Engrs	Kingston, N. Y	9/ 7/18	W.
Morehouse, Charles A	Pvt	Co. L, 308 Inf	Ripley, N. Y	10/12/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Morehouse, Walter E.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	De Grand, Mont.	10/10/18	A.
Moore, George L.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Black Foot, Idaho.	10/ 1/18	A.
Morgan, Howard.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	New York City.	9/ 5/18	W.
Morgan, Verner I.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Oakland, Cal.	10/10/18	A.
Morin, Edward.	Pvt.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	Baker, Ore.	10/15/18	A.
Morris, Charles J.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Los Angeles, Cal.	10/10/18	W.
Morris, William.	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Roslyn, Wash.	10/ 8/18	A.
Morrisroe, Michael J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Flushing, N. Y.	9/15/18	A.
Morrone, John.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Roslyn, N. Y.	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Moscariello, Thomas.	Pvt.	Co. M, 306 Inf.	South Norwalk, Conn.	8/19/18	A.
Muhling, William M.	Corpl.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	New York City.	9/ 9/18	A.
Mullin, Richard J.	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/17/18	W.
Mulrain, Carl.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Whitinsville, Mass.	8/23/18	A.
Mundell, Geo. T.	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Browning, Mo.	10/ 5/18	A.
Mundee, John D.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	6/24/18	A.
Munson, Eugene.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/30/18	W.
Murdock, Lindsay E.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Victor, Idaho.	10/13/18	A.
Murnane, John D.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Litchfield, Minn.	10/20/18	W.
Murphy, Daniel.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn.	New York City.	9/ 7/18	A.
Murphy, John C.	2d Lt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Murphy, John J.	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Aildavour, Co. Clare, Ireland	6/24/18	A.
Murphy, Joseph F.	Pvt.	Co. K, 305 Inf.	Babylon, N. Y.	8/14/18	A.
Murray, John H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Cortland, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
Murray, Thomas J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	New York City.	9/27/18	A.
Muscietro, Giovanni.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Ballston Spa., N. Y.	6/ 9/18	W.
Muzzy, Charles E.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Moab, Wash.	9/26/18	A.
Nabbruck, John.	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Nachman, Edwin A.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	New York City.	8/27/18	A.
Naegely, Max O.	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	A.
Nasta, Phillip.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	W.
Neitrzbie, John.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	11/ 8/18	W.
Nelson, Ernest R.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	8/13/18	A.
Nelson, George R.	Pvt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Manila, Utah.	9/27/18	A.
Nelson, John.	Pvt.	Btry. E, 306 F. A.	New York City.	8/18/18	A.
Nelson, Joseph.	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Caldwell, Ida.	10/15/18	A.
Nelson, Ora R.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Holly, Colo.	11/ 5/18	A.
Nelson, Wm. H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Corona, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Neymeyer, Frederick.	Corpl.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	8/28/18	A.
Newell, John E.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	No. Attleboro, Mass.	9/ 6/18	A.
Nichols, Robert L.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 307 Inf.	Quitman, Miss.	9/ 1/18	A.
Newsome, Fred W.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Winnett, Mont.	9/29/18	A.
Nickerson, Alfred W.	Pvt.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Lewiston, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	W.
Nickles, Wm. M.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Bath, N. Y.	8/28/18	W.
Nies, George W.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Billings, Mont.	10/ 5/18	A.
Nirenberg, Samuel.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	New York City.	11/10/18	W.
Nollmeyer, Henry.	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Oregon City, Ore.	10/14/18	W.
Noon, Alfred R.	2d Lt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Westbury, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Norton, Grant S.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Sherman, N. Y.	10/ 7/18	A.
Norwat, Arthur.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 9/18	W.
Nussberger, George C.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
O'Brien, Charles.	1st Lt.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	9/ 5/18	A.
O'Brien, John B.	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Canandaigua, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	W.
O'Brien, Timothy J.	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	East Rochester, N. Y.	9/10/18	W.
O'Brien, Wm.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	New York City.	10/18/18	A.
O'Connell, Daniel.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	New York City.	8/28/18	W.
O'Connell, Thomas.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	Rome, N. Y.	10/16/18	A.
O'Connor, Arthur P.	Pvt.	Co. A, 302 Engrs.	New York City.	10/15/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
O'Connor, Daniel	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	Boston, Mass.	10/ 1/18	W.
O'Connor, Joseph F.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	New York City	9/27/18	A.
O'Connor, Michael B.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	M. G. Co., 307 Inf.	New York City	11/ 9/18	A.
O'Connor, Patrick J.	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Worcester, Mass.	10/10/10	A.
O'Dea, John F.	Sgt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
O'Donnell, Charles	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	New York City	9/ 8/18	A.
Oehler, Max S.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/14/18	A.
Offenburger, Wm.	Corpl.	Co. D, 302 Amm.Train	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
O'Hern, Joseph F.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Lockport, N. Y.	6/24/18	A.
Ohlson, Alfred H.	Pvt.	San. Det., 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
O'Keefe, Thomas C.	Bugler	Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Olanson, Amund	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 304 Inf.	Aneta, N. D.	10/ 6/18	W.
Old, Efton R.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Indian Valley, Idaho	10/13/18	A.
O'Loughlin, Frank	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	W.
Olsen, Eric	Pvt.	Btry. C, 304 F. A.	Williams, Minn.	9/14/18	A.
Olsen, Hyrum	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Logan, Utah	12/19/18	D.
Olson, Hans H.	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Lake Wilson, Minn.	10/ 6/18	A.
Onorio, Creno	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Clyde, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
O'Neill, Arthur	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	8/24/18	A.
O'Neill, John T.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
O'Neill, Patrick E.	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Great Falls, Mont.	10/ 1/18	W.
Opperman, Wm. J.	Corpl.	Co. E, 302 Engrs.	Hammond, Ind.	11/11/18	A.
Optofsky, Moses	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Oquist, Axel E.	Pvt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	Loveland, Colo.	9/27/18	A.
Ormestad, Ole	Pvt.	Btry. E, 304 F. A.	Emmons, Minn.	9/ 9/18	W.
Ormsby, Orson C.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Alfred Station, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
O'Rorke, Patrick C.	Wag.	Co., 302 Engrs.	New York City	8/22/18	W.
O'Rourke, Michael F.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Amityville, N. Y.	9/16/18	A.
Orth, Emanuel	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Scotland, S. D.	10/16/18	W.
Ortis, Beniamino	Pvt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	Spokane, Wash.	11/ 5/18	A.
Osborne, Lawrence	Sgt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 7/18	A.
Oscar, John	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Casselton, N. D.	10/ 4/18	A.
Oselins, Hjalmar J.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Dunnxell, Minn.	10/12/18	A.
Osttum, Conrad	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Kenyon, Minn.	8/23/18	A.
Otto, Frank	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/28/18	A.
Owen, Guy	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Cooksburg, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
Owens, Joseph	Corpl.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/29/18	A.
Owens, Wm. E.	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Baker, Mont.	10/ 3/18	A.
Pace, Donato	Sgt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/29/18	A.
Pacific, Peter	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Utica, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Paddock, Allen W.	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Mildred, Mont.	10/13/18	A.
Paff, Herman L.	Pvt.	San. Det., 305 Inf.	Henderson, Ky.	10/ 3/18	A.
Page, John	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
Palermo, Joseph	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Fairport, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
Palmier, Charles F.	Corpl.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Stapleton, N. Y.	10/ 2/18	A.
Palsted, Axel T.	Corpl.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/13/18	A.
Paluma, Paul	Pvt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	Flushing, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Pannozzo, Jerry	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Milbrook, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Papa, Pasquale	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Milbrook, N. Y.	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Pappalardi, Salvatore	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 6/18	W.
Parham, Albert W.	2d Lt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Gainesville, Ga.	10/ 7/18	A.
Pariser, Harry	Corpl.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Park, Charlie S.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	So. Superior, Wyo.	9/27/18	W.
Parmenter, Wallace A.	Pvt.	Co. B, 302 Engrs.	Marlboro, Mass.	8/12/18	A.
Pasha, Joseph R.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Long Beach, Calif.	10/11/18	W.
Patterson, James P.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Patterson, Robert H.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Jordan, Minn.	10/12/18	A.
Pattison, Cyrus E.	Corpl.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	Patchogue, N. Y.	10/ 2/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Pattison, Ranson S.	2d Lt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Hoquiam, Wash.	9/26/18	A.
Pavia, August	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn.	Utica, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	W.
Payne, Albert C.	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Shouns, Tenn.	9/ 7/18	A.
Peabody, Marshall G.	2d Lt.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Pederson, Julius M.	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	New Brighton, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Peiffer, Walter E.	Corpl.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Pelkey, Joseph	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Newburyport, Mass.	9/14/18	A.
Pempsell, Joseph J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Pennachio, Mark	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Peppard, Paul L.	Corpl.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Chemung, N. G.	10/ 5/18	A.
Peroni, John	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Prato, Italy	5/24/18	A.
Perry, Emil	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Terry, Mont.	10/ 1/18	W.
Perry, Manuel W.	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Lowell, Mass.	11/ 1/18	A.
Person, Lloyd B.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6/11/18	D.
Pessalno, Michael	Pvt.	Btry. D, 304 F. A.	No address	9/10/18	A.
Peterson, Albert C.	Pvt.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Stacy, Minn.	10/16/18	A.
Peterson, Fritz E.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/18/18	W.
Peterson, Holzer	Corpl.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Peterson, Ernest W.	Pvt.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Chisago City, Minn.	10/16/18	A.
Peterson, Reuben M.	Sgt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Flushing, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Peterson, Wm. L.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Arco, Idaho	10/ 8/18	A.
Pettineo, Martineo	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/18/18	W.
Pfahl, George R.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6/24/18	A.
Pfeiffer, John	Pvt.	Hdqtrs Co., 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 5/18	W.
Phanco, Harry L.	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Big Arm, Mont.	10/11/18	A.
Phelps, Harry L.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Hysham, Mont.	10/ 6/18	A.
Phelps, Lloyd B.	Sgt.	Co. A, 304 M. G. Bn.	Windsor, N. Y.	11/ 3/18	A.
Philys, Joseph	Corpl.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 4/18	A.
Pierson, Owen C.	Pvt.	Btry. C, 304 F. A.	St. Paul, Minn.	9/ 7/18	A.
Pisano, Carmello	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/13/18	A.
Piscitelli, Alfonse	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/26/18	A.
Place, Otho D.	2d Lt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Bremen, Ind.	11/ 1/18	A.
Plakakis, John	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 9/18	A.
Pocaro, Peter	Pvt.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Point, George E.	Sgt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A.	New York City	8/20/18	W.
Porter, Robert I.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Poulides, Nicholas T.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	10/14/18	A.
Powell, George G.	Mech.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Glendale, N. Y.	8/28/18	A.
Powis, Harry	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Troy, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Praffes, Nicholas	Bugler	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Pratt, Henry E.	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Manchester, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Prentice, Russell L.	Corpl.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 1/18	A.
Preputin, Mike	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Loura, Mont.	10/ 5/18	A.
Purificato, Benjamin	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Pyritz, John M.	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Gardner, Ore.	10/13/18	A.
Quarnstorm, Ray T.	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Strandquist, Minn.	10/ 1/18	A.
Quirk, August J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Tuckahoe, N. Y.	10/15/18	W.
Quist, Lawrence	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Three Forks, Mont.	10/15/18	A.
Raab, Leon E.	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Rabbitt, Michael J.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Salem, Mass.	10/12/18	A.
Raber, Wm.	Corpl.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	W.
Rabinowitz, Harry	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/15/18	A.
Rabinowitz, Wm. A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Radloff, Edward C.	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	10/ 9/18	A.
Ragovin, Harry	Sgt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/24/18	A.
Rainwater, James B.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Mt. Morrison, Colo.	10/12/18	A.
Raker, Emanuel J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/15/18	A.
Ramberg, Henry	Pvt.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Grafton, N. D.	11/18/18	D.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Randazzo, Anthony	Mech	M. G. Co., 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/16/18	A.
Rapoport, Philip	Sgt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/ 5/18	A.
Rasmussen, Einar O	Pvt	Co. H, 305 Inf	Dagman, Mont	11/20/18	W.
Rauch, Peter	Corpl	Co. C, 308 Inf	New York City	8/23/18	A.
Ray, Thomas J	Pvt	M. G. Co., 307 Inf	Blue Mountain, Miss	9/ 1/18	W.
Raygor, Ernest E	Pvt	Co. E, 308 Inf	Sumatra, Mont	10/ 8/18	A.
Rayson, Homer	Pvt	Co. G, 308 Inf	Pittsford, N. Y	10/19/18	A.
Reaney, Thomas J	Corpl	Co. K, 306 Inf	New York City	8/15/18	W.
Rearden, John	Pvt	Co. D, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/14/18	A.
Reaves, William	Pvt	Co. F, 308 Inf	Huron, S. D	10/ 1/18	A.
Rechlin, John J	Sgt	Co. D, 307 Inf	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Redfield, Frank H	Pvt	Co. H, 305 Inf	Anchor, Ore	10/ 7/18	W.
Regan, Michael	Corpl	Co. M, 307 Inf	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Rehmann, Albert	Pvt	Co. I, 308 Inf	West St. Paul, Minn	10/13/18	A.
Reid, Lauren G	Pvt	Co. G, 308 Inf	Virginia City, Nev	10/ 8/18	A.
Reid, Samuel J., Jr	1st Lt	Btry. A, 306 F. A	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/22/18	A.
Reilly, Thomas P	Pvt	Btry. E, 306 F. A	New York City	8/26/18	A.
Remp, Frank	Pvt	Co. C, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/14/18	A.
Reusse, George M	Sgt	Co. K, 308 Inf	New York City	8/22/18	A.
Reynolds, John A	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. M, 308 Inf	New York City	10/18/18	W.
Reynolds, John	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. C, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 3/18	W.
Reynolds, William L	Pvt	Co. H, 305 Inf	New York City	9/ 7/18	D.
Rhynard, John R	Corpl	Co. B, 307 Inf	North Attleboro, Mass	9/15/18	W.
Rice, Floyd D	Pvt., 1st Cl	Hdqtrs. Co., 307 Inf	Chafee, N. Y	10/ 9/18	W.
Rich, Wilson, Jr	Corpl	Co. D, 306 Inf	No address	9/ 6/18	A.
Richards, Louis	Pvt	Co. K, 306 Inf	New York City	8/20/18	W.
Richardson, John	Pvt	Co. D, 305 Inf	Butte, Mont	10/ 2/18	A.
Riesz, Edward N., Jr	Pvt., 1st Cl	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
Riker, Walter T	Mech	Co. F, 307 Inf	Jamaica, N. Y	10/ 5/18	A.
Riley, Joseph	Pvt	Hdqtrs. Co., 307 Inf	Queens, N. Y	9/10/18	Acd.
Risse, Michael B	Pvt	Co. I, 305 Inf	Rochester, Wash	10/20/18	A.
Rissi, Bernard	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. G, 308 Inf	Los Angeles, Calif	10/ 8/18	A.
Rissuto, Philip	Pvt	Co. I, 306 Inf	New York City	8/17/18	W.
Ritch, Wilson J	Corpl	Co. D, 306 Inf	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Ritter, Frank	Pvt	Co. G, 307 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y	9/15/18	W.
Robare, Albert J	Corpl	Co. B, 307 Inf	Chazy, N. Y	9/14/18	A.
Robbins, Edward	Pvt., 1st Cl	Btry. F, 304 F. A	New York City	8/25/18	A.
Robbins, Harry B	Pvt	Co. C, 302 Engrs	Salem, N. Y	5/ 7/18	D.
Robinson, Austin T	Corpl	Co. D, 305 Inf	Beacon, N. Y	9/ 2/18	A.
Robinson, Harley G	Pvt	Co. L, 308 Inf	Missoula, Mont	10/12/18	A.
Robinson, James	Pvt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Newfarre, N. Y	10/ 7/18	W.
Roch, Herbert E	Sgt	Co. D, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Rochester, Nathaniel N	Pvt	Co. E, 308 Inf	Santa Ana, Calif	10/ 8/18	A.
Roddewig, John	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	St. Paul, Minn	10/12/18	A.
Rodgers, William	Pvt., 1st Cl	Co. G, 305 Inf	West Falls, N. Y	11/ 7/18	A.
Rogan, Joseph	Corpl	Co. K, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	9/27/18	A.
Rogers, Harry	2d Lt	Co. D, 308 Inf	No address	10/ 9/18	A.
Rogers, Robert	Sgt	Co. A, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	8/29/18	A.
Romanchuk, Stephen	Pvt	Co. H, 307 Inf	New York City	8/27/18	A.
Romano, Lawrence F	Corpl	Co. M, 305 Inf	Huntington, N. Y	10/ 5/18	A.
Romano, Orazio	Pvt	Co. I, 308 Inf	Yonkers, N. Y	10/ 1/18	A.
Rook, William L	Pvt	Co. I, 307 Inf	Coalinga, Calif	10/11/18	A.
Rosalia, Charles	Pvt	Btry. E, 305 F. A	No address	8/28/18	A.
Rosemblum, Irving	Pvt., 1st Cl	San. Det., 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	10/ 8/18	A.
Rosenberg, Alexander	Pvt	Co. A, 308 Inf	New York City	1/ 3/19	Acd.
Rosenberg, Sam	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	New York City	10/12/18	W.
Rosenberg, Sidney	Corpl	Co. K, 308 Inf	Baltimore, Md	8/22/18	A.
Rosenvold, Anders	Corpl	Co. D, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y	11/ 7/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Ross, Anthony	Pvt	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Ross, Albert A	Pvt	Co. G, 308 Inf	Big Stone City, S. D.	10/ 5/18	A.
Rossi, John L.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 306 Inf	New York City	9/29/18	A.
Rossman, Herman	Pvt	Co. E, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/21/18	A.
Rotgard, Isidore	Corpl	Co. H, 307 Inf	New York City	8/27/18	A.
Roth, Benjamin W	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 307 Inf	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Roth, Monroe	Pvt	Co. H, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	W.
Rothenberg, George	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Rothenstein, Moses	Corpl	Co. G, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/28/18	A.
Rowan, Charles R	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Cohoes, N. Y.	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Rowley, George H	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	Hilton, N. Y.	10/ 1/18	A.
Rubenstein, Edward	Pvt	Co. F, 307 Inf	New York City	9/ 4/18	A.
Rubino, Walter J	Pvt	Btry. D, 305 F. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/21/18	A.
Rudolph, Aloysius	Pvt	Co. E, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Rumge, Walter E.	Pvt	Co. E, 302 Engrs	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	10/ 2/18	W.
Rumsey, Wilbert T.	Pvt	Co. K, 307 Inf	Square Butte, Mont.	10/12/18	A.
Runwater, James B.	Pvt	Co. D, 308 Inf	No address	10/ 6/18	A.
Ruoff, Edwin N.	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Ruoff, John	Corpl	Co. I, 306 Inf	Woodhaven, N. Y.	8/14/18	A.
Ruppe, John	Pvt	Co. H, 308 Inf	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Russell, George F.	Sgt	Co. B, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Russell, Sterling	Pvt	Co. G, 305 Inf	St. George, Utah	11/ 7/18	A.
Russo, Salvatore	Pvt	Co. M, 307 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Rust, Louis	Corpl	Co. K, 307 Inf	New York City	8/29/18	A.
Rust, Sydney R.	Pvt	Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn.	Bridgewater, N. C.	11/ 3/18	A.
Ryan, John F.	Corpl	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 9/18	A.
Ryan, Lewis	Corpl	Co. F, 305 Inf	New York City	10/ 7/18	W.
Ryan, Thomas C.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 305 Inf	Cody, Wyo.	9/29/18	W.
Ryan, Thomas F.	Sgt	Co. A, 305 Inf	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
Ryan, William N.	Pvt	Co. B, 305 Inf	Troy, N. Y.	9/28/18	A.
Rye, Robert J.	Pvt	Co. M, 308 Inf	Hazel Run, Minn.	10/12/18	A.
Rygg, Mike	Pvt	Co. F, 306 Inf	Malta, Mont.	10/15/18	A.
Sabin, Gerard H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 302 Engrs	Allentown, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Salmi, Albert	Pvt	Co. L, 305 Inf	Kerry, Ore.	11/10/18	A.
Samgston, Joseph J.	Pvt	Co., C 305 Inf	Everett, Wash.	10/13/18	A.
Sanders, Earl J.	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Amherst, Mass.	9/27/18	A.
Sands, Julius	Pvt	Co. C, 307 Inf	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Santillo, Anthony T.	Pvt	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Jersey City, N. J.	10/ 9/18	A.
Sargent, William R.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf	Sioux Falls, Mont.	10/15/18	A.
Saxe, Jeremiah J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 307 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Scally, Peter A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 308 Inf	Westbury, N. Y.	10/ 1/18	A.
Schaeffer, Jacob J.	Pvt	Co. I, 307 Inf	Naples, N. Y.	8/25/18	A.
Schafman, Walter W.	Pvt	Co. K, 308 Inf	Tampico, Mont.	10/ 1/18	A.
Schanbaum, Samuel	Pvt	Co. C, 307 Inf	No address	6/24/18	A.
Scharmer, Harry	Pvt	Co. E, 306 Inf	Arlington, Minn.	10/ 4/18	A.
Schenck, Gordon L.	2d Lt	Co. C, 308 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Schierhorst, Conrad	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 Inf.	Sea Cliff, N. Y.	10/16/18	A.
Schindler, Adolph C, Jr.	Sgt	Co. F, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/28/18	W.
Schindler, Joseph E.	Pvt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Irvington, Ky.	10/ 5/18	A.
Schindler, Jess A.	Pvt	Co. I, 307 Inf	Hathaway, Mont.	9/26/18	A.
Schloen, George	Corpl	Co. F, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/31/18	A.
Schmelter, Otto	Pvt	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Eastport, N. Y.	9/ 8/18	A.
Schmidlin, Charles	Corpl	Co. F, 307 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	W.
Schmidt, Jacob D.	Pvt	Co. I, 307 Inf	Richey, Mont.	10/11/18	A.
Schmitt, Edward F.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 306 Inf	Buffalo, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Schmitt, Fred F.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Valley Stream, N. Y.	10/ 9/18	A.
Schneider, Benjamin	1st Lt	Co. M, 305 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/10/18	A.
Schneider, Harry L.	Pvt	Co. C, 308 Inf	New York City	6/24/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Schoening, Henry C.	Pvt.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Fergus Falls, Minn.	11/ 8/18	W.
Schoonover, Charles A.	Corpl.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/13/18	A.
Schrack, William A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 8/18	W.
Schreck, Jack	Sgt.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Schreiber, Ludwig T.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Tappay, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Schroeder, Hans C.	Pvt.	San. Det., 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Schuessler, August J.	Sgt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Schumm, Karl H.	Sgt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/30/18	A.
Schurr, Ralph	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
Schuster, Harry G.	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/23/18	W.
Schuster, William E.	Sgt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/26/18	A.
Schwab, Frederick G.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Schwenke, Fred E.	Corpl.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/ 7/18	A.
Scott, Francis A.	Capt.	Sup. Co., 307 Inf.	Portsmouth, N. H.	9/11/18	W.
Scott, Gavin W.	Pvt.	Co. G, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/14/18	A.
Scott, William J.	Pvt.	Co. M, 306 Inf.	Glenmont, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	W.
Scott, Winfield I., Jr.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Swain, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
Seagriff, James H.	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 2/18	A.
Seaman, Bergen R.	Pvt.	Co. F, 302 Engrs.	Wantagh, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Seamolla, Lawrence	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Rochester, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
Searles, Wallace E.	Pvt.	Co. F, 306 Inf.	Swain, N. Y.	8/22/18	W.
Seeger, Philip J.	2d Lt.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	St. Louis, Mo.	10/11/18	A.
Seely, Chester J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Portland, Ore.	11/20/18	W.
Segnit, John A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Peekskill, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Sehr, William	Corpl.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/19/18	W.
Seidowitz, Samuel	Pvt.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	New York City	8/14/18	A.
Seifts, Oscar J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	11/17/18	W.
Seikora, Robert J.	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	Clements, Minn.	9/27/18	A.
Self, Francis E.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Portland, Ore.	10/15/18	A.
Sellers, Elmer O.	Pvt.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Hartville, Mo.	10/21/18	W.
Seminowitz, Abraham	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Semling, Ole, Jr.	Pvt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	McVille, N. D.	10/13/18	A.
Semro, Arthur W.	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Wilson Creek, Wash.	10/ 2/18	A.
Serra, Peter J.	Corpl.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/19/18	W.
Sexton, James J.	1st Lt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Kansas City, Mo.	10/ 8/18	W.
Shaevitz, Abe	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 Inf.	Quincy, Mass.	9/ 6/18	A.
Shafaruk, Alexander	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Union City, Conn.	9/12/18	A.
Shanahan, Michael	Corpl.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 3/18	A.
Shapiro, Abraham	Pvt.	Med. Det., 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Shaw, John S.	1st Lt.	Field & Staff, 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 5/18	A.
Shea, James E.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Holyoke, Mass.	10/ 8/18	A.
Shea, Patrick	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 5/18	A.
Shearman, Reimer	1st Lt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Sheehan, Daniel M.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	New York City	8/28/18	A.
Sheehan, John E.	Corpl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/28/18	W.
Sheehan, John	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	New York City	8/ 6/18	Acd.
Shefrin, William	Cook	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Sherer, Ray E.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Fayette, Idaho	10/ 1/18	W.
Sheridan, Richard B.	1st Lt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Sherman, Perretz S.	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/15/18	A.
Shesky, John F.	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Bridgewater, Conn.	9/ 3/18	A.
Shillington, Harry L.	Pvt.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 8/18	A.
Sica, Rocco	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Sidorovich, Nicholas P.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/20/18	A.
Sidenberg, William	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 302 Engrs.	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
Sievers, William, Jr.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 8/18	A.
Silber, Martin W.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A.	Bayonne, N. J.	8/16/18	A.
Silverstein, Max	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	New York City	11/10/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Simonds, Merrill L.	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Thorndyke, Mass.	9/11/18	A.
Sittner, Edward	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Silvertsen, Ingwald J.	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Seattle, Wash.	11/ 1/18	A.
Skogen, Edwin B.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Frost, Minn.	10/12/18	A.
Skratt, Joseph A.	2d Lt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	8/22/18	A.
Slatopolsky, Jack	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 4/18	W.
Smith, Basil W.	Corpl.	Co. B, 304 M. G. Bn.	Pine Hill, N. Y.	10/15/18	W.
Smith, Charles J.	Corpl.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Baldwin, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	A.
Smith, Edwin	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Timber, Ore.	10/12/18	A.
Smith, Edward B.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Watertown, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	W.
Smith, Errol	Pvt.	Co. E, 306 Inf.	Weiser, Idaho	10/ 4/18	A.
Smith, Frank R.	Corpl.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Smith, Frederick	Lieut.-Col.	308 Inf.	Washington, D. C.	9/28/18	A.
Smith, George A.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Victor, Idaho	10/ 5/18	W.
Smith, George E.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 5/18	W.
Smith, George W.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Macedon, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	W.
Smith, George W.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Palmyra, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Smith, Leo S.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/23/18	Acd.
Socenski, Steven	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Jamestown, N. Y.	11/10/18	A.
Solberg, Reinert	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Terry, Mont.	10/13/18	A.
Sonnenberg, Carl J.	Pvt.	Co. F, 307 Inf.	Rochester, Minn.	10/13/18	A.
Sonnick, Frank J.	Corpl.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/16/18	A.
Sorbye, Oscar L.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Miles City, Mont.	10/12/18	A.
Sorenson, Sidney A.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Salt Lake City, Utah	10/15/18	A.
Southworth, Christopher	Sgt.	San. Det., 305 Inf.	New Bedford, Mass.	11/ 4/18	A.
Spacjer, John	Corpl.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	A.
Spahn, Frederick	Corpl.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Woodhaven, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	W.
Spaitch, Joseph N.	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	South Boston, Mass.	11/ 1/18	A.
Specht, Walter	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
Spettstoszer, Ferdinand A.	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Waconia, Minn.	10/ 1/18	A.
Spozzatta, Angelo	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/14/18	W.
Staats, Frederick	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Rosebank, N. Y.	9/30/18	A.
Staff, Harry	Sgt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Stall, William H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 9/18	A.
Stanyzewski, Anton B.	Pvt.	Co. D., 302 Amm. Tr.	No address	8/16/18	W.
Standerman, Charles	Corpl.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/27/18	A.
Staubitz, Philip	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Pearl River, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.
St. Cartier, Lucien F.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Wallingford, Conn.	10/ 6/18	A.
Steck, Fred B.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 7/18	A.
Steidle, John	Pvt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/15/18	A.
Stein, George E.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/30/18	W.
Stein, Israel	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	New York City	8/27/18	A.
Steinberg, Mandel	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 Inf.	New York City	9/29/18	A.
Steinberg, Samuel	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Syracuse, N. Y.	8/22/18	A.
Steneck, Henry W., Jr.	Sgt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/15/18	W.
Steiner, Albert C.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Duluth, Minn.	11/ 4/18	A.
Steinfield, Charles H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Seattle, Wash.	10/ 3/18	A.
Stenchevee, William	Pvt.	Co. K, 305 Inf.	Maspeth, N. Y.	8/16/18	W.
Stender, John H.	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Sabin, Minn.	10/ 6/18	A.
Stengel, Alfred	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	College Point, N. Y.	6/24/18	A.
Stephanson, Colin J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 302 Engrs.	New York City	10/ 1/18	W.
Stetzer, Samuel	Corpl.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	New York City	11/ 5/18	A.
Stevens, John	Pvt.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	Hamden, Conn.	11/ 9/18	A.
Stewart, Robert A.	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/30/18	W.
Stillinger, Roland	Pvt.	Btry. E, 304 F. A.	East Aurora, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	W.
Stitch, Henry J.	Corpl.	Co. M, 306 Inf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/ 4/18	W.
Stockham, John L.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Lewiston, Ill.	10/12/18	A.
Stokes, George J.	Sgt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/15/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Stone, Folsom R.	Mech.	Co. F, 305 Inf.	New Rochelle, N. Y.	10/ 6/18	A.
Straus, Joseph	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/ 5/18	A.
Straus, Nelson	Pvt.	Co. K, 306 Inf.	New York City	8/15/18	W.
Strauss, Julius	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Rockaway Park, N. Y.	8/17/18	W.
Strong, Ellsworth O.	2d Lt.	Btry. A, 305 F. A.	No address	8/25/18	A.
Stuart, Ned	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Hailey, Idaho	10/ 9/18	W.
Studlien, Eugene N.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Moorehead, Minn.	10/ 4/18	A.
Stuessy, Andrew	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Helena, Mont.	10/ 2/18	A.
Subke, Harry C.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 3/18	W.
Sullivan, Francis D.	Sgt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	New Paltz, N. Y.	10/14/18	A.
Sullivan, James C.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf.	New York City	10/24/18	A.
Sullivan, John	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M., 307 Inf	New York City	9/16/18	A.
Sullivan, John	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Sullivan, John J.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	San Francisco, Calif	9/29/18	A.
Sullivan, Nile A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Hammondsport, N. Y.	9/ 2/18	A.
Sullivan, Patrick J.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 1/18	A.
Sullivan, Patrick J.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Suntzenich, Charles	Sgt.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/14/18	A.
Sutherland, James	Sgt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Chicago, Ill.	10/ 3/18	A.
Sutphen, William E.	Pvt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Valvis, N. Y.	8/31/18	A.
Swackhammer, George	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Flanders, N. J.	9/14/18	A.
Swank, Clarence E.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Seattle, Wash.	10/ 1/18	A.
Swanson, Olaf W.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Oakville, Conn.	10/ 8/18	A.
Sweeney, John L.	1st Lt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Brockton, Mass.	10/14/18	A.
Sweeney, William J.	Pvt.	San. Det., 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/16/18	A.
Swenson, Oscar A.	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Absarokee, Mont.	10/ 8/18	A.
Swezey, Lewis H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	Sayville, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Swinnerton, George A.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/15/18	A.
Swirsky, Isidore	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Szablinski, Wladslaw	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Rochester, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	A.
Szfranski, Adam J.	Pvt.	Co. H, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	10/29/18	W.
Szreder, Zygmunt	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	White Plains, N. Y.	9/29/18	W.
Talbot, Wm. R.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Naugatuck, Conn.	10/18/18	A.
Tallon, Daniel B.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Talmas, Jacob	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	New York City	9/ 9/18	A.
Tangney, Patrick	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Tanney, Albin	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Menhaga, Minn.	10/ 4/18	A.
Tappen, James J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Stapleton, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Tauby, Charles, Jr.	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/15/18	A.
Taylor, Henry T.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Hornell, N. Y.	9/ 9/18	A.
Tegler, Fred G.	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/22/18	A.
Teofolo, Matteo	Cook	Co. A, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 5/18	A.
Terino, A.	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/30/18	W.
Terpilowsky, Bruno	Pvt.	Co. I, 307 Inf.	Waterbury, Conn.	9/ 9/18	A.
Thanhauser, Seymour A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. M, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Thomas, Harold H.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Youngstown, Ohio	10/ 5/18	A.
Thomas, Wm. L.	Sgt.	Co. D, 302 Engrs.	Yonkers, N. Y.	10/16/18	A.
Thompson, Donald A.	Corpl.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	New York City	8/28/18	W.
Thompson, Douglass	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5/21/18	D.
Thompson, Jack	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Big Timber, Mont.	10/ 4/18	W.
Thompson, John J.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/24/18	W.
Thompson, Richard W.	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	Yonkers, N. Y.	9/16/18	A.
Throndsen, Signad E.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/20/18	A.
Thurber, Lynn A.	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	Springville, N. Y.	9/27/18	W.
Tiffany, Frank L.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 F. A.	New York City	8/28/18	W.
Tillotoon, Walter H.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Hopedale, Mass.	8/27/18	A.
Tisdale, Arthur J.	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Jerome, Ariz.	9/27/18	A.
Tisnower, Isaac	Corpl.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Southampton, N. Y.	9/14/18	A.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Tobin, Richard	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 1/18	A.
Tomaselli, Michael	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Rochester, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Tomlins, James J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Beacon, N. Y.	10/ 7/18	W.
Torregrossa, Joseph L.	Corpl.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/12/18	A.
Torssiello, Frank	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Jersey City, N. J.	10/13/18	A.
Torrisio, Vincent	Pvt.	Co. I, 308 Inf.	Worcester, Mass.	9/16/18	A.
Traino, Sebastino	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 9/18	A.
Traub, Samuel	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
Traurig, Hyman	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	8/30/18	A.
Travers, Bryan	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/ 8/18	A.
Travers, John H.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Malden, Mass.	10/10/18	W.
Trekan, Anton	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	W.
Tremblay, Joseph A	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Fall River, Mass.	10/15/18	A.
Tritt, Herchie J.	1st Lt.	Btry. B, 306 F. A.	No address	8/19/18	A.
Troina, Guiseppe	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/21/18	A.
Tuckerman, Emil	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	New York City	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Tudor, Leonard J.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Big Horn, Mont.	10/10/18	W.
Tumm, Charles G.	Corpl.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Woodhaven, N. Y.	10/ 8/18	A.
Turner, Charles E.	1st Lt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Coney Island, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Tymon, James	Pvt.	Co. M., 307 Inf.	Islip, N. Y.	8/30/18	W.
Ulness, Oscar E.	Pvt.	Co. F, 306 Inf.	Saco, Mont.	10/14/18	A.
Umina, Gaetano	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/13/18	A.
Umstod, Lester	Pvt.	Med. Det., 308 Inf.	Ellerslie, Md.	8/18/18	W.
Van de Mark, Fred W.	Pvt.	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	Waverly, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Vanderzanden, John M.	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Forest Grove, Ore	10/10/18	A.
Van Hoesen, Glenn D.	Pvt.	Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	Cortland, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Vannini, Antonio	Pvt.	Btry. D, 304 F. A.	Gennazzano, Italy	8/23/18	A.
Van Patten, Archie	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. F, 306 Inf.	Fayetteville, N. Y.	8/20/18	A.
Van Valkenburg, Roy	Pvt.	Co. C, 302 Engrs.	Kerhonkson, N. Y.	5/ 7/18	D.
Van Vleet, Albert	Pvt.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Eureka, Utah	10/12/18	A.
Veale, Hugh F.	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Santa Ana, Calif.	10/ 4/18	A.
Vedilago, Joseph L.	Corpl.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	Jamaica, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Vento, Andrew	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	W.
Vill, Joseph A. E.	Corpl.	Co. D, 302 Engrs.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/ 5/18	W.
Vinson, Roland	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	New Brookland, S. C.	10/ 1/18	W.
Virkler, Abel S.	Pvt.	Btry. C, 305 F. A.	Croghan, N. Y.	11/ 2/18	A.
Vitali, Clementi	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	Ozone Park, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Vogel, Charles A.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	A.
Voltz, Fred	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/26/18	Acd.
Wade, Homer S.	Pvt.	Co. M., 305 Inf.	Butte, Mont.	11/10/12	A.
Wagner, John H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	Montgomery, N. Y.	9/ 7/18	A.
Waiser, Jacob	Pvt.	Btry. D, 306 F. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 3/18	W.
Walasek, John	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Walczak, Frank W.	Pvt.	Hdqtrs. Co., 306 F. A.	Sloan, N. Y.	8/24/18	A.
Walders, William G.	Pvt.	Co. L., 306 Inf.	Oswego, N. Y.	9/ 4/18	A.
Waldman, Louis	Pvt.	Co. L., 308 Inf.	New York City	9/ 6/18	W.
Walker, Edgar	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Mountain Home, Ark.	11/ 4/18	A.
Walker, Samuel	Corpl.	Co. L., 305 Inf.	New York City	9/29/18	W.
Walsh, Christopher T.	Pvt.	San. Det., 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Walsh, Edward	Cook	Supply Co., 306 Inf.	New York City	11/ 7/18	A.
Walsh, Edward F.	Sgt.	Co. A., 308 Inf.	New York City	9/26/18	A.
Walsh, John	Sgt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 6/18	A.
Walsh, John A.	1st Lt.	Co. F, 306 Inf.	New York City	10/16/18	A.
Walters, Valentine R.	Sgt.	Btry. F, 304 F. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Wangsnes, Perry	Pvt.	Co. L, 305 Inf.	Garreston, S. D.	10/15/18	W.
Wanner, Kennedy S.	1st Lt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Jamestown, N. D.	10/ 5/18	A.
Waid, Raymond M.	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	Medford, Ore.	10/12/18	A.
Ware, Wm. F.	Pvt.	Co. F., 305 Inf.	Springfield, Ore.	10/ 4/18	W.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Wargon, Samuel	Pvt.	Co. L., 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/15/18	A.
Warner, Floyd C.	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn.	Waterloo, N. Y.	9/13/18	A.
Warren, Casimir M.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 307 Inf.	Dunkirk, N. Y.	9/28/18	A.
Warren, Nathan	Pvt.	Co. B, 304 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/ 9/18	A.
Waters, Hunley	Sgt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Boston, Ky.	9/16/18	A.
Waters, Philip J.	Corpl.	Co. B, 305 Inf.	New York City	6/ 3/18	Acd.
Watkins, Charles E.	Pvt.	Co. H, 307 Inf.	Modesto, Calif.	10/ 2/18	A.
Watson, Robert E.	Sgt.	Co. M, 307 Inf.	Amityville, N. Y.	10/12/18	A.
Watzka, William P.	Corpl.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	Kingston, N. Y.	8/14/18	A.
Wayman, George A.	Pvt.	Co. M, 306 Inf.	Monticello, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Weber, Harry R.	Sgt.	Co. F, 302 Engrs.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/20/18	W.
Weber, Henry W.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. A, 305 Inf.	New York City	9/ 8/18	W.
Weeber, Frederick J.	Pvt.	Btry. E, 305 F. A.	New York City	8/25/18	A.
Weekly, Ola. W.	Pvt.	San. Det., 306 Inf.	St. Marys, W. Va	8/27/18	A.
Weidner, Joseph A.	Sgt.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/ 6/18	A.
Weil, Milton	Pvt.	Co. L, 308 Inf.	New York City	10/12/18	A.
Weinand, Judson L.	Sgt.	Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 6/18	A.
Weiner, Isador	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	New York City	9/ 2/18	A.
Weir, John S.	Pvt.	Co. E, 307 Inf.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	8/27/18	A.
Welch, Edwin	Pvt.	Co. E, 302 Engrs.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11/11/18	A.
Welch, James A.	Pvt.	Btry. F, 306 F. A.	Lowell, Mass.	11/ 5/18	A.
Wellin, Harry	Pvt.	Co. M, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/23/18	A.
Wells, Charles W.	Pvt.	Co. G, 308 Inf.	Lawrence, Mass.	9/30/18	W.
Wentworth, Wm. H.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 307 Inf.	Hornell, N. Y.	9/ 1/18	A.
Werner, Alexander J.	Pvt.	Co. C, 308 Inf.	New York City	6/24/18	A.
Werner, George	Corpl.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Albany, N. Y.	11/11/18	A.
Wesolski, John M.	2d Lt.	(Unassigned) 305 Inf.	Imperial, Pa.	10/13/18	A.
West, Earle T.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. I, 305 Inf.	Woburn, Mass.	9/30/18	A.
West, Frank C.	Pvt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.	Pepperell, Mass.	11/ 5/18	W.
Weter, Paul H.	Pvt.	Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.	Buffalo, N. Y.	9/ 8/18	A.
Wever, Joseph F.	Sgt.	Co. D, 302 Engrs.	Sayville, N. Y.	8/23/18	A.
Whalen, Wm. H.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Yonkers, N. Y.	11/ 1/18	A.
Whetstone, John W.	Pvt.	Btry. B, 305 F. A.	La Mars, Iowa	8/16/18	A.
Whitaker, Ira B.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Brigham City, Utah	11/ 5/18	A.
White, Albert F.	2d Lt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	St. Louis, Mo.	10/14/18	A.
Whiting, Charles W.	Pvt.	Hdg. Co., 308 Inf.	Avon, Mass.	9/10/18	W.
Whitney, Ira L.	Pvt.	Co. F, 308 Inf.	Wendling, Ore.	10/12/18	A.
Whitted, Robert R.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Alleghany, Ore.	9/26/18	A.
Wick, Peter F.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Woodridge, N. J.	10/ 1/18	A.
Wiener, Isidor	Pvt.	Co. E, 308 Inf.	New York City	9/ 2/18	A.
Wieszczecinski, Casiner	Pvt.	Co. C, 302 Engrs.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/18/18	W.
Wilcox, Frank A.	Corpl.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Norwich, Conn.	10/13/18	A.
Wilkes, James H.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	New York City	10/13/18	A.
Wilkins, John J.	Corpl.	Co. A, 308 Inf.	New York City	8/23/18	A.
Wielkiewicz, Frank J.	Pvt.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	Depew, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	W.
Williams, Jesse R.	Pvt.	Co. B, 308 Inf.	Moorcroft, Wyo.	9/29/18	A.
Williams, John W.	Pvt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Velva, S. D.	10/16/18	A.
Williams, Robert D.	Pvt.	M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	Stocktown, Ga.	11/ 5/18	A.
Williams, Tom R.	Pvt.	Co. G, 307 Inf.	Bee Branch, Ark.	10/30/18	A.
Williamson, Robert C.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn.	Winston Salem, N. C.	8/14/18	A.
Wilson, Wm. M.	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	Big Sandy, Mont.	10/ 1/18	A.
Winehart, Earl T.	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	Shohemesh, Wash.	10/ 7/18	W.
Winkler, Benton W.	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Pleasant Shade, Tenn.	.....	A.
Withington, Wm.	Pvt.	Co. I, 306 Inf.	Adams Center, N. Y.	9/29/18	A.
Wogatzke, Charles W.	Pvt.	Co. F, 306 Inf.	Albion, N. Y.	8/12/18	A.
Wolaski, Henry	Pvt.	Co. A, 306 Inf.	Buffalo, N. Y.	8/22/18	W.
Wolf, Joseph, Jr.	Pvt.	San. Det., 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	W.
Wolfe, Lawrence	Pvt.	306 Amb. Co., 302 S. T.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5/20/18	Acd.

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Wood, Francis E.	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 2/18	A.
Wood, Herbert C.	Sgt.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/28/18	A.
Woodburn, James S.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	Newburgh, N. Y.	9/15/18	A.
Woodland, Walton W.	Pvt.	Co. K, 307 Inf.	Willard, Utah	10/16/18	A.
Woody, Wallace M.	2d Lt.	Co. D, 307 Inf.	Louisville, Ky.	9/10/18	W.
Workman, Wm. J.	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	Newsdale, Ida.	10/ 5/18	A.
Wrotzlasky, Bennie	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 3/18	A.
Wyczlinski, Joseph C.	Pvt.	Co. C, 305 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/27/18	A.
Yates, Francis J.	Corpl.	M. G. Co., 306 Inf.	Needham, Mass.	10/15/18	A.
Yamin, Aaron	Corpl.	Co. B, 306 Inf.	New York City	9/27/18	W.
Yeury, Edgar, Jr.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. G, 306 Inf.	New York City	8/27/18	A.
Yost, Francis M.	Pvt.	Co. M, 305 Inf.	Cushman, Ore.	10/29/18	W.
Zaccaro, Joseph	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn.	New York City	9/ 7/18	A.
Zachzrewicz, Ignacy	Pvt.	Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8/19/18	W.
Zakas, Anton	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Jamesport, N. Y.	10/ 4/18	W.
Zapke, Wm.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10/ 6/18	A.
Zaslona, Stanley P.	Pvt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.	Lawrence Mass.	8/25/18	W.
Zeis, Peter A.	Pvt.	Co. H, 305 Inf.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	10/ 5/18	A.
Zejemis, Kostantos	Pvt.	Co. E, 302 Engrs.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9/ 5/18	A.
Zeman, Louis	Pvt.	Co. H, 308 Inf.	W. Hoboken, N. J.	10/ 8/18	A.
Zerlintski, Frank	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	10/25/18	A.
Zillo, Benjamin	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 3/18	A.
Zimmerman, Louis	Corpl.	Hdqtrs. Co., 305 Inf.	New York City	11/ 5/18	A.
Ziszewski, Antoni	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	No address	9/ 8/18	A.
Zuckerman, Louis	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/15/18	A.
Zukasky, Paul	Pvt.	Co. B, 307 Inf.	Boston, Mass.	9/14/18	A.
Zudlis, George	Pvt.	Co. C, 306 Inf.	New Bedford, Mass.	8/19/18	A.
Zweigel, Aaron	Pvt.	Co. E, 305 Inf.	New York City	10/ 5/18	W.

KILLED—ADDRESSES MISSING

Name	Rank	Organization	Address	Date of Death	Key
Ceiber, George	Pvt.	Btry. E, 304 F. A.	1713226	9/ 9/18	W.
Fitzpatrick, Richard	2d Lt.	Co. L, 306 Inf.		10/15/18	A.
Harkowitz, Louis	Pvt.	Co. L, 307 Inf.	1707122	9/14/18	A.
Headman, Edward C.	2d Lt.	Co. E, 302 Engrs.		9/ 1/18	A.
Lindblom, Henry	Pvt.	Btry. E, 306 F. A.	2157106	10/22/18	A.
Lombargo, Vincenzo	Pvt.	Co. G, 305 Inf.	2314115	10/ 5/18	A.
Melendy, Raybern	2d Lt.	(Unassigned) 305 Inf.		11/ 1/18	A.
Pessalano, Michael	Pvt.	Btry. D, 304 F. A.	1684277	9/10/18	A.
Meyer, Charles A.	2d Lt.	Co. K, 308 Inf.		10/ 9/18	A.
Rich, Wilson, Jr.	Corpl.	Co. D, 306 Inf.	1721552	9/ 6/18	A.
Rogers, Harry	2d Lt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.		10/ 9/18	A.
Rosalia, Charles	Pvt.	Btry. E, 305 F. A.	1699527	8/28/18	A.
Runwater, James B.	Pvt.	Co. D, 308 Inf.	3130488	10/ 6/18	A.
Schaubaum, Samuel	Pvt.	Co. C, 307 Inf.	1712627	6/24/18	A.
Stanyzewski, Anton B.	Pvt.	Co. D, 302 Amm. Tr.	2037446	8/16/18	W.
Strong, Ellsworth O.	2d Lt.	Btry. A, 305 F. A.		8/25/18	A.
Tritt, Herchie J.	Lt.	Btry. B, 306 F. A.		8/19/18	A.
Ziszewski, Antoni	Pvt.	Co. A, 307 Inf.	1704516	9/ 8/18	A.

Vital Statistics of the 77th Division

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF THE 77th DIVISION

	Officers	Men
Killed in Action	69	1299
Died of Wounds Received in Action	10	188
Severely Wounded	69	1894
Slightly Wounded	82	2889
Gassed	71	2297
Missing	13	696
Prisoners	3	31
Total	317	9294

Note: Approximately 7500 sick, evacuated to hospitals, not included in above totals. Total casualties approximately 17,000.

KILLED

	Men	Officers
305th Infantry	355	17
306th Infantry	240	13
307th Infantry	385	9
308th Infantry	390	19
304th Machine Gun Battalion	4	..
305th Machine Gun Battalion	26	3
306th Machine Gun Battalion	52	7
304th Field Artillery	26	..
305th Field Artillery	17	2
306th Field Artillery	22	2
302d Engineers	40	2
302d Field Signal Battalion	4	..
302d Ammunition Train	3	..
302d Sanitary Train	5	1
Headquarters Troop	2	..
Total	1571	75

Note: As the History goes to press, names of all officers and men who died from wounds in S. O. S. hospitals are not included. They were dropped from the Division Rolls when evacuated for wounds.—Editor.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE 77th DIVISION

Sector	Officers	Men
Baccarat	0	3
Vesle	0	27
Argonne	12	619
Aire-Meuse	1	88
	13	737

MATERIEL CAPTURED BY THE 77th DIVISION

Sector	Rifles	Heavy Artillery	Light Artillery	Trench Mortars	Machine Guns
Baccarat	0	0	0	0	0
Vesle	1000	0	0	0	25
Argonne	3400	5	36	35	155
Aire-Meuse	3200	20	16	11	97
Total	7600	25	52	46	277

TOTAL DEPTH OF ADVANCE IN EACH OFFENSIVE ENGAGEMENT OF THE 77th DIVISION

Sector	Depth of Advance
Baccarat	None
Vesle	12 km.
Argonne	22 km.
Aire-Meuse	37½ km.
Total	71½ km.

UNITS IN THE GERMAN ARMY WHICH OPPOSED THE 77th DIVISION IN THE SECTORS NOTED

Baccarat	Argonne	Meuse
21st Landwehr	2d Landwehr	37th Division
96th Division	76th Reserves	31st Division
	41st Reserves	42d Division
Vesle	45th Reserves	76th Division
17th Division	15th Bavarian	195th Division
29th Division		242d Division
216th Division		14th Reserve Division
4th Guard Division		240th Reserve Division
		15th Bavarian

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION DURING ADVANCES

VESLE	Officers	Men
11th August, 1918, Arrival in Sector	958	25,553
4th September, 1918, Vesle-Aisne Advance	733	21,987
16th September, 1918, At Relief (Including 27 new officers received during advance)	741	21,230
ARGONNE		
26th September, At Beginning of Attack (Including 4000 replacements received September 22, 1918)	752	24,957
16th October, After the Argonne Fight (Including approximately 240 new officers received from time to time during advance)	903	21,613
ARGONNE-MEUSE		
1st November, Beginning of Attack (Including 2703 replacements received October 16, 1918)	850	22,147
13th November, After Armistice	831	20,793

SUCCESSIVE LOCATIONS OF 77th DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Location	Dates
Camp Upton, N. Y.	August 25, 1917, to March 27, 1918
Cocove Chateau	April 15, 1918
Eperlecques-Pas-de-Calais	April 22 to June 6, 1918
Fauquembergues	June 6 to June 8, 1918
Monchy Cayean	June 8 to June 11, 1918
Rambervillers	June 16 to June 21, 1918
Baccarat	June 21 to August 4, 1918
Bayon	August 4 to August 7, 1918
Coulommiers	August 8 to August 10, 1918
Chateau Bruyeres	August 10 to August 12, 1918
Mareuil-en-Dole	August 12 to August 13, 1918
Fere-Anc-Chateau	August 13 to September 4, 1918
Cave N of Fme-des-Filles	September 4 to September 16, 1918
Coulonges	September 16 to September 18, 1918
Givry-en-Argonne	September 18 to September 21, 1918
Les Vignettes	September 21 to September 25, 1918
P. C. Pau, Argonne Forest	September 25 to October 2, 1918
Champ Mahaut (German Dugout at 00.4–71.8 Forest d'Argonne, Map Forest d'Argonne, 1/20,000	October 2 to October 12, 1918
Chatel Chehery	October 12 to October 16, 1918
Champ Mahaut (German Dugout at 00.4–71.8 Forest d'Argonne, Map Forest d'Argonne, 1/20,000	October 16 to October 31, 1918
Chehery	October 31 to November 1, 1918
Cornay	November 1 to November 3, 1918
Verpel	November 3 to November 4, 1918
St. Pierremont	November 5 to November 7, 1918
Raucourt	November 7 to November 12, 1918
Vaux-en-Dieulet	November 12 to November 21, 1918
Les Vignettes	November 21 to November 30, 1918
Chateauvillain	November 30 to February 5, 1919

Chronological History of 77th Division

August 25, 1917

The 77th Division was organized August 25, 1917, at Camp Upton, New York. The majority of officers and all enlisted men were from New York State and practically all of the enlisted men from the Metropolitan District. The Division is named the "Liberty Division" and its shoulder insignia is a Statue of Liberty in gold on a blue background.

March 27, 1918

This Division began leaving Camp Upton March 27, 1918, for service overseas and assembled in the vicinity of Calais for training with the British forces, except the 152nd Field Artillery Brigade, which went overseas April 24th, and was sent to Bordeaux for training with the French.

May 6, 1918—June 6, 1918

Training commenced about May 6th and continued under British instructors until June 6th, when the Division began a three days' march to entraining points for the Baccarat Sector. The Artillery Brigade commenced training at Camp de Souge May 8th, and joined the division at Baccarat July 12th.

June 19, 1918—August 3, 1918—August 6, 1918

This Division took over the Baccarat Sector from the 42d Division on June 19th. It held this quiet sector continuously until August 3d, when relieved by the 37th Division, and marched overland to Charmes and entrained there August 6th for the Chateau Thierry Sector.

August 11-12, 1918—September 15-16, 1918—September 16-17, 1918

The 77th Division relieved the 4th American Division on the night of August 11th-12th, the 153d Brigade taking over the sector occupied by the 4th Division. This was known as the Vesle Sector and was held until relieved by the 8th Italian Division on the night of September 15th-16th. During the occupation of this sector our front advanced from south of the Vesle River to the line Vieil-Arcy-Villers-en-Prayers La Butte de Bourmont-Marais Menard, thence through the line 207.7–291.3 to 207.2–291.5, establishing a mixed post on our right at 207.75–291.3. On the night of September 16th-17th, the Division was transported by bus and marching to the southern edge of the Forest d'Argonne near Florent.

September 26, 1918—October 15-16, 1918

On September 26th this Division began its advance through the Argonne Forest, which advance ended when we were relieved by the 78th Division on the night of October 15th-16th.

The final operation in this advance was the taking of Grand Pre.

Between October 16th and November 1st the Division was deloused and some training was accomplished, a line of resistance was prepared and held.

October 30, 1918

A partial relief of the 82d Division was accomplished and our artillery moved into position on the night of October 30th-31st.

November 1, 1918—November 9, 1918—November 11, 1918

On November 1st this Division began the operation from the Aire to the Meuse, which advance continued until our troops reached the River Meuse on November 6th, where positions were organized. On November 9th this Division took over the entire Corps front and held it until the armistice was signed on November 11th.

November 12, 1918—November 17, 1918

On November 12th the Division was relieved by the French and moved to the vicinity of St. Pierremont. We immediately took over the entire front held by the 2d and 89th Divisions, until relieved, on November 17th, by the 90th Division.

November 20, 1918—November 26, 1918—December 5, 1918—December 9, 1918

The Division proceeded by marching to the Les Islettes area on November 20th and on November 26th began its march to the 9th Training Area. All units were in their billeting areas by December 5th and active training started December 9th.

Robert Alexander,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICIAL RECORD ARGONNE-MEUSE OPERATIONS

By MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER

OPERATIONS OF THE 77th DIVISION

FROM THE ARGONNE TO SEDAN

S the operations of the 77th Division which it is proposed to cover in this talk refer more specifically to the operations of the Division while serving as part of the First Army, I will take up here only the work done by the Division between the time of its arrival in the Argonne Sector and the close of hostilities, although some very interesting developments attended our work on the Vesle and during the advance from the Vesle to the Aisne.

2. The term "The Argonne" proper should be confined specifically to the forest in which the 77th Division operated until that forest was cleared of the enemy. It is in reality a wooded mountain dominating the valleys of the Aire on the east and the Aisne on the west. Being a mountain, the terrain is extremely rugged with deep, scarped valleys cutting into the central mass, the whole covered by a thick, in some places impenetrable, forest, with dense undergrowth.

3. Throughout the whole of this wooded height, there is but one north and south highway—that which is known as the Haute Chevauchee. This road runs generally rather toward the eastern edge of the forest. In fact, it was practically the eastern boundary of the Divisional front at the inception of the operation. The four years during which the enemy had occupied the portion of the forest from which it was now expected to expel him had seen steady deterioration of this north and south highway until, at the beginning of the operations, it was in places impassable. This was due to the fact that, having at their disposal a very complete and well-constructed system of narrow gauge railways through the forest, the Boche was not obliged to keep up the road, except in very restricted portions of its extent.

4. In the portion of the forest between the Four de Paris and Grand Pre, there is but one transverse (east and west) highway—that running from Varennes-Montelainville via La Viergette-Moulin de Charlevaux on Binarville. As this was a transverse road, which was cut at various points by the system of narrow gauge railway referred to, it had been kept in much better condition than had been the north and south highway (the Haute Chevauchee), which, paralleling in general terms the railway system, was less essential to the supply.

5. This forest railway system debouched from the main line (standard gauge), in the valley of the Aire at Marcq and extended to the front-line German trenches on the general line, La Harazee-Four de Paris-La Fille Morte.

6. The mountain mass of the forest, as previously stated, was cut up by numerous deep ravines extending into it from east and west, and in each of these ravines at the time of the operations to be covered by this talk we found running water. The principal of these ravines affecting the operations referred to, were those of the Fontaine Aux Charmes, Ravin Profound, and the ravine in which is situated the Depot des Machines and Moulin D'L'Homme Mort, which runs north and falls into the Rau de Charlevaux. From the Rau de Charlevaux, several branch ravines, with the accompanying streams, radiate. The Rau de Fontaine Aux Charmes (this name is duplicated in this place), and an un-named one run a little south of west, north of the Bois de Apremont, and, as will be seen from the map, there are other streams, each occupying its own ravine, throughout the extent of the forest.

7. Through the general mass of the Argonne which extends north to south, from the line Passavant-Foucacourt to the general line of Tourteron, there are four passes:—The highway, St. Mennehould-Clermont en Argonne—the road Les Islettes-La Chalade, La Harazee-Vienne Le

Chateau—Grand Pre, and most northerly of all, the route by Boult Aux Bois-Le Chene Populeux. Of these passes, the first named was controlled by the Allies; the second was dominated by Boche organizations along the line La Harazee-Le Four De Paris, while the Grand Pre pass and that via Boult Aux Bois-Chene Populeux were entirely in the hands of the Boche.

8. From the earliest times, the wooded mountain mass of the Argonne has been prominent in the history of the lands about it, under whatever name they have been known—Gaul, Lorraine, Champaign or France. It has always been an obstacle to military operations from the days of the Romans, and has always been justly regarded as a strong bulwark for the defense, and a most serious obstacle for the aggressor.

* * * * * * * * * *

9. The lines of the opposing trenches as they existed on the 26th of September, 1918, had been practically in place since the inception of the war, four years previous. The usual development and growth of trench system had in that time brought about an amazing complexity in these defensive systems and aside from the normal developments to be expected, each side, considering the Argonne as a rest sector in which important operations were impracticable, had devoted their energies to making themselves secure—the idea being apparently that the Argonne was a sector to which worn-out troops and other sectors would be sent for rest and recuperation. It was, I believe, generally considered by both our Allies and our enemies that any effort looking to major operations in the Argonne was doomed to failure on account of the difficulties of the terrain; and it is believed that previous experiences, both of the French and the Boche, gave some color of reason to this opinion. Added to the natural difficulties of the terrain were the most elaborate artificial defenses. Trenches, barb-wire entanglements, chevaux de frise, and all the obstacles which the art of the engineer could put in place, were to be found—especially on the Boche side of the line. Belts of wire, one hundred metres wide, were not uncommon and passages through the wire did not exist.

10. As garrison of the part of the forest in front of the sector assigned the 77th Division, was the 2d Landwehr Division of the Germany Army. To the best of our information at the time, this division had three regiments in line. Their order from west to east was: 122d Landwehr Regiment, the 120th Landwehr and 125th Landwehr. To the west of the 2d Landwehr Division was the 9th Landwehr Division with the 116th Landwehr Regiment (Infantry) on its eastern flank and to the east of the 2d Landwehr was the 52d Division. In addition to these infantry divisions and their accompanying artillery, a certain amount of position artillery was in place in and about the forest. It is not practicable to give the number of guns which the Boche actually had engaged on this part of the front. It may be stated here, however, anticipating somewhat the course of events, that the 77th Division captured five Russian guns of calibre larger than 105s in its progress through the forest, in addition to smaller pieces and a number of trench mortars of large calibre.

11. In this jungle of trees, underbrush, scarped ravines, complicated by Boche organizations, the 77th Division, forming the left flank of the 1st American Army, was given the front from La Harazee inclusive to La Pierre Croisee and Cote 285 exclusive—a frontage of about six and one-half kilometers—the strength of the Division being at that time 752 officers and 25,094 soldiers.

12. The artillery support of which the Division disposed at the opening of the attack on the 26th of September consisted of the divisional artillery, forty-eight 75's and twenty-four 155's short, with the 302d Trench Mortar Battery. It may be noted, however, in passing, that this trench mortar battery was unable to come into action, as it was impracticable to prepare emplacements for the guns in the short time intervening between the arrival of the divisional artillery in the sector and the opening of the attack. In addition to the artillery of the Division, there were at my disposal for the opening chorus the 247th French Artillery (6 batteries of 75's); the 39th French Battery (155's); about 190 trench mortars (French), for which emplacements were already partially in existence; the First Battalion of Trench Artillery; two batteries of 240; and four batteries of our Coast Artillery, 16 pieces of 8-inch—an aggregate of 168 pieces of all calibres. Of these, there were at the disposal of the Division during the entire operation the 247th French Artillery—the other additional artillery reverting to the direction of the 1st Army Corps and the 1st Army upon completion of the fire of preparation. Various targets were assigned this artillery which, from the maps available, appeared to be of importance.

13. As a matter of interest, particularly to artillerymen, it may be stated that among the targets indicated for the 8-inch howitzers, was the location designated on the map as Champ Mahaut, which was also designated as a "Dépot." Later observation indicated that the practice of these heavy guns on this target was excellent and it is probable that their fire aided very materially, although in an indirect manner, in clearing the southern part of the forest of any serious opposition. It was found later that this fire had secured a direct hit upon a dugout built in the strongest manner of reinforced concrete. The result was excellent, the entire roof having been carried on down into the body of the dugout.

14. Of the auxiliary arms at the disposal of the Division, the engineers played the most important part. Their first task, of course, was to provide for transport across the system of trenches and through No Man's Land, and as an aid to the infantry advance proper. The engineers were also charged with the duty of cutting such wire as had not been sufficiently cut by the preliminary bombardment. For this latter purpose, a platoon of Engineers was attached to each assaulting front line battalion. These engineers carried heavy wire cutters, of which a supply had been obtained from the French through the efforts of my liaison officer, long charges made up by ourselves, and 20-foot bents of trussed foot-bridge—these latter for the purpose of crossing mine craters and wide trenches. I have reason to believe that these platoons of engineers did their work extremely well.

15. Preparatory to the attack, such roads as were in reach without danger of divulging our presence to the Boche were worked on with a view to rendering them at least practicable. The only road which could be so worked, however, was the road leading from the Croix Gentin via Le Rond Champ on Vienne Le Chateau, thence to La Harazee; and, by going thence to La Placardelle, it was hoped a loop could be made by which supplies could be transported toward the front without undue congestion.

16. It was further hoped that the road leading north from Vienne Le Chateau on Binarville would ultimately become available for use by the left flank of the Division for purposes of supply. It may be stated here, however, that the road through Binarville never did become so available while there was any real necessity for its employment. There was another road leading northeast from Le Four De Paris via the Barricade Pavillion, which joins the Haute Chevauchee in the vicinity of the Abri du Crochet. Airplane photographs seemed to indicate that this road was practicable within the Boche lines, but the lower end of it, at its exit from the Four de Paris, ran through a swamp and was consequently impassable, nor had any work been done upon this road prior to the attack, because it was under direct observation from the Boche lines and consequently any work there would doubtless have given them the alarm.

16. Preparatory to the other side of the engineer activities, preparation was made for cutting wire with long charges (bangalore torpedoes). Two hundred large wire-cutters were secured and distributed to the engineers and to the front-line battalions of infantry, and 20 foot bents of foot-bridge were built by the engineers and provision made to get them forward, for the purpose of crossing shell craters and other obstacles of that kind. In addition to all of these, aprons of chicken wire were prepared, 20 feet long, to be rolled over uncut wire. On these aprons, as on a bridge, men got across barbed-wire entanglements. I have reason to believe that this method of crossing the barbed wire was extensively utilized and worked very well.

17. Before leaving the subject of the road Four de Paris-Abri du Crochet, I may state that just before we had occasion to use it the Boche exploded a mine therein at a point along it where it would do the most damage, and completely destroyed the passage, necessitating at least twenty-four hours of strenuous work before the road was in condition to be used.

18. The administrative details of supply and evacuation covered by Annex No. 3 to my Division Field Order No. 43, go too greatly into detail to be recited in full here. It may be stated, however, as an indication of the general plan, that the rail-head of the Division was located at Les Islettes, on the St. Mennehould-Clermont en Argonne highway. From this rail-head, the road Le Cleon-La Chalade proceeds via La Harazee, on Vienne le Chateau, with the branch road already referred to, leading therefrom at the Four de Paris via the Barricade Pavilion into the Haute Chevauchee.

19. It was contemplated that some use would be made of the existing French narrow gauge

railway system for the supply of the Division, but the principal reliance—as it turned out later—was necessarily by motor and animal-drawn transportation over highways. It was also found later that the road north through Binarville, by which it was expected to supply the left flank of the 77th Division, never came into use at any time when it was of value to us. It was contemplated, of course, that the evacuation of sick and wounded should flow back by the same roads on which supplies went forward. The triage stations were near Florent and La Chalade, from which points ambulance service carried patients to the rear. The general scheme of circulation is shown on the attached map.

20. It will be observed that the circulation in the forest itself was recognized beforehand as being most uncertain, and no provision could be made therefor. In order that this question of supply and evacuation may be treated together here, thereby avoiding further reference thereto, I may say that for the right flank of the Division (153d Brigade), the road Four de Paris-Abri du Crochet-Haute Chevauchee was exclusively used. For the left flank (154th Brigade), it was found that the proposed route via Binarville was entirely impracticable, and in anticipation of such a development, preparation was made to utilize the Boche railway system in the forest, which information, from maps and otherwise, indicated to be most complete and far-reaching.

21. This scheme was carried out by the divisional engineers. A connecting link between the French system at La Harazee and the Boche system at the head of the Fontaine Aux Charmes was constructed so rapidly that by the third or fourth day of the operation that route was used for all supply and evacuation on the left of the divisional sector. No locomotives were available, but a few Boche freight cars were picked up from day to day and these were utilized, being drawn by animals on the railway referred to. I will say here that had it not been for this connecting link and the consequent supply of the troops thereby, a continued advance in the forest—on the left, at least—would have been found entirely impracticable. Our difficulties in the way of transportation, at least as concerned rolling stock, were greatly alleviated by the capture of the Depot des Machines on the 28th of September. At this point, some sixty freight cars in serviceable condition were found and at once put to work. Effort was made to secure locomotives, but for some reason, unknown to me, it was impracticable to secure them until the operation reached such a point that the urgent necessity for them had in great part passed. The first call for these locomotives was made by me on the 26th of September, as a result of developments on my left flank.

22. As a matter of interest, I may add here that during the time the Boche railway system and the connecting link were operated by animals of the 77th Division, eight hundred and fifty tons of supplies of all kinds were carried into the forest by that route and about five hundred sick and wounded evacuated thereby. The railroad was used in this manner until the transverse road Binarville-la Viergette fell into our control on the 7th of October.

23. The line through the Forest of the Argonne within the limits of the sector assigned to the 77th Division was held by the 120th French Division. It was essential to the complete success of the plan of the American First Army that the presence of American troops in any numbers in that vicinity, should be kept carefully concealed. For this reason, the relief by the 77th Division of the French units in the sector proceeded by increments—if I may use the term. On the night of the 19th-20th, September, infantry elements of the Division, moving up from the general area of Givry en Argonne, relieved the rearmost elements of the 120th French Division. On the night of the 20th-21st, the remainder of that Division, except five companies which occupied the first-line trench positions, was relieved by the 77th Division, and this disposition was maintained until the night of the 25th-26th of September.

24. During this time, reconnaissance of the front was made by officers and men of the 77th Division, care being taken to prevent, by use of French uniforms, the premature disclosure of our presence in the sector.

25. The artillery of the Division, having come by road from its previous location in the Vesle-Aisne sector, did not arrive in the sector until almost the eve of the day set for the attack. Consequently the artillery did not get into its battle positions until during the night of 23d-24th September. This left very little time for reconnaissance, but such time as was available was fully utilized—the same precautions being observed by the artillery observers as in the case of the infantry. This lack of time for observation was a serious disadvantage to the artillery, as was also the fact that

no ranging shots could be fired, as it was feared the firing might indicate to the enemy the large increase of artillery in the sector. It is believed that the precautions indicated succeeded in their purpose and that the presence of American forces in the Argonne was not definitely known to the enemy, whatever might have been his suspicions, until the moment of the attack.

26. The front to be covered by the Division imposed upon the division commander a disposition which, though apparently inevitable, was not at all to his liking. This disposition placed the brigades side by side and the regiments in each brigade side by side. This gave a development in depth of only three lines. It is obvious that such disposition is not so strong, so far as ability to "carry on" is concerned, as would be a greater distribution in depth. But the front must be covered, and apparently there was, in this case, no other way to secure that result. This disposition gives in each regiment an assault battalion, a support battalion, and a line of reserves. Attention is invited to the fact that these reserves are not regimental reserves, but are distributed between the brigades and the Division. In this particular case, the interior battalions of the 3d line plus the divisional machine-gun battalion (motorized) was designated as the divisional reserve.

27. Under ordinary conditions of terrain, the divisional reserve would be concentrated in some central spot where it would be held under the immediate control of the division commander, until necessity arose for its use, but in the Argonne, owing to the difficulties of terrain and the absence of communication, this disposition did not appear to me to be practicable. As a consequence, the battalion designated as divisional reserve from the right (153d) brigade and the motorized machine-gun battalion were placed on the Four de Paris-Barricade Pavillion road, while the battalion designated as divisional reserve from the left (154th) brigade was placed near La Harazee, the ravine of the Fontaine Aux Charmes appearing to offer a means of access to the front. These positions, of course, were not occupied until after the assault and support battalions had passed over the Boche organizations in our front, clearing them of the enemy.

28. The divisional artillery occupied positions in the forest and its southern outskirts, where space could be found. One regiment of 75's was assigned to each infantry brigade. The 304th to the 153d, and the 305th to the 154th Brigade, while the 306th F. A. (155's), remained at the disposal of the Division Commander as artillery reserve, subject to call by infantry brigade commanders to meet special situations as they came up in their respective fronts. As stated above, use could not be found for the 302d Trench Mortar Battery, as time did not permit the preparation of emplacements for their guns after arrival in the sector. The 305th and 306th Machine Gun Battalions were, of course, at the disposal of the respective brigade commanders plus the machine-gun companies of their regiments. It may be stated, once for all, that the usual method of employment for these machine-gun battalions was the assigning of a company to each front-line rifle battalion, the remainder remaining at the disposal of the brigade commander as part of his brigade reserve. This method of employment seems to be the most practicable—it presupposes, however, that the infantry battalion commanders are sufficiently versed in their profession to be able to employ the machine-guns profitably.

29. Among the other pressing needs which a consideration of the problem impressed upon the division commander, was the necessity for assured communication and liaison between the elements of the Division and between the Division and the American and Allied forces on its right and left. It was realized by the Division Commander that undoubtedly a very great many men would be required as messengers, runners and liaison groups, if communication was to be maintained. The division commander was not disappointed in this expectation, but the vital necessity for such communication had been so strongly impressed upon subordinates that during the entire time of the action in the Forest, where the pressing demand had been anticipated, the division commander was able at all times to locate all elements of his command. It was my opinion, based upon my observations as the action progressed, that organization commanders had really put out too many men for this purpose, but the necessities of communication in the thick jungles of the Forest were so imperative, that I believed it then—and believe it now—better to have overdone the means of liaison rather than to have run the risk of losing touch between the different elements of my line. This system of runners and messengers was, of course, supplemented, insofar as it could be supplemented, by the activities of the Signal Corps, but these activities (telephone) were rarely able

to get beyond the battalion P. C.'s and in the forest actual physical touch between the elements of the command was in my opinion an essential.

30. At the inception of the operations, the elements on our right was the 28th U. S. Division; that on our left, was the 1st Division Dismounted Cavalry (French). It was proposed to assure the liaison between the 1st American Army of which the 77th Division was the left, and the 4th French Army, of which the 1st Division Dismounted Cavalry was the right, by a means of a Franco-American liaison group, which was to operate on the western edge of the forest, keeping up communication between the two armies. For this purpose, there was sent from the 92d U. S. Division, a regiment of infantry to operate in conjunction with a similar force sent from the French Dismounted Cavalry Division.

31. By as careful considerations of conditions in my front as could be given those conditions by me, I endeavored to determine upon some outstanding tactical feature of the terrain of the Boche organizations, which would indicate an appropriate maneuvre for the purpose of overcoming opposition. I was unable to discover in the Forest proper any such position. Consequently, at the inception of the operations, all that I could contemplate was a straight push forward of the whole line; and I was obliged to depend upon the initiative of the subordinate commanders, specifically the platoon and company commanders, for the proper maneuvre of their units when the necessity for such maneuvre became apparent. Therefore, no effort was made by me in my orders to specify anything more than a straight push to the front, as there was nothing in evidence upon which more detailed instruction could have been based.

32. These being the respective situations of the opposing forces as far as concerns the front of the 77th Division, orders were received from the 1st American Army, setting the 26th of September, as "D" day and 5h30 as "H." "H" to be preceded by three hours fire of preparation by the artillery. On the front of the 77th Division, this fire of preparation was begun on the minute indicated. On our left, on the front of the 4th French Army, for some reason unknown to me, the fire of preparation began about 23h30 on the 25th of September. It was anticipated by me that this extremely long preparation fire on the front of our neighbors would give the alarm to the enemy forces in our front.—If it did so give the alarm, no serious consequences followed for us, except that the Boche, having apparently withdrawn from his front line trenches, the assaulting battalions of the 77th Division had merely to make their way through the mass of trenches and wire in their front, the resistance offered in the front-line trenches being very light and causing us but a very few casualties. The mere crossing of the Boche defensive system, however, was a most tedious task, for reasons which have been given above. However, progress was made during the day of the 26th, so that at night-fall the advancing infantry of the 77th Division was practically on the line set for the day's objective. As we advanced, however, north of the Boche first line, the opposition encountered became at each step more determined in character and our losses began to mount up rather rapidly. It seemed that the enemy garrison of the forest was very deeply echaloned in depth, and that consequently, as the leading enemy elements fell back, they received more and more support from the organizations in rear. Our most severe engagements of the day occurred in the vicinity of the Barricade Pavillion and the St. Hubert's Pavillion. The opposition encountered was not sufficient to stop the line, but it was sufficient to inflict considerable losses upon our advancing infantry. It is to be noted here that after the initial push at 5:30 A. M., which had been preceded by the fire of preparation, practically no assistance whatever could be rendered to the infantry by the artillery against the enemy front line. The reason for this lack of assistance was in no sense the fault of the artillery, but was entirely due to conditions of terrain. The Forest was so thick that no observation of fire was possible. In addition to this, the opposing lines during practically all of the time that we were within the Forest proper were within fifty to one-hundred metres of each other. Consequently, fire from our friendly artillery would have been as dangerous to my line as to the enemy. I endeavored to secure, with the assault battalion, the services of accompanying guns, but this in the Forest, for the reasons given above and also for the lack of any roads by which the artillery could move forward, was likewise found to be entirely impracticable. As a matter of fact, the infantry of the 77th Division won their way through the Argonne by sheer fighting ability, by the use of the infantry weapons proper, aided in some cases by hand-grenades and the 37 milimetre gun, but, above all, on account of the inflexible determination to conquer which ani-

mated the Division as a whole. The advance thus begun was continued from day to day with but one enforced halt intervening. On the 11th of October, the line of the 77th Division broke from the northern outskirts of the Forest and overlooked the plain and valley through which the River Aire takes its way, wherein are situated the towns of St. Juvin, Chevieres and Grand Pre. The successive positions occupied by the front line of this Division during the progress through the Forest are shown on the map which is before you. During this advance through the Forest, the enemy forces, which at the inception of the operation had had the 2d Landwehr Division in front of the 77th U. S., were increased at intervals. On October 1st, we found in our front the 76th Reserve Division. On October 10th, we found the 9th Landwehr, and the 76th Reserve Division. The 2d Landwehr, which had been originally in our front, was moved to its left (east), making room for the two divisions first named above.

33. During this progress through the Forest and including the entire operations from the 26th of September to the 16th of October, when the 77th Division was relieved in line by the 78th Division, three salient occurrences stand out above the rest. These are the segregation and ultimate relief of the command of Major (now Colonel) Charles W. Whittlesey; the taking of St. Juvin (on Oct. 14), and the taking of Grand Pre on October 15th. For the rest, each day saw its effort and each effort resulted in a greater or less advance. No territory once occupied by the 77th Division during these operations was given up. All gains were held and the Division each morning renewed its attack of the day before. In this steady advance, the enemy offered all the resistance within his power. It is true that he abandoned his front-line trenches apparently at the first intimation of our fire of preparation, but each of his echelons, as he fell back, was received by the organizations echoloned in rear, and resistance was encountered at every foot of the way. All possible avenues of approach were covered by enemy machine-guns; his artillery, being fully advised of the successive defensive positions to be occupied by his troops, endeavored to and did harass tremendously our advancing lines.

34. Besides encountering constant machine-gun fire of greater or less intensity—but always present—the advancing line of the 77th Division encountered incompletely organized defensive positions in the vicinity of the Barricade Pavillion, Bagatelle Pavillion, St. Hubert's Pavillion, Abri du Crochet, Abri de St. Louis, Depot des Machines, and La Besogne within the limits of the Forest proper, which it was necessary to take by stiff fighting.

35. The incidents which have surrounded the action on the left of the Division during the period between October 2d and 7th—both dates inclusive—striking the popular imagination, have brought most prominently before the public that particular phase of the operations. While in numbers of men involved and length of time during which those numbers were isolated this particular event stands out above the others, at the same time it must not be thought for a moment that this was the only occasion during our progress through the Forest that elements of this Division were temporarily cut off from other portions of the line. The mopping-up of the Forest was a most difficult task and often, after the line had advanced, small parties of the enemy were found in many instances in rear of our front-line elements. These were disposed of usually in the course of a short time, but during that short time snipers were extremely active and communication was in many instances, as previously stated, temporarily suspended.

36. The situation on the left of the Division on the morning of the 2d of October was about as follows: The First Battalion, 308th Infantry, under Major Charles W. Whittlesey, was the advance battalion on the left of the Division. The Second Battalion, 308th, commanded by Captain George McMurty, was in support, the front line of these battalions was at about 294.9-275.95, the leading battalion having been checked by heavy machine gun and trench mortar opposition and the support battalion having closed up on it. With these two battalions were sections of machine guns from Companies C and D of the 306th Machine Gun Battalion. The most stubborn resistance to the advance had been encountered on the west of the north and south ravine, where a portion of the command (Companies D and F, 308th) was in position.

37. Attention is invited to the extremely difficult character of the terrain in front of this command. The north and south ravine running from the Depot des Machines past the Moulin de L'Homme Morte cuts the regimental sub-sector in two. The sides of this ravine are decidedly precipitous and densely covered with brush. In other words, an almost impassable obstacle was

interposed between the right and left flanks of the Brigade line—an obstacle which offered perfect cover to machine-gun nests and trench mortar emplacements. Furthermore, at this time and in fact at all times during the operations of the forest, the left flank of this Division was completely exposed, there being no friendly troops anywhere near us. Consequently, the left flank was obliged to look out for its own safety as best it might. This was equally true of the right flank of the Division. But our immediate interest here is with the left flank. This being the situation, I, early on the morning of the 2d of October, gave orders for a general advance of the entire divisional line, giving that line as its objective, the east and west La Viergette-Moulin de Charlevaux Road, and the railroad paralleling it, as shown on the map. My orders were quite positive and precise; the objective was to be gained without regard to losses and without regard to the exposed conditions of my flanks. I considered it most important that this advance should be made and accepted the responsibility and the risk involved in the execution of the orders given. Complying with these orders, the advance began about 12h30. It was preceded by an artillery barrage from which I expected more moral than material result. The right (153d) Brigade was stopped before an enemy organization occupying the spur known as the Bois de la Naza, as was likewise the right regiment of the 154th Brigade, before Boche organizations which were placed upon the spur west of the Bois de la Naza. These Boche organizations were not formal trench systems, on which much work had been expended, but they consisted of isolated sections of trenches, of wire entanglements, and of chicken-wire suspended between trees. The whole was covered by the thick brush; and the obstacles could not be discovered until the troops came into immediate contact with them. Active defense of those organizations consisted of machine-guns, grenade-throwers, and trench mortars. The right Brigade and the right regiment of the left Brigade were stopped in their advance as previously stated; the left regiment of the left Brigade (308th), broke through the organizations in its front and continued the advance, reaching the objective set for the line at about 18h00. The casualties in this command up to about that time—that is, during the advance—amounted to about one hundred officers and men killed and wounded. As the result of this advance, 2 German officers, 28 men and 3 machine-guns were captured.

38. During the advance, a trench system was crossed and heavy wire was encountered and overcome. This attack was delivered by Companies A, B, C, E, G and H, 308th Infantry, accompanied by sections of machine guns from Cos. C and D, 306th Machine Gun Battalion, and was directed along the wooded heights and slopes east of the ravine referred to. D and F companies, 308th, were west of the ravine referred to and held that position, while the 3d Battalion of the 308th Infantry was further to the rear. Upon reaching the objective, a position for the night was taken up along the La Viergette-Moulin de Charlevaux Road. This position was about five hundred metres east of the Moulin de Charlevaux, on the steep bank which runs down from the road to the bottom of the ravine. The machine-gun sections were placed on the flanks of the line and the left flank was refused somewhat with a view to securing what was considered the most dangerous quarter. The men, of course, dug fox-holes and prepared to hold their positions as directed. The orders contemplated that the line, on advancing to the east and west road referred to, would reorganize, perfect its liaison between the organizations, exploit the ground to the front by means of strong patrols, and prepare for further advance to be started when ordered. At daybreak on October 3d, Company E was detached from the command and started back along the line of advance, the intention being that it join Companies D and F on the west of the ravine, attack with them, and bring up the left of the line to its proper position, in liaison with the companies already on the objective. In order to clear up here the movements of this company, it may be stated that upon moving to the rear for the purpose indicated it was found that enemy forces had gotten into position during the night and very few of the men of this Company got through; one platoon returning to Colonel Whittlesey's command and one officer and eighteen men of the company finally getting through to the south. About 7 A. M. on October 3d, the command was joined by two officers and about 80 men of Company K, 307th Infantry. This company had been designated by the Colonel of the 307th as the liaison group between his regiment and the 308th Infantry. It now came up and took its place at the right of the line, anticipating an advance by the remainder of the front-line battalion of the 307th Infantry. The situation from that time on, until the remainder of the line was able to advance, remained as has been given. Major Whittlesey's command

held its position; repulsed numerous attacks of the enemy; suffered losses in so doing, but was found an organized command when the remainder of the line came up. The remainder of the line, upon attempting to advance, found decidedly stubborn opposition in its front, and was able to make but small advances at any one time. The opposition on the spur known as the Bois de la Naza has been referred to. It further developed that on the left of the divisional sector a Boche trench system was found running down from La Palette across the spur which leads west from the Bois de la Naza. This trench system, probably but very lightly occupied at the time of Whittlesey's advance, was reoccupied by the Germans in considerable force during the night after the advance, and the wire which existed on the spur referred to was extended to the eastward, so as to link up with the wire already in existence on the Bois de la Naza. This, however, was not completely done and to that lack of complete wiring may be attributed the ultimate success of the measures taken to advance the rest of the line.

39. Realizing, of course, that my left flank was entirely exposed, I directed, early in the evening of October 2d, that the battalion of the divisional reserve located at the entrance of the Ravin Fontaine Aux Charmes near La Harazee move at once to the vicinity of the Depot Des Machines, informing the Commanding General, 154th Brigade, of this action and directing him to utilize his brigade reserve for the purpose of protecting his left flank; at the same time placing the battalion of the divisional reserve at his disposal for a brigade reserve, in case necessity for its use in that capacity should arise. It was contemplated, of course, by me that the brigade reserve would stop the gap existing on my left flank. I knew that the French had made no advance, whatever they had attempted, although the information which I received from the Corps placed the French at Lancon. I told the Corps, however, that that information was entirely erroneous, and the event demonstrated that my estimation of the situation was a correct one. Notwithstanding my orders to the commanding general of the 154th Brigade, the brigade reserve was not placed where it could accomplish the end desired. Instead of being placed facing west of northwest so as to stop the gap in the left rear of Whittlesey's command, it apparently was placed in double column of companies about on the spur marked 212, south of the road leading into Binarville from the east.

40. The situation of Major Whittlesey's command was, of course, recognized by me as being extremely critical. He had gone into action with his reserve rations only—supposedly a supply for two days. Fear was entertained that his ammunition supply might run out and consequently every possible effort was made by the Division to advance our line so as to again come into communication with him. For this purpose, five direct attacks, preceded by such artillery preparation as was possible, were delivered against the trench systems on the west of the sector, but none of these attacks succeeded in breaking through. Neither could the right (153d) Brigade advance.

41. Efforts were also made by means of the Air Service to reach Major Whittlesey's command with ammunition, rations and carrier pigeons for communication, but, owing to the density of the undergrowth and the consequent uncertainty of his actual position, none of these efforts met with success, two planes and two aviators being lost in the effort.

42. The position on the Bois de la Naza was strong in itself and was sufficiently organized to offer serious obstacles to an advance. In addition to this, my right flank was quite exposed, there being no friendly troops in touch with me on that side except some scattered elements of the division on my right, which were quite out of touch with all the remainder of their Division. Meanwhile, every effort was being made to filter men in small groups through the intervals between the ridge of the Bois de la Naza and the ridge running southeast from the direction of the Moulin de Charlevaux. It was found that the enemy wire did not extend entirely across the ravine, the ravine referred to being the junction of the Rau Fontaine Aux Charmes and the Rau de Charlevaux at the western end of the Bois de la Naza. Effort was made to build up a line on the southern slopes of the Bois de Apremont, particularly on the nose just north of the stream juncture. These efforts were bitterly opposed by fire coming from the reverse slopes of the Bois de la Naza and the ridges to its west, with machine-gun fire from the front. But after the most determined efforts a firing line was finally built up on the nose referred to, and this firing line taking in reverse the enemy organizations in front of our line, the opposition from these organizations began to show signs of giving way early on the morning of October 7th. At this time, communication with Major Whittlesey's command had been cut off for five days and it was realized that they must be short of

rations and probably of ammunition as well. At the first sign of weakening of the hostile resistance, a determined advance was made by the entire line, which ultimately broke through the enemy formations, and the 307th Infantry moved up to the line established by Major Whittlesey's command, reaching that position about twenty-one hours later—the night of October 7th. This advance of the 307th was followed very shortly by the entire 153d Brigade and by the remainder of the 308th Infantry.

43. The daily and periodical press has seen fit to refer to Major Whittlesey's command as "The Lost Battalion" and to speak of its "rescue." In the opinion of the 77th Division, neither of these terms is apposite. Major Whittlesey conducted his command to the objective designated for him by the division commander, occupied the position assigned him and held that position until the remainder of the Division was able to move up to him. He held it with the indomitable determination which has characterized the work of the American soldier wherever he has been called upon to perform a task. This command was neither "lost" nor "rescued." It suffered heavy losses; it was subjected to fire from both enemy and supposedly friendly artillery—(The French, in spite of my determined protest, placed artillery fire on this ravine the morning of the 7th of October, being quite convinced that the command must have surrendered.) Notwithstanding all of this, Major Whittlesey and his command held the position to which they had proceeded under my order and were found by me, when I visited them on the very early morning of October 8th, an organized command, in good order, and in excellent spirits. It may be noted that a demand for surrender, made on the morning of the 7th when the command was under its most disadvantageous circumstances, was repelled with scorn—the command feeling perfectly competent to look out for itself even then.

44. The remainder of the advance through the Forest proceeded very rapidly and without any incident worthy of special note until, the morning of the 10th, the line of the 77th Division stood upon the heights overlooking the valley of the Aire and the town of Grand Pre, Chevieres and St. Juvin. By the 11th, the general line of the Aire was reached. It must not be understood that our advance through the northern portion of the Forest had been unopposed. On the contrary, there still remained machine-gun nests to be destroyed and the advancing lines of the Division were under constant shell-fire from enemy positions north of the Aire. But this shell-fire, while annoying, was generally ineffective, the lines advancing under cover of the timber, and it was only when some well marked point of registration for the enemy artillery was reached, such as when the road leading from the Malassisse Farm to La Folie Farm was crossed, that losses from the artillery fire became noticeable in number. Upon reaching the northerly slopes of the Argonne and coming out into the open ground between the foot of the hills and the Aire river, the registration of this hostile fire became very much more accurate and consequently my losses became more noticeable. The general line held by the Division from October 11th to 13th is shown on the map. On October 10th, Field Order No. 54 extended my divisional front so as to take in the town of St. Juvin and that town at once became the objective for an attack by the Division.

45. For this attack, the 153d Infantry Brigade was designated and in this brigade the 306th Infantry was the leading regiment which accomplished the reduction of the town of St. Juvin.

46. Having come out into the open, the possibility and the desirability of a return to manœuvre struck me most forcibly. In my instructions to the Commanding General, 153d Brigade, I thoroughly indicated to him my views on the subject and directed that he initiate a holding attack against St. Juvin, along the general line of the Aire, while a portion of his command, crossing the river above the ford, the Gue de Hamby, should deliver the real attack against St. Juvin from the east. Observation had convinced me that the Boche, being a creature of habit, would place his artillery barrage where he had been in a habit of placing it, and that any attack against St. Juvin, ostensibly coming from the south, would bring down the hostile barrage so as to cover the southern approaches to the town. If this were true, then a battalion crossing to the east of the town would probably encounter very little, if any, artillery opposition. The result justified this expectation. St. Juvin was taken by a battalion of the 306th Infantry moving against the eastern face of the town. The losses in this battalion were not excessive. It was unfortunate, however, that the troops entrusted with the demonstration directly from the south, were not sufficiently trained to carry out their mission. They attempted, apparently, to convert what was intended to be a threat into

a real attack and to cross the Aire and advance upon St. Juvin directly from the south, the result being that eight officers were killed and some twenty wounded, while the losses among the enlisted men of this portion of the command were heavy in proportion. The successful attack from the east, however, produced the result desired and not only St. Juvin, but also Hill 182 to its north, were in our hands by about 17h40. With the town of St. Juvin were taken something over five hundred prisoners, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the utilization of the machine-gun organizations attached to the 153d Brigade for a machine-gun barrage north of St. Juvin prevented the escape of these prisoners. It is true that the 77th Division did not get credit on the books of the Provost Marshal for this full number of prisoners, as we had not sufficient guards to send them all back. Some, therefore, were necessarily turned over to a neighboring Division and it is thought that the troops turning in those prisoners received the credit for their capture.

47. During the 11th, 12th and 13th of October, exploitation to the front had been undertaken with varying success. Patrols from the 307th crossed the Aire and went into Grand Pre during the night 10th-11th October, but were driven out by machine-gun fire. These patrols found a ford east of Grand Pre. On the night of the 11th-12th October, patrols were also pushed to the front and into Grand Pre, but were received by artillery and machine-gun fire from the heights to the north. Artillery fire was likewise very heavy on the slopes south of the Aire—as it was at all times. In the center of my line, strong patrols were able to cross the Aire and establish themselves on the St. Juvin-Grand Pre Road, and finally on the night of October 14th-15th, I directed the Commanding General, 154th Brigade, to undertake early the next morning the reduction of the town of Grand Pre. For his assistance in this task, I gave him in addition to the regiment of 75's already at his disposal, the regiment of 155's belonging to the Division. The operation was undertaken as ordered and in the course of the day progress was made from the eastward on Grand Pre, which progress resulted in the occupation of the town at about 8:30 P. M. Forty-one of the enemy, including two non-commissioned officers, were made prisoners and six light and two heavy machine guns were captured in this operation. It was impracticable for the troops of this Division to complete the mopping up of Grand Pre, although the town was completely occupied and at the disposal of our troops, as the 78th Division was directed to relieve the 77th Division during the night of 15th-16th October.

48. This action which placed the town of Grand Pre in our possession, completed the first phase of the operations toward Sedan. I was especially anxious to secure Grand Pre, as it commanded one of the passes through the Argonne. I felt at the time that my congratulations were due both brigades for their excellent work in taking the two towns mentioned.

49. During the night 15th-16th October, the Division was relieved of its position in line by the 78th Division and was placed as corps reserve in the vicinity of Pylone and Camp de Bouzon. In these localities, many formerly Boche dugouts were found which offered shelter to the men, and here the Division remained from the 16th of October until the 30th of October, when we resumed our place in line in the sector shown, taking over the line where we had left it on the night of the 15th-16th October. This return to the line was preparatory to the general attack by the American Army on the 1st of November.

50. A consideration of the terrain in my immediate front indicated to me the desirability for manœuvre in an effort to go forward. Obstacles in our front were the fortified town of Champigneulle and the Boche organizations on the hills to the east of the valley of the Agron River. The position in my judgment was an extremely strong one and we knew, from captured documents and other indications, that the enemy garrison in the position had orders to resist to the last extremity. Under these circumstances, a direct attack to carry the front of this position did not offer, to my mind, much chance of success except at the cost of extremely heavy losses. In the preliminary conference which, as was customary, I held with my brigade commanders, I indicated my view of the tactical situation and directed that a holding attack be delivered against the front of the position while an enveloping movement from the east, which moving over into the territory of the 80th Division, on my right, for the purpose of avoiding the scarped ravine north of the line held by the Division, would come down on the position from the east and take it in flank and reverse. It appears, however, that for some reason unknown to me, this plan was not carried out on November 1st. The things which I directed to be done were not done, and the troops were permitted to attempt a direct

attack, with the result that on the right, the advance was inordinately delayed by going into the scarped ravine referred to, while on the left, the troops endeavoring to attack Champigneulle in front, suffered a costly repulse. As a consequence of this lack of tactical direction, I was able at nightfall to report only two companies approximately on the road leading east from Champigneulle—one company south of the town, with a liaison group west of the town in touch with the right of the 78th Division. After consideration of the circumstances of the case, I relieved from command the officer previously commanding the 153d Brigade, which was in the lead, and who was responsible for the failure of the attack on November 1st, and directed his successor to place on his right in the territory of the 80th Division the other regiment of the 153d Brigade, preparatory to an advance at daylight on Verpel-Thenorgues. I may state here that the frontage assigned to the Division permitting of such a disposition, the Division was in column of brigades, with each brigade in column of regiments. This disposition commended itself to me, frontage being suitable, as one which offered the greatest probability of continued effort on the part of the Division. I believe that the result justified this deployment. The disposition referred to above was made during the night of 1st-2d November, and at daylight the advance by the right regiment of the brigade on Verpel-Thenorgues commenced. As soon as this movement declared itself, the opposition in and about Champigneulle disappeared and the whole line was enabled to move forward with the utmost rapidity. It will be seen from the map that on November 2d the line of the Division moved forward eight kilometers; on November 3d, it again moved forward eight kilometers; on November 4th, it moved forward four and one-half kilometers, but on this day we encountered strenuous opposition along the ridge running from Oches to the Ferme D'Isly and the Polka Farm. At this time, both brigades were in line. The opposition referred to was eliminated during the day of November 4th, and on November 5th the Division held the line Stonne-La Besace.

51. After passing the Stonne-La Besace line, the Division continued the forward movement, passing the line east and west through Flaba before noon on November 6th. During the afternoon of November 6th, both brigades being in line, the Division pushed forward and by 19h30 the 1st Battalion of the 307th Infantry occupied the town of Remilly-Sur-Meuse, having cleared the heights overlooking the Meuse and Sedan of the enemy, and had patrols in and beyond Allicourt. On the right of the Division, the 305th Infantry was in possession of Villers devant Mouzon and Autrecourt, with patrols in Petit Remilly and Mouzon. As soon as the river was reached, the engineers accompanying the leading battalions began at once the construction of foot-bridges across the stream, all the former bridges being, of course, destroyed by the retreating Boche, and as soon as these bridges were completed, particularly the one at Villers devant Mouzon, a battalion was put on the march for the purpose of crossing the stream and seizing the heights about Amblimont.

52. It was believed by the Division Commander and it is still his opinion that those heights could have at that time been seized with a minimum of effort and loss, the Boche being in full retreat and my troops being immediately upon his heels. As a matter of fact, the last element of the Boche rear-guard was caught under direct infantry fire as it endeavored to make a crossing of the stream in the vicinity of Remilly. My action in ordering the occupation of the heights of Amblimont was reported by me at once to the Corps, at which headquarters it was approved. Shortly afterward, however, I received orders from the Army, through corps, to withdraw the forces which were moving forward, the reason given being that in the opinion of the Army Commander we were too isolated with respect to the troops of our right and left and that consequently the position would be a dangerous one to occupy. Orders were consequently given stopping the battalion on march and directing its return to the left bank of the Meuse. I took the liberty, however, of leaving a platoon of about fifty men east of the stream as cover to my bridge-head.

53. It might be noted in passing that the construction of these bridges cost my engineers two officers and eight men killed, and three officers and seventeen men wounded, but the passage of the river was forced without particular difficulty as my infantry was closely supported by forward guns of the artillery with each front-line battalion. The position along the Meuse was occupied on the 6th of November, and was retained by the 77th Division until the end. On November 7th, about 4 P. M., the leading elements of the Division then on my left, which had one brigade in line, came up and established liaison with the left of my front-line elements along the stream. Prior to noon of that date (7th November), the most reliable information that could be gotten of this

brigade of the neighboring Division was that it was south of an east and west line through Angecourt. The front occupied by the 77th Division, after taking over on November 9th the front of the neighboring brigade, extended from Pont Maugis, inclusive, to Mouzon, exclusive. This front was occupied, the troops disposed in depth and the position held until 12 hours on November 12th, twenty-five hours after the armistice had gone into effect.

54. On the afternoon of the 10th November, the commanding general of the 48th French Division, accompanied by staff officers from the headquarters of the 4th French Army appeared at my P. C. at Raucourt and stated that he was to relieve the 77th Division in the sector held by us overlooking Sedan and the Meuse; but, as no orders had been received by me to turn the sector referred to over to the French or to any one else, I declined to be relieved and retained the position given until the hour stated above, at which time the relief took place, orders therefor having been received meanwhile.

55. The foregoing is a succinct account of the operations of the 77th Division during the offensive which carried us from the Four de Paris through the Forest of the Argonne to the heights south of Sedan.

56. I have not attempted to go into great detail in this account of these operations, because it would be impracticable so to do within the period of time allowed me. There are, however, certain observations made, and deductions based upon these observations which I think worth while to note here.

DEDUCTIONS

57. It appeared to me during all these open operations, including the impressions which I received after we had forced the passage of the Vesle on September 4th, that the instruction of the Junior officers and non-commissioned officers, referring specifically to platoon chiefs, seemed to leave much to be desired. A satisfactory conduct of open operations involves the ability to manœuvre; in other words the ability to combine movement with fire. It did not seem to me that the Junior officers and non-commissioned officers realized the importance of manœuvring as a means whereby successful results might be attained with a minimum of losses. This was not due to any lack of good-will and earnestness. It was simply due to the fact that their instruction either had not been conducted along lines which would impress upon them the vital necessity for such manœuvre, or the course of instruction through which they had been put had not made upon them the impression desired. This probably on account of lack of time. I consider this instruction for Junior officers, the platoon chiefs, essential if the best results are to be expected from the effort put forth. With the Battalion Commanders and officers of higher grades, it is more a question of planning. but execution of these plans depends upon the instruction and intelligence of the Junior officers and non-commissioned officers. It occurred to me that perhaps the rigid formulae of trench warfare had been insisted upon during the training of these junior officers and non-commissioned officers to an undue extent. To obviate this, it seems to me, that we should insist at all times upon the development of individual initiative along proper lines, depending upon the proper employment of that initiative to lead people right in the formal operations of stabilized warfare.

58. It was further noted, or at least I thought I noticed, that there was a disinclination to utilize to its full potential power the infantry rifle. Whether this disinclination came from lack of proper training, I am not prepared to say, but dependence seemed to be made upon machine guns, grenades and the other auxiliaries to the partial exclusion of rifle fire. I am quite convinced that we cannot too strongly insist upon our desire to bring about the full utilization of this fire. The other auxiliaries, machine guns, hand-grenades, 37 mm., are useful in their way, but they are merely auxiliaries, and intelligent use of the infantry rifle wins battles when no other instrumentality will suffice.

59. It had appeared to me at various times that the present organization of the Infantry Regiment is more complicated than the abilities of the average colonel permit him to use effectively. I mean that while it is most desirable to combine all of the auxiliary agencies with the fire of the rifle to bring about the maximum results with the least possible expenditure, it was only in rare instances that my observation led me to believe that all of these auxiliaries were being properly employed. I can only account for this lack of co-ordination on the supposition stated above.

60. The Trench Mortar, I think, should be specifically regarded as a trench weapon. It has to my mind been demonstrated beyond cavil that in the war of movement these weapons are merely burdens. The materiel is heavy and it is almost impossible to get up an adequate ammunition supply. Effort has been made by me at various times to utilize for this purpose the carriages of the machine-gun companies, but the result had not demonstrated, to my mind, that that method is practicable. As far as the six-inch mortar with which the Trench Mortar Battery is supplied is concerned, an attempt to utilize it in the open is in my opinion quite hopeless. As a result of this conviction, in preparation for the advance from the Aire to Sedan, beginning November 1st, I left at rail-head my six-inch mortar materiel and armed the personnel of the Trench Mortar Battery with four captured 105 mm. howitzers. These light-weight guns, for which I had at the beginning of the operation about 125 rounds of ammunition each, rendered excellent service during the advance, as I was able to renew my ammunition supply from captured stocks as we went along.

61. In connection with this subject, I believe that we should take into consideration the extreme desirability of attaching to each front-line battalion one or perhaps two field pieces. This was done during the portion of our advance which was in the open with excellent results. A most significant example of the advantage to be gained by such a disposition may be had by taking the advance of the 307th Infantry by the towns of Raucourt, Haraucourt, Angecourt, Petit Remilly. The 2d Battalion of the regiment followed the line of heights east of the valley in which these towns are placed; the 3d Battalion of the regiment being on the heights on the west, each battalion being accompanied by one 75m. gun. As machine-gun fire developed on either side of this valley, the gun on the other side was there for the purpose of blasting it out. The result was excellent, the advance of the line being held up no more than a maximum of twenty minutes at any place. To furnish the front battalions, however, with a 75m. gun involves a break up of the divisional artillery and I, personally, am too conservative to regard the disruption of a tactical unit with any great degree of favor. Would it not be possible and profitable to utilize the present personnel assigned to the Trench Mortar Battery for the purpose of manning something in the nature of our old mountain gun which can be carried either by pack-mule or on an extremely light mount (as a matter of personal preference, I vote for the mule), and accompany these front-line battalions to perform the duties of forward guns, at the same time avoiding the disruption of a battalion of artillery?

62. The organization of the divisional infantry is a matter of great importance. I found, and of course every other division commander found, that upon going into action it was necessary to break up certain of his tactical units if he was to have a divisional reserve. It is only under the most favorable circumstances and on a front which is exceptionally favorable that a division can be formed in a column of brigades. If such a formation is found practicable, extent of front to be covered being of course the dominant factor, then the brigade in rear becomes automatically the divisional reserve. In ordinary cases, the extent of the front assigned to a division is too great for any such disposition and frequently every regiment in the division loses one of its battalions either as a brigade or divisional reserve. I, therefore, am personally quite convinced that the infantry of the division should be organized into three brigades of three regiments each, an organization which lends itself in an especially favorable manner to the tactical developments to be expected in open warfare.

63. The artillery now forming a part of the division is in my judgment adequate. It is organized in such a way as to lend itself very readily to appropriate tactical dispositions. It is sufficiently powerful to furnish the necessary artillery factor for the solution of almost any problem with which a division can be confronted, and the 75's are sufficiently mobile (horse-drawn), to keep up with any advance of the division reasonably to be expected. When we consider, however, the 155's, it is my opinion that the case is quite different; and I am convinced that these pieces, while indispensable as a part of the armament of the division, should by all means be motorized. As a matter of principle, I believe that all the artillery of the division and all its transport should be motorized. But, of course, this is an ideal condition of supply hardly attainable under existing conditions.

64. The machine-gun element of the divisional organization is in my opinion ample. I am not sure but that it is in excess of requirements for open warfare. The usual method of employing machine guns adopted in this and I imagine most all the other divisions was to assign one company

to each rifle battalion in front line. It was *not* always my opinion that these machine-gun companies, which were of course in addition to the machine-gun companies of the regiments, were profitably employed. This, of course, is a matter which depends upon the degree of tactical education at the disposal of the commander of the battalion to which the guns are so attached. The problem is a difficult one. On the one hand, close liaison is essential between the guns and the infantry which they are supporting. On the other, it has seemed to me at times that better results might be anticipated if the guns were used as a battalion under their own battalion commander. I am not prepared at this time to express a positive opinion about the matter, one way or the other.

65. The other auxiliary arms, engineers and signal corps, are organized, I believe, on proper lines. They, of course, perform their duties well or ill, depending upon the degree of ability, initiative and energy possessed by the chiefs of these auxiliary services—the same remark being equally applicable to the Sanitary Service.

For purposes of liaison, aviation is indispensable. I believe that for this purpose four or five planes should be permanently part of the division, as it was found that without the long training for which the constant presence of the planes with the troops is an essential the proper utilization of these planes is not probable. Without long and careful training, troops do not display their panels properly, if at all, and without the display of the panels no information of front line is probable

66. As an indication of the strong opposition encountered by this Division, a consideration of the enemy order of battle in our front is not unworthy of reference. At the inception of the operation on September 26th, we had in front of us the 2d Landwehr Division. On September 29th, this was reinforced by the 76th Reserve Division. On October 15th, we had in front of us the 45th Reserve Division, the 2d Landwehr Division and the 76th Reserve Division. On returning to the line on October 30th, we found in front of us in the sector assigned us, a sector which at that time covered only a little over 2½ kilometers, the 45th Reserve Division and the 240th Division. These elements remained in our front during the remainder of the Operation, the divisional sector being extended at times so as to take in elements of the 76th Reserve Division as well as the other two. Upon reaching the line of Stonne-La Basace, we found in our front the 240th Division, the 76th Reserve Division and the 195th Division. Upon reaching the line of Flaba, we found in our front the 10th Division, the 240th Division and the 76th Reserve Division. While holding the whole corps front on the Meuse prior to the Armistice, we had in our front the 10th Division, the 240th Division, the 76th Reserve Division, the 103d Division; and after taking over the sector held by the brigade on our left we found in front thereof the 14th Reserve Division.

67. During these operations, the 77th Division captured in the Forest of the Argonne 3,400 rifles, 5 pieces of heavy artillery, 36 pieces of light artillery, 35 trench mortars and 155 machine guns.

In addition to these captures of ordnance, the Division captured four or five very large dumps of materiel, ordnance, engineer, etc., which very conservatively estimated were worth at least two and a half millions of dollars.

In the advance from the Aire on Sedan, the Division captured 3,200 rifles, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, some of them taken earlier in the year from our Allies, 16 pieces of light artillery, 11 trench mortars, 97 machine guns.

68. Besides this the quantity of ammunition for all classes of arms taken was uncountable. The advance made by the Division from the inception of the operations to the close measured, in a straight line, 59½ kilometers, over every foot of which this Division fought its way. The losses of the Division during the operations, killed and died of wounds:

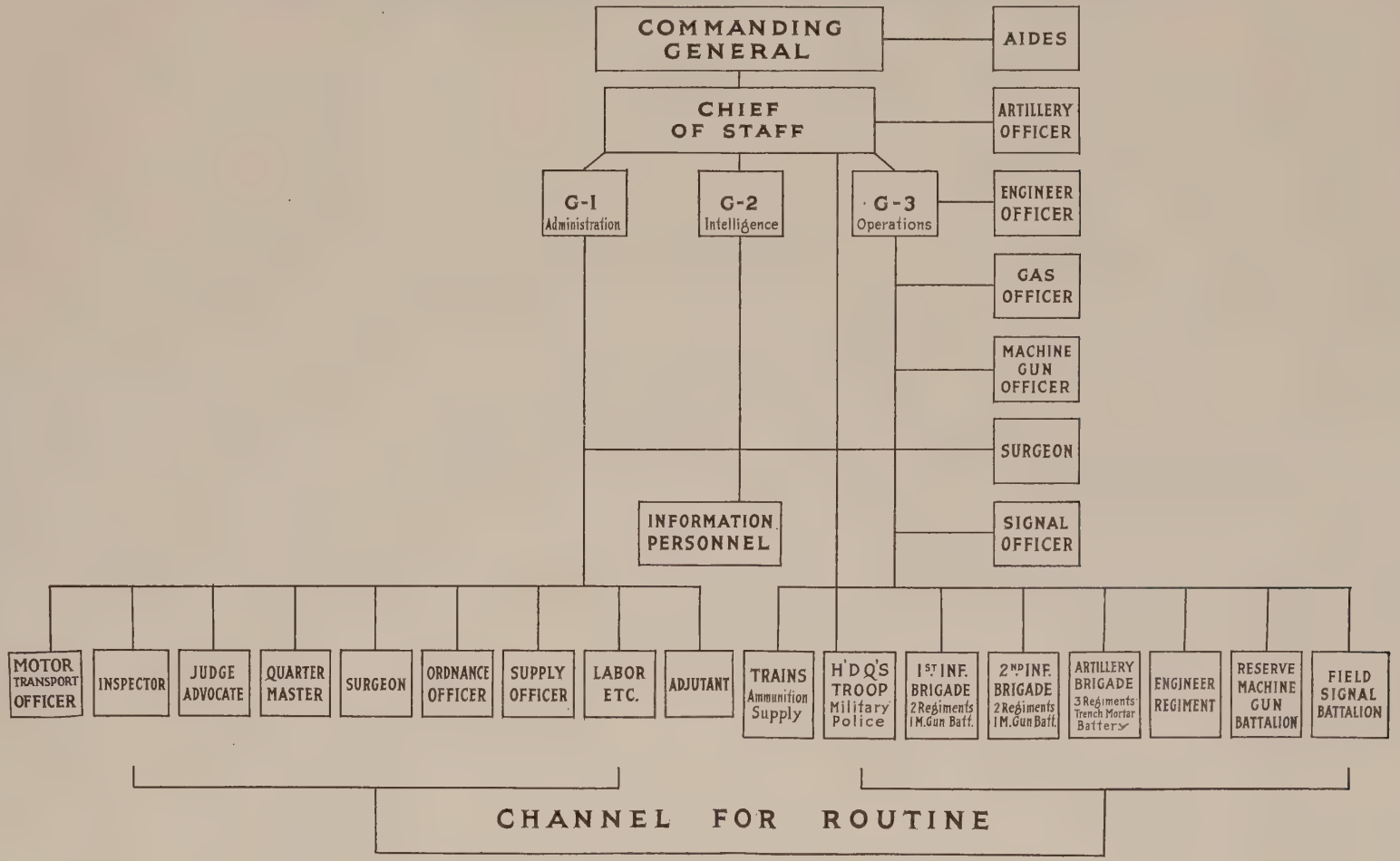
Killed—Officers	44	Enlisted men	973
Wounded—Officers	119	Enlisted men	3629
Missing—Officers	5	Enlisted men	230
Total	168		4832

Prisoners taken by the 77th Division:

Officers	13	Other ranks	707

69. I have endeavored to compress within the shortest possible limits a resume of the operations of this Division in connection with the ensemble of operations which administered the decisive blow to the invader of France. I have scrupulously resisted the temptation to dwell upon the task accomplished by the Division, a task which our Allies regarded as an impossible one—the reduction of the Fortress of the Argonne. It was accomplished in the face of tremendous difficulties by a determination to conquer, characteristic of the American soldier. "They didn't think we'd do it, but we did."

STAFF ORGANIZATION INFANTRY DIVISION



DIVISION STAFF and ORGANIZATION COMMANDERS

Date of Embarkation	Date of Signing of Armistice
BRIG.-GEN. EVAN M. JOHNSON, Division Commander.	MAJ.-GEN. ROBERT ALEXANDER, Division Commander.
COL. EWING E. BOOTH, G. S., Chief of Staff.	COL. CLARENCE O. SHERRILL, G. S., Chief of Staff.
LT.-COL. WALTER B. McCASKEY, Inf., G-1.	LT.-COL. THOMAS J. JOHNSON, F. A., G-1.
LT.-COL. JAMES C. RHEA, Inf., G-2.	LT.-COL. LEWIS S. MOREY, G. S., G-2.
LT.-COL. JAMES C. RHEA, Inf., G-3.	LT.-COL. MARION W. HOWZE, J. A., G-3.
MAJ. LLOYD C. GRISCOM, A. G., Adjutant.	LT.-COL. LOUIS B. GEROW, A. G., Adjutant.
BRIG.-GEN. EDMUND WITTENMEYER, 153d Infantry Brigade.	BRIG.-GEN. MICHAEL J. LENIHAN, 153d Infantry Brigade.
COL. WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG, Jr., Inf., 305th Infantry.	LT.-COL. VERNON W. BOLLER, Inf., 305th Infantry.
COL. GEORGE VIDMER, Inf., 306th Infantry.	COL. GEORGE VIDMER, Inf., 306th Infantry.
MAJ. DANIEL A. NOLAN, Inf., 305th Machine Gun Battalion.	MAJ. ALBERT S. PEAKE, Inf., 305th Machine Gun Battalion.
COL. ISAAC ERWIN, Inf., 154th Infantry Brigade.	BRIG.-GEN. HARRISON J. PRICE, 154th Infantry Brigade.
LT.-COL. REUBEN SMITH, Inf., 307th Infantry.	COL. RAYMOND SHELDON, G. S., 307th Infantry.
COL. NATHAN K. AVERILL, Inf., 308th Infantry.	COL. JOHN R. R. HANNAY, Inf., 308th Infantry.
MAJ. JOHN B. RICHARDSON, Inf., 306th Machine Gun Battalion.	CAPT. LEWIS M. SCOTT, Inf., 306th Machine Gun Battalion.
BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS H. REES, 152d Field Artillery Brigade.	BRIG.-GEN. MANUS McCLOSKEY, 152d Field Artillery Brigade.
COL. RAYMOND N. BRIGGS, F. A., 304th Field Artillery.	LT.-COL. WILLIAM McCLEAVE, F. A., 304th Field Artillery.
COL. FRED C. DOYLE, F. A., 305th Field Artillery.	COL. FRED C. DOYLE, F. A., 305th Field Artillery.
COL. LAWRENCE S. MILLER, F. A., 306th Field Artillery.	COL. CHARLES D. WINN, F. A., 306th Field Artillery.
1st LT. SAMUEL J. REID, F. A., 302d T. M. B.	CAPT. SAMUEL J. REID, F. A., 302d T. M. B.
LT.-COL. CHARLES G. WINNIA, Inf., 304th Machine Gun Battalion.	CAPT. JOHN B. MARSH, Inf., 304th Machine Gun Battalion.
CAPT. CHARLES C. RUMSEY, F. A., Headquarters Troop.	CAPT. GEORGE P. BRETT, Inf., Headquarters Troop.
COL. CLARENCE O. SHERRILL, Engrs., 302d Engineers.	LT.-COL. FRANK A. GIESTING, Engrs., 302d Engineers.
MAJ. CHARLES M. MILLIKEN, S. C., 302d Field Signal Battalion	MAJ. LONNIE M. POWERS, S. C., 302d Field Signal Battalion.
COL. EDWARD SIGERFOOS, Inf., 302d Tr. Hdqtrs. and M. P.	COL. ISAAC ERWIN, Inf., 302d Troop Hdqtrs. and M. P.
LT.-COL. AUSTIN F. PRESCOTT, Inf., 302d Ammunition Train.	MAJ. HENRY H. CURRAN, F. A., 302d Ammunition Train.
1st LT. LEWIS F. HARDER, Engrs., 302d Engineers Train.	1st LT. JAMES A. RYAN, Engrs., 302d Engineers Train.
MAJ. RIGBY D. VALLIANT, F. A., 302d Supply Train.	CAPT. MONROE D. ROBINSON, 302d Supply Train.
LT.-COL. CHARLES H. TAIT, M. C., 302d Sanitary Train.	MAJ. JAMES B. GRIFFIN, M. C., 302d Sanitary Train.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER, under whose command the 77th Division operated during the last three phases of this history, the Vesle-Aisne advance, the Argonne campaign, and the advance on Sedan, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the seventeenth of October, 1863. His father was Justice William Alexander of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City and the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

In his youth it seemed that the future general would choose the profession of law as had his father, but after reading law for two years in the office of Messrs. J. B. and Edwin H. Brown, Centerville, Maryland, and subsequent admission to the bar, Robert Alexander, lawyer, enlisted April 7, 1886, in Company G, 4th Infantry and became Robert Alexander, Private, U. S. Army.

On July 4, 1887, he became 1st Sergeant of his company, in which capacity he served until commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Infantry on December 19, 1889. To follow the rise and adventures of Captain, Major, Colonel, and General Alexander is to follow the tale of the American Army through its campaigns against the Indians, the War with Spain, the Cuban Occupation, the Philip pine Insurrection, the A. E. F. Mexico, and the A. E. F. France.

His first assignment as an officer was with the 7th Infantry, with which he served in the expedition against the hostile Sioux Indians in the winter of 1890-91 and in suppressing the quasi Civil War in Denver, Colorado, and the Debs Railway Strike (1894). In December, 1896, he became a 1st Lieutenant and was assigned to the 12th Infantry.

In March, 1898, he was assigned to the 11th Infantry and was with that regiment in Porto Rico when it was part of the brigade under Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan that cleared the western end of the island of the enemy. Lieutenant Alexander commanded Company C, 11th Infantry, in both engagements of the operation, Hormigueros (August 10, 1898) and at Los Marias (August 13, 1898). He was cited, once in each engagement, for gallantry by General Schwan.

Lieutenant Alexander remained in Porto Rico until August, 1900, as disbursing officer of the United States Provisional Court for the Department of Porto Rico, at which time he returned to the United States with his company (then Company D, 11th Infantry). On October 2, 1899, he became a captain.

In February, 1901, with the 11th Infantry, he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, and stationed at Carigara, Island of Leyte. From then on to 1908 he served with this regiment through its numerous changes of station. Most notable of his service in the Philippine insurrection was in

1901-02 against the hostile bands on the Islands of Samar and Leyte. During one of these actions he was wounded by a bolo. On January 2, 1902, he was cited by Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith "For courage, skill and perseverance in action."

In 1903 the regiment was stationed in Manila and returned in 1904 to the United States, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. In October, 1906, the regiment was ordered to Cuba as part of the Army of Occupation.

In 1908 he became a student officer in the Army School of the Line, graduating in 1909, and in 1910 graduated from the Army Staff College; after which he was assigned as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Maryland, remaining on this duty until 1913.

In 1913 he was assigned to the 17th Infantry, and commanded a battalion when the regiment was sent to the Mexican border, serving at Eagle Pass until April 20, 1916. At this time the 17th Infantry was ordered to Mexico as part of the United States Punitive Expedition. Although a major, through lack of senior officers he commanded the regiment. On July 1st he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. The troops of the 17th Infantry succeeded in destroying Candelario Cervantes, one of the principal lieutenants of Francisco Villa, for which it was commended by General Pershing—one of the few citations of that time.

Returning to the United States in February, 1917, with the Punitive Expedition, Colonel Alexander was detailed on special work, mustering and inspecting National Guard troops, rejoining his regiment some months later at Fort Oglethorpe.

On August 26, 1917, he was made permanent colonel, Regular Army, and on November 2d was ordered to France, upon his arrival being assigned Inspector General of Lines of Communication. He remained on that duty until the 12th of February, when, becoming a brigadier-general, he was placed in command of the 41st (1st Depot) Division. On the third of August, 1918, he was assigned to the command of the 63d Infantry Brigade, joining the next day, and was in the second Battle of the Marne. He remained with this brigade until the 26th of August when, having become a major-general, he was given the command of the 77th Division.

He joined the 77th Division on the 27th of August and commanded it through its campaigns and the armistice. On the 9th of November, two days before the cessation of hostilities, he was slightly wounded by the fragment of a shell that landed in front of his headquarters in Raucourt.

In the front line General Alexander was a familiar figure to the Doughboys. He always visited the front line during the fighting and would encourage the men verbally as well as by his presence. On March 7th last he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the citation reading as follows:

> "For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, October 11, 1918. During the advance in the Argonne Forest and at a time when his forces were fatigued by the stress of battle and a long period of active front line service, Major-General Alexander visited the units in the front line, cheering and encouraging them to greater efforts. Unmindful of the severe fire to which he was subjected he continued until he had inspected each group. His utter disregard of danger and inspiring example resulted in the crossing of the Aire and the capture of Grand Pre and St. Juvin."

MAJOR-GENERAL J. FRANKLIN BELL

JAMES FRANKLIN BELL was a major-general in the Regular Army of the United States, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York, at the time of his death, January, 1919. He entered West Point in 1874 and graduated in 1878, with a commission as lieutenant of cavalry.

General Bell's venerable figure, as he addressed the officers and the men of the newly formed 77th Division at Camp Upton in September and the ensuing months of training, will be remembered among the first impressions of a life strange and full of new conditions.

General Bell commanded the Division when the first newly appointed officers climbed the hill and reported to their first assignment, through that formative stage when barracks were thrown together at a miraculous speed and being filled at the same rate. Then, in December, he sailed for France under orders to make a tour of the front and observe first hand actual fighting conditions. He did not return until the latter part of March, 1918.

On his return, when he was given that physical examination which active service overseas required, it was found that he was not equal to the severe test.

It was on the western prairies that he first saw active service, with the 7th Cavalry, "Custer's Crack Regiment." With this regiment he participated in the battle of Wounded Knee, North Dakota, and against the Sioux Indians. For a decade he led the active life of the plains. Later he became an instructor and Chief of the Army War Colleges located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was acting as adjutant to General Forsyth, then commanding the Department of the West, with headquarters at San Francisco. He was immediately commissioned Colonel of Volunteers, and authorized to organize a regiment. This he successfully and quickly did and it was ordered to the Philippines. Under his command the regiment rendered valuable services against the insurgents.

His service in the Philippines won General Bell high distinction, and after a lapse of but a few months he was promoted from his commission of captain in the Regular Army to brigadier-general in the Regular Army, outranking many officers previously his senior. Most notable of his numerous engagements with the insurgents was that near Porac in the Island of Luzon, in which he was wounded while leading a charge. For his action here he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, for gallantry in action.

When, in 1905, he returned to the United States he was commissioned major-general, and in the spring of 1907 was appointed Chief of the Army General Staff. As such he served for four years, under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

When the United States military forces concentrated in the Philippines he returned to Manila and remained there as Commander-in-Chief until war with Mexico seemed imminent. He was then ordered home to take command of the 4th Division. The 4th Division remained in Texas City as reserve, and although at several times seemed about to cross the Rio Grande, was never a part of the expeditionary force.

After the Mexican situation quieted, General Bell was relieved of the 4th Division and placed in command of the Department of the West. Here at San Francisco, where he had been acting adjutant, he remained the commander until America entered the Great War.

In the early spring of 1917 he was transferred to the Department of the East, and as commander of that department, became responsible for the First Officers' Training Camps, at Plattsburg, Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara. These camps, in August, 1917, graduated the great quota of new officers who were to be a part of the new National Army, and to a large extent to officer the new divisions of the east and northeast.

In the same month he was offered and promptly accepted the command of the National Army Division to be organized at Camp Upton. When the doctors decreed that General Bell would not take his division to France, he was again given command of the Department of the East, and returned to his old headquarters, Governors Island, which command he held until his death, January, 1919.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE B. DUNCAN

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE B. DUNCAN commanded the 77th Division from May 10, 1918, after its arrival in France, through the training period with the British, the Baccarat sector, and the first days on the Vesle, until August 28, 1918, at which time he was transferred to the 82d Division.

General Duncan was born in Kentucky, and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, West Point, of the year 1886. He has been an infantry officer through the grades including colonel.

During the Spanish-American War he served in front of Santiago, Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines. He was the only American officer who saw active service on all these fronts before the conclusion of peace with Spain. His service in France has been unique in that he was with the French in the August, 1917, offensive of Verdun, with the 1st Division at Montdidier, and commanded a division in the American 1st Army offensive of November, 1918.

Following the war with Spain he served three years in the Philippines in the suppression of the insurrection. Later he commanded a battalion of Philippine Scouts, and was finally placed at the head of the Philippine Scouts, an organization of over five thousand men. In all, his services in the Philippines totalled nine years.

In 1912 he graduated from the Army War College, and in 1914 was detailed on the General Staff. Again, in 1916, he was detailed as a member of the War Department Branch of the General Staff, on which he was serving when the 1st Division was being formed for service in France. He requested a regiment in this division and was given command of the 26th Infantry. He came with it to France in June, 1917.

In August, 1917, he was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division. He participated in the great French offensive at Verdun in 1917 with one of the attacking regiments, the 94th Regiment of the Guard. There he was awarded the Croix de Guerre, the first decoration of this class given to an American officer after our entry in the war.

General Duncan commanded the 1st Brigade in the Toul sector, the first American Brigade to enter a front line sector, in January, 1918. In April, the 1st Division was transferred to the Montdidier sector where the 1st Brigade under General Duncan was the first American brigade to take its place on the big battle front. While on this front, General Duncan was promoted to major-general and assigned to the 77th Division, then arriving in France.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EVAN MALBONE JOHNSON

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EVAN MALBONE JOHNSON, whose name is well identified with the 77th Division, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 26, 1861, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Malbone Johnson, Jr. He was educated at the Alexander Military Institute, White Plains, N. Y.; Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, New York; Pennsylvania Military College; Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; and a graduate of the Army War College, Washington.

Having chosen a military career, General Johnson began to work up from the bottom, and enlisted in Company F, 10th U. S. Infantry June 11, 1882. He served as private, corporal and sergeant and was commissioned a second-lieutenant in the 10th Infantry in August, 1885. Thereafter promotions came rapidly to General Johnson and on June 28, 1892, he was made a first-lieutenant and re-assigned to the 19th U. S. Infantry. March 2, 1899, found him promoted to captain, and three months later of the same year he attained the rank of major in the 29th U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Later he was transferred to the 8th U. S. Infantry, where he remained until the year of 1914, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. July, 1916, found General Johnson a colonel, commanding the 5th U. S. Infantry. He was made a brigadier-general on August 5, 1917, and assigned to the 77th Division at Camp Upton.

The military life of General Johnson was filled with many activities, he having served in nearly every branch of the service. He took an active part in the campaign against the Apache Indians in New Mexico and Arizona in 1895 and three years later found him in the Spanish-American War. At the conclusion of the war with Spain he commanded the Province of Adjuntas, from which post he was transferred to the field of activities in the Philippine insurrection, 1899. General Johnson was also in the expedition against General Tinnio in the provinces of Union and Benguet and figured prominently in the expedition against Cailles in the province of Lagona. Eight weeks later he successfully led a campaign against the insurgents of the Island of Tablas, District of Romblon. In 1914 he commanded the 19th U. S. Infantry in the expedition to Vera Cruz, where he remained until the withdrawal of American troops.

As commander of the 154th Infantry Brigade he participated in the war against the Central European powers and figured prominently in many of the organization's battles. On October 30, 1918, General Johnson was ordered to take command of the 158th Infantry Brigade, 79th Division, with which organization he remained until the European war ended.

When General Bell, then commanding the 77th Division at Camp Upton, was ordered to command the Department of the East, the post of Division Commander fell to General Johnson; and it was he who brought the organization to France. This post he held from December 1, 1917, until May 10, 1918.

In Argonne woods he personally led an attack to relieve Major Whittlesey's battalion.

General Johnson has also seen service in the other branches of the military service. He was professor of Military Science and Tactics at Mount Union College, 1891 to 1894; civil governor of Province of Ramblon, P. I., from March to October in the year of 1901; Inspector-instructor of the Organized Militia of the State of New Jersey from 1911 to 1912; on duty in office of chief of staff in Washington, D. C., 1912 to 1914. He was editor of the "Infantry Journal" and Secretary of the United States Infantry Association from 1912 to 1914, and medalist of the Military Service Institution in 1905. He is a member of the Military Order, Loyal Legion U. S. Army, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Descendents of Colonial Governors, Alpha Tau Omega and Masonic fraternities.

CITATIONS
Received by the 77th Division

(Translation)
6th Army Corps
Staff
1st Section
No. 3.075/1

HQ., August 1, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER No. 57

After holding the sector of Baccarat for nearly two months, the 77th American Infantry Division is leaving to enter in its turn the zone of future great battles.

I wish to express to this Division my complete satisfaction with its conduct, its discipline, its zeal in battle, and with the services which it has rendered in the defense of our line. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to its distinguished commander, General Duncan, whose splendid military qualities I have already appreciated at Montdidier. I desire to thank at the same time all the officers under his orders for their devoted assistance.

We are happy to have been able to give a proof of our heartfelt sentiments as brothers-in-arms by celebrating with our American comrades, with a common spirit and a common feeling, the National Holidays of our two countries. The remembrance of this will tighten the bonds which unite us to the 77th Division.

Our best and most sincere wishes accompany this fine Division. We see it go with a feeling of certainty that it will continue in the glorious paths which the valiant American troops have opened, and that it will gain new laurels for the American flag, to the immortal glory of the United States.

(Signed) DUPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 77th DIVISION
AMERICAN E. F.

28th September, 1918.

General Order
No. 27

1. It has come within the knowledge of the Division Commander that during the operations of the 27th inst. a party of Boche who had presumably surrendered, having held up their hands and called "Kamerad," later produced hand grenades and made use of them with serious losses to the unit to whom they had ostensibly surrendered. This barbaric lack of faith is well known to exist and to be encouraged among our enemies. Troops will therefore exercise the utmost precaution and are fully justified in taking the most extreme measures to prevent a recurrence of this incident.

It is not intended by this to countenance or authorize the murder of prisoners who have in good faith surrendered, but the troops of this command owe a duty to themselves and to their country in the way of taking every possible precaution so that on the one hand prisoners who are captured are securely held, and on the other, the troops making the capture are safe-guarded against treacherous assaults of this nature.

In the heat of combat each individual man must determine for himself as to whether an enemy who ostensibly surrenders has actually surrendered or not, and the primary duty of the troops or individual making the capture is to assure himself whether the capture is bona fide, and for this purpose the most extreme measures are fully justified.

2. It has further come within the knowledge of the Division Commander that in the case of the operations of the 27th inst. a body of troops which had gained important territory was withdrawn therefrom by some unauthorized person in the rear directing them to retire. This incident, well established in itself, is now in process of investigation for the purpose of determining the individual responsible for giving such an order.

It is again impressed upon every officer and man of this command that ground once captured must under no circumstances be given up in the absence of direct, positive and formal orders to do so emanating from these headquarters. Troops occupying ground must be supported against counter-attack and all gains held. It is a favorite trick of the Boche to spread confusion among our troops by calling out "Retire" or "Fall back." If, in action, any such command is heard officers and men may be sure that it is given by an enemy. Whoever gives such a command is a traitor and it is the duty of any officer or man who is loyal to his country and who hears such an order given to shoot the offender upon the spot. WE ARE NOT GOING BACK BUT FORWARD!

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Major-General Commanding.

Distribution "D":
down to and including
Company Commanders.

P. C. 77th DIVISION

3d October, 1918.

General Order
No. 29

1. The following is published for the information of all concerned. The Division Commander desires that this communication be brought to the attention of every member of the command at the earliest practicable moment:

"729/G-3

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS

October 2, 1918.

From Commanding General, 1st Army Corps, U. S.
To Commanding General, 77th Division, U. S.
Subject: Commendation.

1. The Corps Commander has directed me to extend to you and to the entire 77th Division a most cordial expression of his gratification at the steady solid progress made since the beginning of the operation now under way.

2. The difficulties of terrain are fully understood and the amount of ground gained is noticeable, while your supplies and communications are thoroughly satisfactory.

3. Individual cases of special merit should be brought promptly to the attention of these headquarters for suitable recognition without waiting for a complete list after the operations are completed.

By command of Major-General LIGGETT.
MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff."

By command of Major-General ALEXANDER.
J. R. R. HANNAY,
Chief of Staff.

P. C. 77th DIVISION

General Order
No. 32

12th October, 1918.

1. The following is published for the information of all concerned:

"804/G3

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS

From Commanding General, 1st Army Corps, U. S.
To Commanding General, 77th Division, U. S.
Subject: Commendation.

October 12, 1918.

1. The Corps Commander directs me to inform you that he feels once more during the present operations called upon to express his gratification and appreciation of the work of the 77th Division.

2. This Division has been in the line constantly since the night of the 25th of September under circumstances at least as difficult as those which have confronted any other division of the 1st Army.

3. In spite of these conditions your command has pushed steadily forward on a line with the foremost, and to-day after eighteen days of constant fighting is still ready to respond to any demand made upon it.

4. The Corps Commander is proud indeed of such a unit as yours and congratulates you on such a command.

MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff."

By command of Major-General ALEXANDER.

C. O. SHERRILL,
Chief of Staff.

Distribution "D":
Down to include
Company Commanders.

HEADQUARTERS 77th DIVISION
AMERICAN E. F.

General Orders
No. —

14th October, 1918.

1. The Division Commander congratulates most heartily the troops of this Division upon the successful result of the operations of the 14th of October. A difficult night march was involved to place the 153d Brigade in the proper position for attack, which march was accomplished, the attack made and the objective set for the day's effort successfully reached. In the course of the operations a large number of prisoners, including officers of superior rank, were taken by the 153d Brigade.

This success, coming as it does in the course of a campaign which has already lasted eighteen days, made under circumstances which have tested to the limit the skill, courage and endurance of officers and men, demonstrates once more the indomitable spirit and courage of this Division. The Division Commander, reiterating the commendation already twice made by the Corps Commander of the work of this organization, feels that it is indeed an honor to him to command such troops.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Major-General Commanding.

Distribution "D":
Down to include Companies.

HEADQUARTERS 77th DIVISION
AMERICAN E. F.

General Orders
No. 36

6th November, 1918.

1. The following is published for the information of this Command:

"984/G3

HEADQUARTERS 1st ARMY CORPS

November 6, 1918.

"From C. G., 1st Army Corps, U. S.
To C. G., 77th Division, U. S.

Subject: Commendation.

"1. The following telegram just received from the Commanding General, 1st Army, is repeated for your information:

"WIDEWING, November 5-6,
Commanding General, 1st Corps.

Number 238 sec G S period. The army commander desires that you be informed of his full appreciation of the excellent work done by your corps during the last three days' period. He realizes fully the special efforts exerted and spirit that has prompted the troops of your command during these operations period. The rapidity of the advance notwithstanding hostile opposition has been remarkable and prevented the enemy from reorganizing period. The result has been to force the enemy back on his whole front period. The army commander desires that you transmit his congratulations and appreciations to the troops of your command for this work. DRUM."

"2. To the foregoing the Corps Commander desires to record his warm congratulations and appreciation of the work done by the Divisions of the Corps.

"3. He desires that the foregoing commendation be communicated to all concerned, including especially the engineers, signalmen, supply and labor troops, without whose splendid efforts the results obtained could not have been accomplished.

By command of Major-General DICKMAN.

MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff."

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2. In publishing the above high commendation for the work done by the officers and men of the 1st Army Corps, I wish to express my personal gratification for the untiring and successful efforts made by all officers and men of this Division, especially since this Division alone remains in the line of those present at the beginning of the general operation November 1st. In the face of the greatest difficulties caused by continuous rain, enemy demolitions, and active resistance, this Division has pushed forward magnificently, overcoming all obstacles met in our advance. It is no exaggeration to say that this Division has taken more ground and material from the enemy since September 26th than any other Division in the American Army, and probably more than any other Division in any Allied army in this period. Without the most strenuous exertions and the most loyal co-operation on the part of the entire Division—officers and men—the results secured would have been impossible.

3. I desire especially to commend the conduct of the attached units, viz.: 12th Aero Squadron; 2d Balloon Company, Co. G, 53d Pioneers, and the 506 S. S. U. Section.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Major-General Commanding.

Distribution: Down to Companies.

HEADQUARTERS, 77th DIVISION
AMERICAN E. F.

November 10, 1918.

General Orders No. 37.

1. The following General Order of the 1st Army is published for the information of all concerned:

"After constant fighting for over one month, the First American Army launched an attack against the German Army which had established itself for determined resistance. In five days it had penetrated 25 kilometers and had driven the enemy in retreat before it. Its brilliant success, in connection with the 4th French Army on its left, forced the Germans to retreat on a broad front. This Army has fought and marched and endured the rigors of campaign with the most superb indifference to everything except the determination to go forward and imprint upon the enemy the mark of its courage and resolutions.

All arms and services of those in advance who smashed the way, including those in the air who rendered aggressive and meritorious service, and those in the rear who, by their untiring industry made possible the continued advance, are worthy of the highest praise and gratitude of their admiring country. The Army Commander is proud of such an Army; he thanks it for the splendid results already achieved and looks with confidence to the still greater successes that lie before it."

By command of Major-General ALEXANDER.

C. O. SHERRILL,
Colonel, G. S., Chief of Staff.

Official:—
LOUIS D. GEROW,
Adjutant-General, Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 77th DIVISION
AMERICAN E. F.

March 26, 1919.

General Orders No. 23.

1. The following letter received from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces is published for the information of the command:

"AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

FRANCE, March 21, 1919.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Commanding 77th Division,
A. E. F., Sable-sur-Sarthe.

My dear General Alexander:

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you and the officers and men of the 77th Division my compliments upon their splendid work while in France.

Arriving in April, 1918, their training with the British was interrupted, and by the end of June the Division was in a quiet part of the line near Baccarat, thus releasing veteran divisions for the active battle. After slightly more than a month's experience here, it went into the Oise-Aisne offensive from August 12th until September 16th, advancing against strong opposition for 12 kilometers from near the Ourcq River, crossing the Vesle, to a position a little west of the Aisne River. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive, in which it took part from September 26th to October 16th, and from October 31st to November 11th, it had to advance through the exceedingly difficult terrain of the Argonne Forest. It finally worked its way 22 kilometers to the north edge

of the forest and captured Grand Pre. From November 1st to November 7th, the Division advanced 37½ kilometers from the Aire to the Meuse, capturing Champigneulle, Buzancy and all towns and heights on the west of the Meuse within the divisional sector.

It was gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape, but still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high. I am sure that they will carry this high standard back into whatever tasks lie before them when they return to civil life.

I want the officers and men of the 77th Division to know how much they have contributed to the success of our Armies. They should go home justly proud of the gratitude of the Allies with whom they have fought and conscious of the admiration of their fellows throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING."

2. This order will be read to the command at the next formation after its receipt.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Official:—
LOUIS D. GEROW,
Adjutant-General, Division Adjutant.
Distribution: Down to Companies.

CITATIONS

Received by Officers and Men of the 77th Division

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Garlington, C.	Lt.-Col., G. S.	Washington, D. C.	Aisne	11/ 3/18
Johnson, T. J.	Lt.-Col., G-1	Henderson, Ky.	Argonne	11/30/18
Kerr, R. W.	Lt.-Col., Div. Surg.	Middletown, R. I.	Meuse	11/30/18
de Coppet, A.	1st Lt., Aide de Camp	New York City	Aisne	11/ 3/18
Paul, J. E.	Sgt. Maj., Enl. Det.	New York City	Argonne	12/20/18
McGrath, B.	Sgt., Enl. Det.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne (twice)	12/20/18
Huddelson, C. V.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Enl.Det.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	12/20/18
Post, E.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Enl.Det.	Trenton, N. J.	Argonne	12/20/18

154th BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, INFANTRY

Campbell, D.	Maj., Brig. M.G. Of'r	Cold Springs, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19

305th INFANTRY

Harris, D. G.	Maj.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Calahan, L. J.	1st Lt., M. C.	Manchester Center, Vt.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Gardner, A. W.	1st Lt., Co. E	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Bernstein, M.	Bn. Sgt. Maj, Hq. Co.	New York City	Vesle	11/23/18
Bayer, F. H.	Sgt., Co. L.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Blohm, J.	Sgt., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Collins, R. L.	Sgt., Co. L.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Argonne	11/23/18
McGinnity, W.	Sgt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
McGlinchey, W. J.	Sgt.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Rae, T.	Sgt., Co. A	Scotland	Aisne and Argonne	11/23/18
Schwarz, F. R.	Sgt., Co. G	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Sheehey, G.	Sgt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Sutherland, J.	Sgt., Co. E	Chicago, Ill.	Argonne	11/23/18
Tompkins, H.	Sgt., Co. L.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Ascher, O.	Corpl., Co. K	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Babbitt, G.	Corpl., Co. I	Washington, D. C.	Aisne	1/ 4/19
Colli, L.	Corpl., Co. A	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Di Gregario, J.	Corpl., Co. D	Wappinges Falls, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Humphreys, W. J.	Corpl., Hdqtrs Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Neitzeit, I.	Corpl., Co. L.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Oelschlager, C. A.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Shagaon, L.	Corpl., Co. D	New York City	Aisne	1/ 4/19
White, W. J.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Lindner, A. S.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Hdq.Co.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Arkman, F.	Pvt., Co. L.	Bellingham, Minn.	Argonne	11/23/18
Best, E. G.	Pvt., Co. E.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Ceccarelli, H.	Pvt., Co. D	Italy	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Clementson, H. B.	Pvt., Co. A.	Eagle Bend, Minn.	Argonne	11/23/18
Cotter, A. C.	Pvt., San. Det.	New Bedford, Mass.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Coyne, J. J.	Pvt., San. Det.	Orange, N. J.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Crandall, R. L.	Pvt., Co. A.	Peva, Utah	Argonne	11/23/18
Crook, E. L.	Pvt., Co. L.	Mission, Tex.	Argonne	11/23/18

305th INFANTRY—Continued

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Fascella, M.	Pvt., Co. H.	Bridgehampton, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Hanson, J.	Pvt., Co. D.	Schaghticoke, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Hess, W. H.	Pvt., San. Det.	Linn, W. Va.	Argonne	11/23/18
Liebman, J.	Pvt., San. Det.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Mackmer, H. W.	Pvt., Co. A.	Collins Center, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Maraglia, B.	Pvt., Co. L.	Stoughton, Mass.	Argonne	11/23/18
Murphy, W. P.	Pvt., San. Det.	St. Louis, Mo.	Argonne	11/23/18
Rehn, E.	Pvt., Co. I.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	1/ 4/19
Scott, R.	Pvt., Co. L.	Jone, Wash.	Argonne	11/23/18
Shahwood, S.	Pvt., Co. A.	Myers, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18

306th INFANTRY

Vidmer, G.	Col.	Washington, D. C.	Argonne	11/30/18
Benjamin, J. A.	Lt.-Col.	Garrison, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Thacher, A. G.	Maj.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Adler, J. O.	Capt.	New York City	Vesle	10/11/18
			Argonne	11/ 3/18
Ellsworth, B.	Capt.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Patterson, R. P.	Capt.	Glenns Falls, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Wolff, A. M.	Capt.	New York City	Argonne, 11/17/18 &	11/14/18
Butler, J. S.	1st Lt.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Dunne, T. J.	Chaplain	New York City	Vesle and Argonne	11/14/18
Harkins, M. J.	1st Lt.	Prondeon Lake, N. H.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hayes, M. J.	1st Lt.	Cleveland, Ohio	Vesle	11/14/18
O'Brien, C.	1st Lt., Co. C.	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Aisne	11/ 3/18
Sutherland, W. J.	1st Lt.	No Address	Vesle	10/11/18
Arnold, W. H.	2d Lt., Co. H.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Berkman, R.	2d Lt.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Bissell, H. G.	2d Lt.	Claremont, Calif.	Vesle	10/11/18
Blazer, R. R.	2d Lt.	Belait, Wis.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Chynoweth, J. B.	2d Lt.	Houghton, Mich.	Baccarat, Vesle, Argonne, Meuse	11/20/18
Dennison, C. S.	2d Lt.	Denver, Col.	Argonne	11/14/18
De Witt, R. E.	2d Lt.	Kansas City, Mo.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Henry, J.	2d Lt.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Kelly, E. H.	2d Lt.	New York City	Vesle, Argonne	11/ 3/18
Painter, O. C.	2d Lt.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Roth, P. K.	2d Lt.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle, Aisne	11/30/18
Beatty, G. W.	Sgt., Med. Corps.	Denver, Col.	Argonne	11/14/18
Campbell, T. F.	Sgt., Co. B.	New York City	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Freeman, P.	Sgt., Co. B.	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Argonne	11/14/18
Godbout, F. J.	Sgt., Co. E.	Lawrence, Mass.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Gold, B.	1st Sgt., Co. D.	New York City	Aisne	10/11/18
Hofman, G.	Sgt., Co. H.	Inwood, L. I.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Malec, H. L.	Sgt., Co. C.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Aisne	10/11/18
Robinsky, C. A.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Stang, G.	Sgt., Co. M.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/14/18
Wurster, W. L.	Sgt., M. G. Co.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Vesle	11/30/18
Benson, R. L.	Corpl., Co. A.	Highland, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Boriskin, J.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Carroll, P. J.	Corpl., Co. F.	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Desmond, W. F.	Corpl., Co. H.	So. Weymouth, Mass.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Dolan, P. A.	Corpl., Co. H.	Coxsackie, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Guckert, H. T.	Corpl., Co. K.	New York City	Vesle	11/14/18

306th INFANTRY—Continued

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
MacDonald, J. J.	Corpl., Co. E	Pt. Richmond, N. Y.	Vesle	10/11/18
McCrane, W.	Corpl., Co. M	New York City	Meuse	11/14/18
McPherson, H.	Corpl., Co. C	Abington, Mass.	Argonne	11/14/18
Stitch, Henry J.	Corpl., Co. M	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/14/18
Yamin, H.	Corpl., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/14/18
Zielinski, V. P.	Corpl., Co. H	Buffalo, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
McClenehan, W. J.	Mec., Co. H	Glendale, L. I.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Rappaport, S.	Mec., Co. H	New York City	Argonne	11/13/18
Alger, G. H.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Arsenault, T.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. G.	New Brunswick, Canada		10/11/18
Bartsch, J. G.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	Kingston, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Buchfelder, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Burdick, B. W.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	St. Paul, Minn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Butler, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Carson, G. R.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. M.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	10/11/18
Corkrean, W. H.	Pvt., 1st Cl., San. Det	No Address	Aisne	10/11/18
Goddard, O.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	Sorent, Ore.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hoffmire, O. H.	Pvt., 1st Cl., San. Det.	Freemansburg, N. Y.	Aisne	10/11/18
Johnson, C. I.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/14/18
Nolan, J. M.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Powell, A. T.	Pvt., 1st Cl., San. Det.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	10/11/18
Sloane, C.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. M.	New York City	Aisne	11/30/18
Stouke, F.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. G.	College Point, N. Y.	Vesle	10/11/18
Terpenning, T. B.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	Rye, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Brown, F. J.	Pvt., Co. K	Hogansport, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Ferretti, J.	Pvt., San. Det.	Raritan, N. J.	Aisne	10/11/18
Graham, T.	Pvt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Heinrichs, A.	Pvt., Co. G	Adrian, Minn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
James, G.	Pvt., Co. I	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Mittenhuber, G.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	10/11/18
McEver, J.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Peters, C.	Pvt., Co. L	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	10/11/18
Poll, I.	Pvt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Rapuzzi, E.	Pvt., Co. H	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Stomersky, I.	Pvt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	10/11/18
Stranvold, I.	Pvt., Co. K	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	10/11/18
Sullivan, G.	Pvt., Co. L	Norwood, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Sullivan, J.	Pvt., Co. H	Newport, R. I.	Argonne	11/14/18
Tietelbaum, B.	Pvt., San. Det.	Newark, N. J.	Aisne	10/11/18
Tucholka, J. L.	Pvt., Co. B	Buffalo, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Vercruyrvessi, J.	Pvt., Co. H	Oakland, Calif.	Argonne	11/14/18
Zapke, W.	Pvt., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18

307th INFANTRY

Jay, D. K.	Maj.	Westbury, L. I.	Vesle	10/11/18
Prentice, J. H.	Maj.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Tillman, F. A.	Maj.	Ulster, Pa.	Argonne	1/10/19
Barry, T. R.	Capt., Med. Det.	No Address	Meuse	11/23/18
Davis, D.	Capt., 2nd Bn.	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Haile, E. S.	Capt.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Holagan, J. A.	Capt.	Flushing, L. I.	Vesle and Argonne	11/23/18
Holderman, N. M.	Capt., Co. K	Santa Ana, Calif.	Argonne	11/14/18
Hubbel, G.	Capt.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Jenkins, W.	Capt.	Rome, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Labour, R.	Capt., French Army	No Address	Vesle and Argonne	11/23/18
Love, F. C.	Capt.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Aisne	1/10/19
Newcomb, E. B.	Capt.	No Address	Argonne and Meuse	11/23/18
Stone, T. E.	Capt.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Meuse	11/14/18
			Argonne	11/23/18
Tillman, F. A.	Capt.	Ulster, Pa.	Meuse	11/23/18
Gilbert, F. W.	1st Lt.	Utica, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Goggin, R. E.	1st Lt.	Bloomfield, N. J.	Vesle	1/10/19
Goodwin, E. C.	1st Lt.	Oakland, Mo.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hurd, J. F.	1st Lt.	Albany, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Leonard, J. M.	1st Lt.	Douglass, Ariz.	Meuse	1/10/19
McDermott, J. S.	1st Lt.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Nease, L. S.	1st Lt.	Newport, Tenn.	Aisne	11/23/18
Pratt, A. D. B.	1st Lt.	No Address	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Reid, W. R.	1st Lt.	No Address	Vesle	1/10/19
Ryan, E. M.	1st Lt., Co. I	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	11/23/18
Senn, F. R.	1st Lt.	St. Louis, Mo.	Argonne	1/10/19
Schug, C. A.	1st Lt.	Hughesville, N. Y.	Vesle	10/11/18
Smith, H. L., Jr.	1st Lt.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	1/10/19
Tillman, F. A.	1st Lt., Co. B	Ulster, Pa.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
				1/10/19
Wheelock, W. E.	1st Lt.	Canajoharie, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Wintjen, H. A.	1st Lt.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Aisne	11/23/18
Babcock, D. L.	2d Lt., Co. G	No Address	Meuse	11/23/18
Bijur, S. M.	2d Lt.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Fallon, T. L.	2d Lt.	No Address	Meuse	11/23/18
Goodwin, E. C.	2d Lt.	Oakland, Me.	Vesle	10/11/18
Grubbs, C. I.	2d Lt., Co. B	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hamblen, A. J.	2d Lt., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hartig, F.	2d Lt., Co. B.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hennessy, C.	2d Lt., Hdqtrs. Co.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Kish, J. J.	2d Lt., Co. M	No Address	Meuse	11/23/18
Lincoln, K. C.	2d Lt., Co. B	Fall River, Mass.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
McCurdy, H. B.	2d Lt.	No Address	Argonne	11/23/18
Shaughnessy, C. S.	2d Lt.	Ashland, Mass.	Meuse	11/23/18
Wieman, H. R.	2d Lt., Co. B	St. Louis, Mo.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Williams, J. H.	2d Lt.	Hartford, Conn.	Meuse	1/ 4/19
Masgana, E.	Marechal de Logis	French Mission	Meuse	11/23/18
Brady, E. J.	1st Sgt., Co. E	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Bigoney, P.	1st Sgt., Co. H	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Anderson, L. C.	Sgt., Co. B	Binghamton, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Anzalone, A.	Sgt., Co. G.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Belephant, A.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Belefant, A.	Sgt., Hdqtra. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Benjamin, W.	Sgt., Co. H.	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Blum, H. H.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Hammond, Ind.	Argonne	11/3 /18
Bradshaw, C. H.	Sgt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Connelly, T. P.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
				11/23/18
Carroll, J. B.	Sgt., Co. K.	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Cox, T. L.	Sgt., Co. I.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Aisne	11/23/18
Crowley, E.	Sgt., Co. F	New York City	Aisne	1/10/19
De Vito, F.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Dimino, F.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Elliott, A.	Sgt., Co. D	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Fisher, W. A.	Sgt., Co. F	Prince Edward Isle, New Zealand	Aisne	11/30/18
Gallo, T.	Sgt., Co. G	Gladstone, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Gillen, J. J.	Sgt., Co. E	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	1/10/19
Goldstein, J.	Sgt., Co. E	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Goldstone, M.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hatch, B.	Sgt., Co. K	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Howard, W. F.	Sgt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Jordan, D.	Sgt., Co. D	No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Argonne Vesle	11/ 3/18 1/ 4/19
Illig, C. W., Jr.	Sgt., Co. G	Oakwood, S. I.	Meuse	11/23/18
Kaplan, J.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Lippe, O. P.	Sgt., Co. L	New York City	Vesle	11/23/18
Loftus, N. J.	Sgt., Co. F	Lockport, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Markels, M.	Sgt., Co. K	New York City	Argonne	11/30/18
Marks, G.	Sgt., Co. F	New York City	Aisne	1/10/19
Marshall, J. E.	Sgt., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Mohrman, W.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Murphy, J. J.	Sgt., Co. K	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Pollock, C. R.	Sgt., Co. L	Port Richmond, S. I.	Argonne	11/23/18
Powell, E. F.	Sgt., Co. L	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Prach, F. J.	Sgt., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	12/20/18
Oxhorn, S.	Sgt., Co. L	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Ross, J. A.	Sgt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Russell, G. F.	Sgt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Shellman, A. M.	Mess Sgt., Co. B	New York City	Vesle and Argonne	11/ 3/18
Siegel, H.	Sgt., Co. D	New York City	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Sullivan, W. J.	Sgt., Co. L	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/23/18
Teitelbaum, S.	Sgt., Co. D	New York City	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Todd, M.	Sgt., Co. B	Allen, S. C.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Turbee, F. A.	Sgt., Co. F	New York City	Meuse	11/30/18
Von Pentz, B.	Sgt., Co. F	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	1/10/19
Wallach, D. M.	Sgt., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Warmers, R. F.	Sgt., Co. I	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/23/18
Watson, R.	Sgt., Co. M	Amityville, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Weber, B. S.	Sgt., Co. D	New York City	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Ames, J. J.	Corpl., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Bateman, H.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Bennett, R. D.	Corpl., Co. L	Big Flats, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Bergen, W. M.	Corpl., Co. D	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Bessel, E.	Corpl., Co. D	New York City	Meuse	12/20/18
Bridgeworth, I. W.	Corpl., Co. F	New York City	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Carketso, R.	Corpl., Co. D	Wilmington, N. C.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Crimmins, E. M.	Corpl., Co. B	Binghamton, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Cryan, P.	Corpl., Co. D	New York City	Meuse	12/20/18
Drexel, G. A.	Corpl., Co. F	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/30/18
Evans, J. E.	Corpl., Co. B	Ansonia, Conn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Gronan, E.	Corpl., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Hallback, F.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hartnett, W. F.	Corpl., Co. D	East Dedham, Mass.	Meuse	12/20/18
Hutchings, E. C.	Corpl., Co. B	Manhassett, L. I.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Locasale, J. F.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Meyer, W. H.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18 11/23/18
Monihan, J. P.	Corpl., Co. B	Wilmington, Del.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Nubel, H.	Corpl., Co. L	Elmhurst, L. I.	Meuse	11/23/18
O'Neil, G.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Peters, F. T.	Corpl., Co. F	New York City	Aisne	11/30/18
Rosenvold, A.	Corpl., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/20/18
Richlin, J. J.	Corpl., Co. D	New York City	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Schell, H.	Corpl., Co. D	New York City	Aisne	12/20/18

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Schwenke, F. E.	Corpl., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	12/20/18
Voorhees, J. D.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Malvern, L. I.	Argonne	11/23/18
White, M. R.	Corpl., Co. C	Sockport, N. Y.	Meuse	12/20/18
Moles, R.	Mec., Co. F	Scarborough, England	Aisne	1/10/19
Riker, W.	Mec., Co. F	Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Sano, A.	Mec., Co. F	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Bardman, B.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B	Russia	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Busko, G.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B	Breckenridge, Minn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Cavallo, R.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. E	Jamaica, L. I. N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Donnelly, H. A.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Frambach, A.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D	New York City	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Gilbert, M.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Hdq.Co.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Hagen, P. M.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B	Lansford, No. Dak.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hjellming, A.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. F	Ditley, So. Dak.	Meuse	1/ 4/19
Johnson, R. R.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B	Newburgh, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Lydon, J. J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Smith, G.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Hdq. Co.	Ocean Grove, N. J.	Vesle and Argonne	1/ 4/19
Vanderlys, A. L.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A	Hornell, N. Y.	Baccarat	11/ 3/18
Wilson, J. E.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. C	Burt, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Allen, J. H.	Pvt., Co. L	Bridgeport, Conn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Beckendorf, L.	Pvt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Borker, J.	Pvt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Braemer, L. F.	Pvt., Co. D	Alameda, Calif.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Charles, J.	Pvt., Co. L	Hill Fall, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Clark, O. A.	Pvt., Co. F	Philps, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Cogan, J. A.	Pvt., Co. F	Chicago, Ill.	Argonne	11/30/18
Connor, J.	Pvt., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Conway, P.	Pvt., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Dwyer, E. J.	Pvt., Co. B	Buffalo, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Ehrman, W.	Pvt., Co. B	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Gartwright, J. E.	Pvt., Co. M	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Greany, J.	Pvt., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hackney, C. A.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Unionville, Conn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hale, B. F.	Pvt., Co. L	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hanson, G.	Pvt., Co. B	Creston, Mont.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Hickman, U. S.	Pvt., Co. H	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Hite, R. C.	Pvt.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Holland, H. D.	Pvt., Co. L	New York City	Argonne	12/31/18
Kelly, J. F.	Pvt., Co. B	Adler, Mont.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Kobernat, J. F.	Pvt., Co. M	Hill City, Minn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Kooley, B. G.	Pvt., Co. F	Tacoma, Wash.	Meuse	11/30/18
Kretoshinsky, A.	Pvt., Co. K	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Kreutter, C. R.	Pvt., Co. E	Waterloo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Kulseth, R.	Pvt., Co. M	Appleton, Minn.	Aisne	12/20/18
Leyden, W. G.	Pvt., Co. D	Sockport, N. Y	Meuse	12/20/18
Maggie, J.	Pvt., Co. I	New York City	Vesle	11/23/18
Matter, P.	Pvt., Co. E	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Millsap, E.	Pvt., Co. B	Asotin, Wash.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Monk, C. F.	Pvt., Co. A	Benson, Utah	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Morse, J.	Pvt., San. Det.	New York City	Baccarat	10/11/18
McLean, E.	Pvt., Co. D	Cascave, Idaho	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Nickerson, A.	Pvt., Co. B	Luviston, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
O'Clare, J.	Pvt., Co. F	No. Grovensdale, Conn.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Oggionni, G.	Pvt., Co. F	Bergamo, Italy	Vesle	1/10/19
Parker, R.	Pvt., Co. F	Appleton, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Passafiume, J.	Pvt., Co. G	Buffalo, N. Y.	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Peck, A. A.	Pvt., Co. A	Hornell, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Peterson, A. C.	Pvt., Co. B	Stacy, Minn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18

307th INFANTRY—Continued

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Pucella, A. R.	Pvt., Co. B	Derby, Conn.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Robinson, J.	Pvt., Co. B	Newfane, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Scanlon, T. J.	Pvt., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
See, W. O.	Pvt., Co. D	Towanda, Kans.	Meuse	12/20/18
Simpson, N.	Pvt., Co. F	Squires, Mo.	Meuse	11/30/18
Straus, J.	Pvt., Co. B	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Terpilowsky, B.	Pvt., Co. I	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Vesle	11/23/18
Thompson, V. O.	Pvt., Co. B	Oakland, Ore.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Thompson, E.	Pvt., Co. D	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Vimer, F.	Pvt., Co. B	Seymour, Conn.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Voster, N.	Pvt., Co. D	Gorham, No. Dak.	Meuse	12/20/18
Williams, R.	Pvt., Co. D	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Wilson, L. H.	Pvt., Co. L	Stacy, Mont.	Meuse	11/23/18
Zdropewski, B.	Pvt., Co. C	West Falk, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18

308th INFANTRY

Budd, K. P.	Maj., 2nd Bn	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Breckenridge, L. S.	Capt.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18 1/10/19
Griffiths, A. S.	Capt., 2d Bn.	Amityville, L. I., N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Lewis, E. N.	Capt.	New Britain, Conn.	Vesle	1/10/19
MacDougall, A. J.	Capt.	Mellville, Canada	Aisne	1/10/19
McMurtry, G. G.	Capt.	New York City	Argonne	11/14/18
Wagner, J. F.	Capt., Med. Corp.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Angier, A. E.	1st Lt.	Boston, Mass.	Aisne	1/10/19
Bebell, J. F. D.	1st Lt.	Hollis, L. I., N. Y.	Aisne	1/ 4/19
Burns, B. M.	1st Lt., Co. L	Meadville, Pa.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Conn, R. L.	1st Lt.	New York City	Aisne	1/10/19
Colley, T. C.	1st Lt.	No Address	Meuse	11/23/18
Cullen, W. J.	1st Lt., Cos. E & H	New York City	Argonne	11/14/18
Dobson, W. W.	1st Lt., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Haas, R. K.	1st Lt., 3rd Bn.	New York City	Aisne	1/10/19
Halligan, J. J.	1st Lt., Sen. Chapl'n	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Knight, P. R.	1st Lt., Co. D	New York City	Argonne	11/14/18
Koenig, C. F.	1st Lt.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Vesle	1/10/19
Morgan, A. D.	1st Lt., Med. Corps.	Wake Forest, N. C.	Vesle	1/10/19
Miles, W.	1st Lt.	Princeton, N. J.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Powless, J. A.	1st Lt., Med. Corps.	West de Pere, Wis.	Argonne	1/10/19
Robinson, A. H.	1st Lt., Co. K	Madison, Wis.	Vesle	1/10/19
Smith, C.	1st Lt.	Youngstown, N. Y.	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Sheridan	1st Lt.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Sullivan, W. Q.	1st Lt.	Norwood, Colo.	Argonne	1/10/19
Turner, C. W.	1st Lt.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Whiting, C. S.	1st Lt.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Wilkinson, W. J.	1st Lt.	Detroit, Mich.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Wood, M.	1st Lt.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	1/10/19
Akers, E. W.	2d Lt.	No Address	Argonne	11/14/18
Eager, S. W.	2d Lt.	Linton, Ireland	Argonne	1/10/19
Flood, J. B.	2d Lt.	New York City	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Morgan, D. O.	2d Lt.	Seneca, N. C.	Meuse	1/10/19
McGuire, D. S.	2d Lt.	Detroit, Mich.	Argonne	11/14/18
Rogers, H.	2d Lt.	No Address	Argonne	11/14/18
Schrider, J. B.	2d Lt.	Macon, Mo.	Argonne	1/10/19
Straub, C. H.	2d Lt., Supply Co.	College City, Calif.	Meuse	1/10/19

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Roesch, C. R.	Sgt. Maj., 2d Bn.	Flushing, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Sozzi, E. L.	Sgt. Maj.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Bergassi, H. J.	1st Sgt., Co. A.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Kaufman, B.	1st Sgt., Co. K.	Brooklyn, N. Y.		1/10/19
Mercer, H. F.	1st Sgt., Co. C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Anderson, H.	Sgt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.		11/14/18
Blackburn, R.	Sgt., Co. C.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Boffa, T. A.	Sgt., Co. D.	New York City	Argonne	11/14/18
Brew, R.	Sgt., Co. K.	Ireland	Vesle	1/10/19
Cahill, C. J.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Callahan, W.	Sgt.	Ireland	Aisne	1/10/19
Carter, E. J.	Co. I.	West Rutland, Vt.	Argonne	1/10/19
Calbi, C.	Sgt., Co. I.	Hartford, Conn.	Argonne	1/ 4/19
East, J.	Sgt., Co. A.	Quinton, Ky.	Argonne	1/10/19
Ellum, H. C.	Sgt., Co. H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/1/019
Gill, R.	Sgt., Co. D.	Long Island City, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Gillece, B.	Sgt., Co. E.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Gilmartin, C.	Sgt., Co. A.	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Healey, J.	Sgt., Co. G.	East Pepperel, Mass.	Argonne	1/10/19
Kirchner, G.	Sgt., Co. H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Kruger, A. J.	Sgt., Co. K.	Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Linden, H.	Sgt., Co. H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Matelusch, C.	Sgt.	West New York, N. J.	Vesle	1/10/19
Mintz, F. B.	Sgt., Co. A.	Mill Branch, N. C.	Argonne	1/10/19
Monahan, J. T. E.	Sgt., Co. B.	Corona, L. I., N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
McCarthy, G. F.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Powers, J. J.	Sgt., Co. E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Quinn, J. H.	Sgt., Co. I.	New York City	Aisne	1/10/19
Riley, C. P.	Sgt., Co. I.	Norwich, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Roch, H. E.	Sgt., Co. B.	Corona, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Sexton, J. J.	Sgt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Strassle, G.	Sgt., M. G. Bn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Tucker, D.	Sgt., Supply Co.	East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.	Aisne	1/10/19
Wagner, F. W.	Sgt., Co. C.	New York City	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Allen, L. E.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Adams Basin, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Archer, L.	Corpl., Co. I.	Mamaroneck, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Dahloff, O.	Corpl., Co. M.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	12/20/18
Dolan, J.	Corpl., Co. G.	Naugatuck, Conn.	Argonne	1/10/19
Davis, J.	Corpl., Co. D.	Chicago, Ill.	Argonne	11/14/18
Evans, J. F.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Zanesville, Ohio	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Ficker, W. C.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Gallagher, D.	Corpl., Co. A.	New York City	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Hubner, J. F.	Corpl., Co. M.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Klein, I.	Corpl., Co. A.	No Address	Argonne	1/10/19
Koeppe, M.	Corpl., Co. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/19
La Croix, O. H.	Corpl., Co. A.	Millford, Conn.	Argonne	1/10/19
Maher, P.	Corpl., Co. H.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Maroney, T. F.	Corp., M. G. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Murphy, T. H.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
McGuire, J. V.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Perine, W. F.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Petersen, H.	Corpl., Co. G.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Reardon, J. B.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Little Falls, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Rishin, A.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	New York City	Argonne	1/ 4/19
Rooney, J. J.	Corpl., Co. C.	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Rossum, H. A.	Co. G.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/18
Romerein, F. R.	Corpl., Co. E.	Roslyn, S. Dak.	Vesle	1/10/19
Sauer, J.	Corpl., Co. F.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Tewes, J. H.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Vedilage, J.	Corpl., Co. A.	Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Wellington, W. J.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	Rosebank, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Wissel, B.	Corpl., M. G. Co.	New York City	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Camera, N. J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., M.G.Co.	New York City	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Chubb, M. L.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Christianson, E.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Rodtagen, Norway	Argonne	1/10/19
Considine, F.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Watertown, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Dubois, R. L.	Pvt., 1stCl., Med. Det.	Anandal-on-Hudson, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Gehris, J. D.	Pvt., 1stCl., Med. Det.	Bethlehem, Pa.	Argonne	1/10/19
Grobtuck, S. D.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. K.	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Herschkowitz, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Kent, A. H.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	No Address	Vesle	1/10/19
Monson, J. J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Murray, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	New York City	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Nast, J. F.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. K.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Spiegel, I.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Sirotta, I.	Pvt., 1stCl., Med. Det.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Sweeney, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Hdq. Co.	Conifer, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Tabara, W.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Poland	Aisne	1/10/19
Tappen, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D.	Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Usac, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Van Duzer, E. T.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. K.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Bahrhydt, G. W.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Albany, N. Y.	Aisne	1/10/19
Batley, H.	Pvt., Co. C.	Rochester, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Baxter, W. V.	Pvt., Med. Det.	Red Hook, N. Y.	Aisne	1/10/19
Begley, W.	Pvt., Co. G.	No Address	Argonne	1/10/19
Bragg, J. M.	Pvt., Med. Det.	Boggs, W. Va.	Argonne	11/14/18
Brown, C. R.	Pvt., Co. C.	Ashville, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Brown, H.	Pvt., Co. D.	Bakersfield, Calif.	Argonne	1/10/19
Caddle, J.	Pvt., Co. B.	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Cepeglia, P.	Pvt., Co. C.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Calmenson, L.	Pvt., Co. F.	New York City	Argonne	1/10/19
Chester, S. H.	Pvt., Med. Det.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Collins, G. W.	Pvt., Co. I.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	11/20/18
Delmont, J.	Pvt., Co. H.	Waterbury, Conn.	Vesle	1/10/19
Donovan, G. W.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Springfield, Mass.	Argonne	1/ 4/18
Enswenger, J.	Pvt., Co. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Erickson, F. G. S.	Pvt., Co. H.	Wilton, N. Dak.	Argonne	11/14/18
Friel, J.	Pvt., Co. A.	New York City	Argonne	11/14/18
Hammill, J. W.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Lawrenceville, N. Y.	Aisne	1/10/19
Hendricks, P.	Pvt., Co. C.	New York City	Baccarat	8/ 2/18
Isaksen, J.	Co. C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Johnson, A.	Pvt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Kessler, H.	Pvt., Co. C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/10/19
Kosikowski, S.	Pvt., Co. C.	Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Lenahan, J. C.	Pvt. (Act. 1st Sgt.), Co. M.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Liner, I. L.	Pvt., Co. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/14/18
Miller, H.	Pvt., Co. E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/30/18
McMerramie, E. J.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Charlestown, Mass.	Argonne	1/ 4/19
O'Connor, P.	Pvt., Co. G.	Worcester, Mass.	Argonne	1/10/19
Pollinger, F.	Pvt., Co. G.	Worcester, Mass.	Argonne	1/10/19
Rabinowitz, A.	Pvt., Co. F.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aisne	12/20/18
Rochford, P.	Pvt., Co. K.	New York City	Argonne	11/14/18
Rowley, G. H.	Pvt., Co. D.	Brighton, Ont., Can.	Argonne	11/14/18
Royfe, A.	Pvt., Co. H.	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Scala, E.	Pvt., Co. B.	Saraguse, Italy	Baccarat	8/ 2/18

308th INFANTRY—Continued

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Smith, S.	Pvt., Co. H.	Baline, Mont.	Argonne	11/30/18
Wallace, F. L.	Pvt., Co. A.	Hadleigh, Essex, Eng.	Argonne	1/10/19
Wandlowsky, S.	Pvt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	1/10/19
Wasserman, H.	Pvt., Co. H.	New York City	Vesle	1/10/19
Whiting, C. W.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Avon, Mass.	Aisne	1/10/19
Wilson, H. L.	Pvt., Hdqtrs. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.		1/ 4/19
Woolf, I.	Pvt., Co. I.	Hartford, Conn.	Meuse	1/10/19

302d ENGINEERS

Per-Lee, H. B.	Maj., 2nd Bn.	Stillwater, Minn.	Meuse	11/23/18
Barber, N. N.	Capt., Co. F.	Chicago, Ill.	Meuse	1/10/19
Crawford, G. H.	Capt., Co. B.	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Ellett, T. H.	Capt., Co. E.	Highland Falls, N. Y.	Meuse	11/30/18
La Fetra, H. L.	Capt., Co. E.	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Lewis, M. H.	Capt., Co. F.	No Address	Vesle	11/23/18
Simmons, E. B.	Capt., Co. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Brown, J. F.	1st Lt., Co. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Brown, J. F.	1st Lt., Co. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Gray, E. P.	1st Lt.	No Address	Meuse	11/11/18
Lewis, M. H.	1st Lt., Co. F.	No Address	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Walsh, J. A.	1st Lt., Co. F.	New York City	Argonne	12/20/18
Chamberlain, D. E.	2d Lt., Co. D.	Belmont, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Miles, W. S.	2d Lt., Co. E.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Shepard, B. S.	2d Lt.	No Address	Vesle	8/ 2/18
Leaf, R. D.	Mast. Eng., Jr. Grade, Hdqtrs. Co.	No Address	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Conners, P.	Sgt., 1st Cl., Co. D.	Hicksville, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Johnson, W. L.	Sgt., 1st Cl., Co. E.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Solomon, D.	Sgt., 1st Cl., Co. F.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Zeller, C.	Sgt., 1st Cl.	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Stone, W. B.	1st Sgt., Co. E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Bero, J.	Sgt.	No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Fellis, R.	Sgt., Co. E.	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Gingras, J., Jr.	Sgt., Co. F.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Hofschutz, I. H.	Sgt., Co. D.	Fort Collins, Colo.	Meuse	1/10/19
Houghland, E. L.	Sgt., Co. E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Roskoski, F. J.	Sgt., Co. F.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Rupp, F. A.	Sgt., Co. E.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Traquair, J.	Sgt., Co. D.	Medford, Mass.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Wojan, C. W.	Sgt., Co. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Bell, L. R.	Corpl., Co. C.	No Address	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Black, J.	Corpl., Co. D.	Elmira, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Boniak, F.	Corpl., Co. F.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Bresnahan, W. J.	Corpl., Co. D.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Carretti, R.	Corp., Co. D.	White Plains, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Di Biase, T.	Corpl., Co. F.	Corona, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Duffy, T. F.	Corpl., Co. D.	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Dunn, J. M.	Corpl.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Foley, J. A.	Corpl., Co. E.	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Galligan, H. L.	Corpl., Co. E.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Green, G. H.	Corpl., Co. D.	Dumont, N. J.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Harrison, F. S.	Corpl.	Rushville, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Hogan, T. M.	Corpl., Co. E.	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Myvall, F. C.	Corpl.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
McIndee, E. C.	Corpl., Co. D	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Parker, W. E.	Corpl., Co. D	New Rochelle	Meuse	1/10/19
Peterson, E.	Corpl.	Morris, Minn.	Meuse	11/11/18
Reicherter, J., Jr.	Corpl.	Roslyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Reifsnyder, J. G.	Corpl., Co. E	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Rung, R. J.	Corpl., Co. D	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Schraven, H. J.	Corpl., Co. D	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Schultz, F.	Corpl., Co. C	W. New Brighton, N. Y.	Vesle	12/20/18
Smith, A. E.	Corpl., Co. E	Chester, N. J.	Meuse	11/23/18
Summerly, T.	Corpl., Co. D	Galivay, Ireland	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Thomann, F. C.	Corpl., Co. D	Arthursburgh, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Tripp, F. S.	Corpl.	Guilford, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Vill, J. A. E.	Corpl., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Willmarth, G. R.	Corpl., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Baltakie, F.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Rochester, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Bergman, A. H.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. E.	Elmira, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Brady, T. J.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	New York City	Meuse	11/11/18
Brandt, F.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D	Hot Springs, So. Dak.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Doerr, L.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. F.	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Dunn, J. M.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. E.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Fitzgerald, J. L.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Flynn, M. J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. E.	Port Ewan, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Gregowski, P. B.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. E.	Binghamton, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Reed, S. A.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. E.	Yellow Pine, Ala.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Roberts, T. B.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Schiefin, L.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. E.	Elmira, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Spagnolo, P.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Stultz, R. W.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Taft, R. F.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Hdq.Co.	Springfield, Mass.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Amrheim, J. H.	Pvt., Co. E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Anger, C. W.	Pvt.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Apstein, S.	Pvt., Co. D	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Baird, T. A., Jr.	Pvt., Co. D	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Berg, S.	Pvt., Co. D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Bieringer, C. E.	Pvt., Co. F	Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Black, J. W.	Pvt., Co. D	Elmira, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Brill, S.	Pvt.	New York City	Meuse	11/11/18
Bruiggeman, F. S.	Pvt., San. Det.	Hartford, Conn.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Calvert, N.	Pvt., Co. E	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Dick, L. C.	Pvt.	Indiana, Pa.	Meuse	11/11/18
Ernsting, F. G.	Pvt., Co. D	No Address	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Farrington, J. R.	Pvt.	Owego, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Fry, C.	Pvt.	Ogilvie, Minn.	Meuse	11/11/18
Futsche. A.	Pvt.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Golias, C. F.	Pvt.	Cleveland, Ohio	Meuse	11/11/18
Grycskowski, W.	Pvt.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Hallford, J.	Pvt.	Smight, Ala.	Meuse	11/11/18
Hartmann, A. C.	Pvt.	Martinsville, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Hoff, C. T.	Pvt., Co. E	Binghamton, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Hofschulte, G. H.	Pvt., Co. D	Ft. Collins, Col.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
King, G.	Pvt., San. Det.	St. Louis, Mo.	Meuse	11/23/18
Koch, W. E.	Pvt., Co. F	Buffalo, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Kromer, F.	Pvt., Co. C	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Lange, W.	Pvt., Co. E	McKeesport, Pa.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Levy, R. E.	Pvt.	St. Louis, Mo.	Meuse	11/11/18
Martell, A. G.	Pvt., Co. D	Washburn, Wis.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
May, D. E.	Pvt.	Decatur, Ind.	Meuse	11/11/18

302d ENGINEERS—Continued

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Medeck, N.	Pvt., Co. D.	Clearwater, Minn.	Meuse	1/10/19
Munson, A. L.	Pvt.	Millbank, S. D.	Meuse	11/11/18
Morrissey, J. P.	Pvt., Co. C.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
			Vesle	11/20/18
Murtagh, W.	Pvt.	Decatur, Ind.	Meuse	11/11/18
McArdle, J. F.	Pvt.	Kempton, W. Va.	Meuse	11/11/18
Orton, C.	Pvt.	Elmira, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Peterson, W. H.	Pvt., Co. D.	.....	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Quellett, A.	Pvt., Co. D.	Winchenden, Mass.	Meuse	1/10/19
Robertson, T. J.	Pvt., Co. E.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
			Meuse	11/11/18
Rochford, M.	Pvt., Co. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Roth, H. M.	Pvt., Co. D.	Atlantic City, N. J.	Meuse	1/10/19
Scanlon, H. A.	Pvt.	Sacket Harbor, N. Y.	Meuse	11/11/18
Schmekel, W.	Pvt., Co. D.	Chicago, Ill.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Schraven, H. J.	Pvt., Co. D.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Schultz, F.	Pvt., Co. C.	New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Tripp, R. E.	Pvt., Co. D.	Sodus, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Waters, T. E.	Pvt., Co. D.	Fort Byron, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Weich, J.	Pvt., Co. D.	Schliesingerville, Wis.	Meuse	1/10/19
Westcott, L. A.	Pvt., Co. D.	West Eaton, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Wiedeman, C. A.	Pvt., Co. D.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Woodward, G. G.	Pvt., Co. D.	Berkshire, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19

304th FIELD ARTILLERY

Weinhauer, G. H.	Sgt., Btry. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Robinson, W. E.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Med. Det.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Argonne	12/20/18
Warns, H. O.	Pvt., Med. Det.	Painted Post, N. Y.	Argonne	12/20/18

305th FIELD ARTILLERY

Burden, C. G.	1st Lt.	No Address	Argonne	1/10/19
Robinson, A. A.	2d Lt., Btry. C.	Flushing, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Johnson, G. H.	Corpl., Btry. C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Ramsdell, T.	Corpl., Hdqtrs. Co.	No Address	Aisne (2 citations)	12/20/18
Gormley, M.	Pvt., Btry. F.	New York City	Argonne	11/ 3/18
McCune, W. J.	Pvt.	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18

306th FIELD ARTILLERY

Mahon, D.	Sgt., Btry. E.	New York City	Vesle	11/ 3/18
McHugh, J. J.	Corpl., Btry. E.	Bronx, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Rothenberger, G.	Pvt., Btry. E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Delehanty, T.	1st Lt., Co. A.	Pelham, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
McAneny, L. G.	1st Lt., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Stemler, A. L.	1st Lt., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	12/20/18
Pette, K. A.	2d Lt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Dunn, E.	1st Sgt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Segal, S.	Sgt., 1stCl., Med.C'ps	New York City		11/23/18
Deacher, T. A.	Sgt., Co. A.	New York City	Argonne	12/20/18
Drake, R.	Sgt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Jennings, P. E.	Sgt., Co. A.	Patchogue, L. I.	Meuse	12/20/18
Jordan, C.	Sgt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Palmer, E.	Sgt., Co. A.	East Machias, Me.	Meuse	11/23/18
Phelps, L. B.	Sgt., Co. A.	Windsor, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Wells, J. C.	Sgt., Co. B.	New York City		11/23/18
Wells, F.	Sgt., Co. B.	Highspire, Pa.	Meuse	11/23/18
Annin, H.	Corpl., Co. A.	Caledonia, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Isler, B. Q.	Corpl., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Hannon, J. C.	Corpl., Co. A.	Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Kelly, R. J.	Corpl., Co. A.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
O'Leary, M.	Corp., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Roussel, J.	Corpl., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Walsh, R. R.	Corpl., Co. B.	Bayside, L. I., N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Young, F. A.	Corpl., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Brandt, H. R.	Mec., Co. B.	Central Park, L. I., N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Besch, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Burdick, M.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Bloomville, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Burns, M. P.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Ireland	Meuse	11/23/18
Cunningham, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Caledonia, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Dockery, G. J. T.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Drennan, R.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Ellis, W.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Gardner, R. J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.		11/23/18
Gloster, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Griffith, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Killoran, M. F.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Knapp, C. W.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Dansville, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Meehan, L.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Rochester, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Mowen, J. P.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Palidino, P.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Yonkers, N. Y.	Meuse	12/20/18
Ritchley, G.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Avon, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Stier, J. A.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A.	Jamaica Plain, Mass.	Meuse	11/23/18
Warner, H.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Livonia, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Young, H. T.	Pvt., 1st Cl.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Bouman, W. J.	Pvt., Co. A.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Bovee, La Vern	Co. A.	Mount Morris, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Brock, N.	Pvt., Co. A.	Wadsworth, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Churchill, J. V.	Pvt., Co. B.	Auburn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Coulombe, C. A.	Pvt., Co. A.	Pawtucket, R. I.	Meuse	11/23/18
Estes, R.	Pvt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Fitzgerald, T.	Pvt., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Fleming, J. J.	Pvt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Forte, A., Jr.	Pvt., Co. B.	Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Gannon, L. L.	Pvt., Co. A.	Conesus, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Gannon, M.	Pvt., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	1/10/19
Hassel, C.	Pvt., Co. B.	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Healy, T.	Pvt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.		1/10/19
Herzog, M.	Pvt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Hotter, J. G.	Pvt., Co. A.	Wayland, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Hummel, H. H.	Pvt., Co. A.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18

304th MACHINE GUN BATTALION—Continued

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Keating, T.	Pvt., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	1/10/19
Lackey, S. F.	Pvt., Co. B.	Oswego, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Lawrence, H. B.	Co. A.	East Palestine, N. Y.	Meuse	1/10/19
Lipkowitz, S.	Pvt., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Mason, W.	Pvt., Co. B.	Lima, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Murray, C.	Pvt., Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
McGovern, W.	Pvt., Co. B.	Caledonia, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
O'Hara, J. A.	Pvt., Co. B.	New York City	Meuse	11/23/18
Tierney, J.	Co. A.	New York City	Meuse	1/10/19
Warga, A. A.	Pvt., Co. B.	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18
Warran, N.	Pvt., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	11/23/18

305th MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Andre, C. H.	2d Lt.	Detroit, Mich.	Argonne	11/ 3/18

306th MACHINE GUN BATTALION

McKibbin, J. M.	Capt.	Hagerstown, Md.	Vesle	11/30/18
Benson, R. E.	2d Lt.	Decatur, Ill.	Argonne	11/14/18
Rice, W. R.	2d Lt.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Argonne	11/14/18
Dillard, J. A.	Corpl., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	12/20/18
Humpfner, F. A.	Pvt., Co. B.	New York City	Vesle	1/ 4/19
Plunkett, J. F.	Pvt., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	1/14/19
Ostendorff, R. W.	Pvt., Co. B.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	Vesle	1/ 4/19

302d FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Barnes, L.	Sgt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Washington, D. C.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Brick, I. L.	Sgt., 1st Cl.	New York City	Argonne	11/23/18
Curtis, G. L.	Sgt., 1st Cl.	No Address	Aisne	10/11/18
Holden, W. S.	Sgt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Lewisburg, Tenn.	Meuse	12/20/18
Jackson, E. J.	Sgt., Co. B.	New York City	Meuse	12/20/18
Joy, E. D.	Sgt., Co. C.	Monongahela City, Pa.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Maher, T. F.	Sgt., Co. B.	Jamestown, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
McLeod, H. F.	Sgt., Co. B.	Hartford, Conn.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Kehl, H. C.	Corpl., Co. C.	Warwick, N. Y.	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Nolan, T. A.	Corpl., Co. B.	Glasco, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Barnes, J. A.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Williamstown, Pa.	Meuse	12/20/18
Beteille, W.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. C.	Bronx, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Bristol, H. A.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. D.	Ansonia, Conn.	Vesle	11/30/18
Kaiser, J.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	12/20/18
Logan, E.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. C.	No Address	Aisne	10/11/18
Ruyl, H. S.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Meuse	12/20/18
Barnes, J. A.	Pvt., Co. B.	Hicksville, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Dempsey, D.	Pvt., Co. C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle Argonne	11/ 3/18 11/ 3/18
Echard, A.	Pvt., Co. A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Thomas, J. G.	Pvt., Co. B.	Williamstown, Pa.	Vesle	11/ 3/18

302d SUPPLY TRAIN

Name	Rank—Organization	Address	Place of Action	Date
Robinson, M. D.	Capt.	New York City	Argonne	11/30/18
Duffy, T. P.	Sgt., Co. F	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/30/18
Fein, H.	Sgt., Co. D	New York City		11/30/18
Diard, William	Corpl., Co. C	Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	11/30/18
Domanico, C.	Corpl., Co. C	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Argonne	11/30/18
Genther, R. E.	Corpl., Co. F	Newark, N. J.	Argonne	11/30/18
Lemieux, L.	Corpl., Co. C	Chicopee, Mass.	Argonne	11/30/18
Lenny, G.	Corpl., Co. C	Fulton, N. Y.	Argonne	11/30/18
Longan, D.	Corpl., Co. F	West Bridgewater, Mass.	Meuse	11/30/18
McClain, W.	Corpl., Co. E	Sag Harbor, N. Y.	Argonne	11/30/18
Beardsley, H.	Pvt., Co. C	Danbury, Conn.	Argonne	11/30/18
Fordyce, W.	Pvt., Co. F	Cazenovia, N. Y.	Argonne	11/30/18
Hensley, R. L.	Pvt., Co. C	Jearlstown, Tenn.	Argonne	11/30/18
Philips, P.	Pvt., Co. C	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Argonne	11/30/18
Proper, A. C.	Pvt., Co. C	Ansonia, Conn.	Argonne	11/30/18

302d MILITARY POLICE

Carman, F. P.	Corpl., Co. B	Amityville, N. Y.	Vesle	11/ 3/18
Colbert, J. F.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. B	No Address	Vesle	10/11/18
Schwartz, P.	Pvt., Co. B	No Address	Vesle	10/11/18

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS

Condon, W. J.	Capt., M. R. Corps	New Brunswick, N. J.	Baccarat	8/ 2/18

302d AMMUNITION TRAIN

Chambers, R.	Corpl., Co. A	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Vesle	11/23/18
Luhman, J. E.	Corpl., Co. F	No Address	Argonne	11/ 3/18
Mekeel, J. E.	Corpl., Co. A	Newburg, N. Y.	Vesle	11/23/18
Huber, F.	Wag., Co. A	Saugerties, N. Y.	Vesle	11/23/18
Freese, L.	Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. A	Newfield, N. J.	Vesle	11/23/18
Huntz, P. A.	Pvt., Co. A	Buffalo, N. Y.	Vesle	11/23/18
Stockinger, J.	Pvt., Co. A	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	Vesle	11/23/18

MEDALS OF HONOR

Awarded Officers and Men of the 77th Division

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick E. Smith, 308th Infantry. Awarded February 20, 1919. (Deceased.)

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy, near Binarville, France, 30th September, 1918. When communication from the forward regimental post of command to the battalion leading the advance had been interrupted temporarily by the infiltration of small parties of the enemy, armed with machine guns, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith personally led a party of two other officers and ten soldiers, sent forward to re-establish runner posts and carry ammunition to the front line. The guide became confused and the party strayed to the left flank beyond the outposts of supporting troops, suddenly coming under fire from a group of enemy machine guns only 50 yards away. Shouting to the other members of his party to take cover, this officer, in disregard of his own danger, drew his pistol and opened fire on the German gun crew. About this time he fell, severely wounded in the side, but regaining his footing, he continued to fire on the enemy until most of the men in his party were out of danger. Refusing first-aid treatment, he then made his way in plain view of the enemy to a hand-grenade dump and returned under continued heavy machine-gun fire for the purpose of making another attack on the enemy emplacements. As he was attempting to ascertain the exact location of the nearest nest, he again fell, mortally wounded.

Major Charles S. Whittlesey, 308th Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy northeast of Binarville, in the Forest d'Argonne, France, 2 to 7 October, 1918.

Although cut off for five days from the remainder of his division, Major Whittlesey maintained his position which he had reached under orders received for an advance, and held his command, consisting originally of four hundred sixty-three officers and men of the 308th Infantry, and Company K of the 307th Infantry, together, in the face of a superior number of the enemy during the five days. Major Whittlesey and his command were thus cut off and no rations or other supplies reached him in spite of determined efforts which were made by his division. On the fourth day Major Whittlesey received from the enemy a written proposition to surrender, which he treated with contempt, although he was at that time out of rations and had suffered a loss of fifty per cent. killed and wounded of his command and was surrounded by the enemy.

Home address: F. R. Whittlesey, father, 38 Pomeroy Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Captain George G. McMurtry, 308th Infantry.

Captain McMurtry commanded a portion of the troops in the pocket, companies E, G, H, 308th Infantry, under Major Whittlesey. His citation reads:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy at Charlevaux, in the Forest d'Argonne, France, 2 to 8, October, 1918.

Captain McMurtry commanded a battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the enemy. Although wounded in the knee by shrapnel on October 4th and suffering great pain, he continued throughout the entire period to encourage his officers and men with a resistless optimism that contributed largely toward preventing panic and disorder among the troops, who were without food and cut off from communication with our lines.

On October 4th he personally directed and supervised the moving of the wounded to shelter before himself seeking shelter. On October 6th he was again wounded in the shoulder by a German grenade, but continued personally to organize and direct the defense against the German attack on the position until the attack was defeated. He continued to direct and command his troops,

refusing relief, and personally led his men out of the position after assistance arrived, before permitting himself to be taken to the hospital on October 8th. During this period the successful defense of the position was due largely to his efforts.

Home address: 22 East 70th Street, New York City.

PRIVATE ARCHIE A. PECK, Co. A, 307th Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy in the Argonne Forest, France, 6th October, 1918. While engaged with two other soldiers on patrol duty, Private Peck and his comrades were subjected to the direct fire of an enemy machine gun, at which time both his companions were wounded. Returning to his Company he obtained another soldier to accompany him, to assist in bringing in the wounded men. His assistant was killed in the exploit, but Private Peck continued on, twice returning and safely bringing in both men, being under terrific machine-gun fire during the entire journey.

Next of kin: J. A. Peck, father, 445 Division Street, Hornell, N. Y.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AWARDED

to Officers and Men of the 77th Division

Major General Robert Alexander 77 Div., 2864
Baltimore, Md.
Wife—Mrs. Robert Alexander,
Willard Court,
17th and Willard Sts., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Colonel George Vidmer 306 Inf.
Wife—Mrs. George Vidmer,
17th and Riggs Pl.,
Washington, D. C.

Colonel Raymond Sheldon 307 Inf.
Mrs. George W. Sheldon,
113 Woodland Ave.,
Summit, N. J.

Lieut.-Col. Creswell Garlington G. S., 77 Div.
Father—Brig. Gen. R. A. Garlington,
c/o Adjutant General,
Washington, D. C.

Major J. O. Adler 306 Inf., 1302
Father—H. C. Adler,
Chattanooga Times,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Major Kenneth P. Budd 308 Inf., 2979
No further information available

Captain Alfred S. Griffiths 308 Inf., 2869
Wife—Naomi Griffiths,
Amityville,
Long Island, N. Y.

Captain William Mack 305 Inf.
Brother—W. Lewis Mack,
811 Woodward Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Captain Bradford Ellsworth, 306 Inf.
Sister—Juliet Innes Ellsworth,
145 East 52d St.,
New York, N. Y.

Captain Herman Edward Stadie 306 Inf.
Sister—Ida Stadie,
Parkeston, S. D.

Captain Nelson M. Holderman 307 Inf.
Wife—Mrs. Marguerite Holderman,
General Delivery,
Santa Ana, Calif.

Captain Weston C. Jenkins 307 Inf.
Home—208 West Thomas St.,
Rome, New York.

Captain James M. McKibbin* Med. Corps
Mrs. Mary McKibbin,
533 Reynolds Ave.,
Hagerstown, Md.

Captain Allan J. MacDougall (with bar, Jan. 10)
141 Euclid Ave. East, Detroit. 308 Inf.

1st Lt. Robert Haas 308 Inf.
Father—K. Hass,
7 East 69th St.,
New York City.

1st Lt. Albert E. Angier* 308 Inf.
Father—George M. Angier,
244 Brighton Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. Woodruff Dobson 308 Inf., 2865
Father—Frank Dobson,
606 W. 146th St.,
New York City.

1st Lt. Theodore S. Kenyon (now Captain) 306 Inf.
William H. Kenyon,
W. 82d St.,
New York City

1st Lt. Robins L. Conn 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Martha S. Conn,
360 W. 56th St.,
New York City.

1st Lt. Josiaha A. Powless* Med. Det., 308 Inf.
Mrs. Josiaha A. Powless,
West De Pere, Wis.

1st Lt. William R. Reid* 307 Inf.

1st Lt. Arthur Harrison Robinson 308 Inf., 2926
Mother—Mrs. C. L. Robinson,
2022 Jefferson St.,
Madison, Wis.

1st Lt. Richard B. Sheridan* 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Isabella Sheridan,
1875 Cropsey Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lt. William O. Sullivan 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Martha J. Sullivan,
Norwood, Col.

1st Lt. Meredith Wood 308 Inf.
Father—Dr. John Scott Wood,
172 Sixth Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lt. Thomas C. Colley (now Captain) 308 Inf.
No further information available.

1st Lt. Paul R. Knight (now Captain) 308 Inf.
Mrs. Albert Clinton Knight,
541 W. 34th St.,
New York City.

1st Lt. William J. Cullen (now Captain) 308 Inf.
Father—William Cullen,
1187 Woodycrest Ave.,
New York City.

1st Lt. Andre de Coppet (now Capt.) A. D. C., 77 Div.
Mother—
314 W. 85th St.,
New York City.

* Deceased

1st Lt. C. W. Turner* 308 Inf.
Wife—Mrs. Josephine Turner,
282 W. 16th St.,
New York City.

1st Lt. John A. Walsh* Co. F, 302d Engrs.
Mother—Mrs. Mary Walsh,
313 E. 85th St.,
New York City.

1st Lt. Michael J. Hayes* 306 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Julia Hayes,
9214 Empire Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

1st Lt. Alfred W. Gardner* 305 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Mary E. Gardner,
325 W. 29th St.,
New York City.

1st Lt. James Finlay Brown* 302 Engrs.
Wife—Mrs. Olivine K. Brown,
27 Lincoln Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lt. Charles O'Brien* 306 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. M. O'Brien,
44 North Main St.,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

1st Lieut. Ward B. Chamberlin 307 Inf.
2 Rector St., New York City.

1st Lieut. Francis W. Gilbert 307 Inf.
389 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Chas. Ridgely 308 Inf.
No further information available.

1st Lieut. Harry S. Silver 306 Inf.
606 N. Blount St., Raleigh, N. C.

2d Lt. Charles S. Dennison (now 1st Lt.) 306 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. C. M. Dennison,
Denver, Colo.

2d Lt. E. E. McDowell (now 1st Lt.) 305 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Lillian M. McDowell,
132½ Oxford St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

2d Lt. Leonard Cox (now 1st Lt.) 305 Inf.
Wife—Mrs. Leonard Cox,
157 E. 81st St.,
New York City.

2d Lt. E. W. Akers 308 Inf.
No further information available.

2d Lt. Arthur A. Robinson Btry. C, 305 Field Art.
Wife—Mrs. Florence E. Robinson,
1384 College Ave.,
Fresno, Calif.

2d Lt. John B. Flood 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Ellen Flood,
254 E. 60th St.,
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2d Lt. Harry Rogers* 308 Inf.
No further information available.

1st Sgt. Howard F. Mercer, 1708040 Co. C, 308 Inf.
106 E. 123rd St., New York City.

1st Sgt. Herman M. Sell, 1700766 Co. A, 306 Inf.
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Sgt. Jules Gingras, Jr. (now Sgt., 1st Cl.), 1717529
Co. F, 302 Engrs.
Friend—Miss Grace C. Hammond,
275 Church St.,
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Sgt. George W. Beatty, 935602 Med. Det., 306 Inf.
Wife—Mrs. George W. Beatty,
1462 South Sherman St.,
Denver, Colo.

Sgt. William Benjamin, 1706230 Co. H, 307 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Sarah Benjamin,
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Sgt. Charles A. Briggs, 1711811 Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn.
Father—Charles R. Briggs,
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Binghamton, N. Y.

Sgt. William Mohrman, 1703888 Hdqtrs. Co., 307 Inf.
John Mohrman,
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sgt. Abraham Belefant, 1703915 Hdqtrs. Co., 307 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Mary Belefant,
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sgt. John Blohm, 1697164 Co. B, 305 Inf.
Rudolph Blohm,
4822 New Utrecht Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Herman J. Bergasse, 1707565 Co. A, 308 Inf.
Sister—Mrs. Charles Wirth,
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Sgt. Joseph J. Powers, 1708565 Co. E, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Mary Powers,
343 Waverly Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sgt. Edward Carter, 1709698 Co. I, 308 Inf.
Father—Joseph Carter,
West Rutland, Vt.

Sgt. Benjamin S. Weber, 1705234 Co. D, 307 Inf.
Brother—Abe S. Weber,
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New York City.

Sgt. Charles P. Riley, 1709722 Co. I, 308 Inf.
Father—John Riley,
25 Gold St.,
Norwich, N. Y.

Sgt. Raymond Blackburn, 1708112 Co. C, 308 Inf.
Father—T. L. Blackburn,
163 Warburton Ave.,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Sgt. William Callahan, 1708546 Co. E, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Katherine Callahan,
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County Cork, Ireland.

* Deceased.

Sgt. James H. Quinn, 1709548 Co. I, 308 Inf.
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Sgt. Harry Linden, 1709302 Co. H, 308 Inf.
Wife—Clara Linden,
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Sgt. Anthony J. Kruger, 1709796 Co. K, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mildred Kruger,
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Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.

Sgt. Jeremiah Healey, 1709040 Co. G, 308 Inf.
Brother—Daniel Healey,
East Pepperell, Mass.

Sgt. James East, 1707625 Co. A, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Sally East,
Quinton, Ky.

Sgt. Forny B. Mintz, 1707533 Co. A, 308 Inf.
Father—Sam B. Mintz,
Mill Branch, N. C.

Sgt. Francis W. Wagner, 1708042 Co. C, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. F. Wagner,
1821 Prospect Ave.,
New York City.

Sgt. Patrick Freeman, 1701019 Co. B, 306 Inf.
Sister—Miss Mary Freeman,
c/o Hinkle Smith,
Bryn Marr,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sgt. Frank J. Roskoski, 1717519 Co. F, 302 Engrs.
Mother—Mrs. Josephine Roskoski,
1488 Bondell Ave.,
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Sgt. Oscar P. Lippe, 1707011* Co. L, 307 Inf.
Brother—Vincent S. Lippe,
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Sgt. Raymond Gill, 1708394* Co. A, 308 Inf.
No further information available.

Sgt. William J. McGlinchey, 1696992* Co. A, 305 Inf.
No further information available.

Sgt. Edward P. Morrissey, 1716036 Co. C, 302 Engrs.
41 Greenwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sgt. Arthur Norwat, 1710316* Co. M, 308 Inf.
No further information available.

Sgt. William Thomas, 1717272* Co. D, 302 Engrs.
No further information available.

Corpl. Herman Nubel, 1707128 (now Sgt.)
Co. L, 307 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. A. Nubel,
166 Ivy St.,
Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Corpl. Louis Sorrow, 1919060 Co. B, 307 Inf.
Sister—Mrs. Minnie Soneu,
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Bronx, N. Y.

Corpl. Henry McPherson, 1681718 Co. C, 306 Inf.
Sister—Miss Grace McPherson,
431 Rockland St.,
Abington, Mass.

Corpl. Vincent P. Zielinski, 1702716 Co. H, 306 Inf.
Mother—Eva Zielinski,
112 Gorski St.,
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Corpl. Henry Bateman, 1705363 Hdqtrs. Co., 307 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Hattie H. Bateman,
133 Livingston St.,
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Corpl. Gustave H. Johnson, 1714321
Btry. C, 305 Field Art.
Mother—Mrs. Pilla Johnson,
128 Fifth Ave.,
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Corpl. Thomas F. Maroney, 1708059 Co. C, 308 Inf.
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Corpl. Joseph Vedialgo* Co. A, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Grace Vedialgo,
Lotts Lane,
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

Corpl. Joseph Sauer, 1708815* Co. F, 308 Inf.
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Corpl. James Dolan, 1709086 Co. G, 308 Inf.
Sister—Mary K. Dolan,
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Corpl. Carmine Felitto, 1708450 Co. D, 308 Inf.
Father—Pasquale Felitto,
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Corpl. Haakon Rossum, 1709067 Co. G, 308 Inf.
Wife—Mrs. Mary Rossum,
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corpl. Irving Klein, 1707558 Co. A, 308 Inf., 2871
Brother—Bernard Klein,
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Yonkers, N. Y.

Corpl. Frank B. Carpenter, 1680323* Co. C, 307 Inf.
Harry Carpenter,
1 Summer St.,
Lockport, N. Y.

Corpl. James H. Collins, 1710117 Co. L, 308 Inf.
Father—Thomas Collins,
Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

Corpl. Joseph A. McAllister, 1706239* Co. H, 307 Inf.
Father—Joseph J. McAllister,
281 Lefferts Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corpl. Charles Britt, 3182478 Co. H, 307 Inf.
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

* Deceased.

Corpl. Patrick J. Carroll, 1700228 Co. F, 306 Inf.
158 E. 102d St., New York City.

Corpl. James J. Murphy, 1706971 Co. K, 307 Inf.
58 Hull St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corpl. William Rochkind, 1699283 Co. I, 305 Inf.
228 Clinton St., New York City

Corpl. Frank Schultz, 2443933 Co. C, 302 Engrs.
393 Westervelt Ave., Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Cook William Shefrin, 1701301* Co. C, 306 Inf.
Father—Nathan Shefrin,
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Pvt., 1st Cl., Carl I. Johnson, 1721217 Co. B, 306 Inf.
Friend—Miss Emily Corcoran,
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Pvt., 1st Cl., Jack Herschkowitz, 1708138
Co. C, 308 Inf.
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Pvt., 1st Cl., John J. Monson, 1707736 Co. A, 308 Inf.
Sister—Mrs. Mary Furry,
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt., 1st Cl., George Goumas, 1918987 Co. B, 307 Inf.
Cousin—George Teipouras,
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Marietta, Ga.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Barney Bardman, 1704820*
Co. B, 307 Inf.
Father—Shumlu Burdu,
Dzuren,
Russia.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Orrie A. Clark, 1679806 Co. F, 307 Inf.
Geneva, N. Y.

Pvt. Sing Kee, 1702357 (now Color Sgt.)
Hdqtrs. Co., 306 Inf.
Father—Chung Kee,
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San Jose, Calif.

Pvt. Joseph Charles, 1721431 (now Sgt.)
Co. L, 307 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Marie Arlington,
High Falls, N. Y.

Pvt. Patrick Rockford, 1710149 (now Sgt.)
Co. L, 308 Inf.
Sister—Mrs. Mary O'Mally,
73 Smith St.,
Roxbury, Mass.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Joseph Usac, 1707692 Co. A, 308 Inf.
Miss Anna Usac,
150 Meeker St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Enoch Christianson Co. A, 308 Inf.
Tillie Anderson,
Rodtagen, Norway.

* Deceased.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Jack D. Gehris Med. Det., 308 Inf.
Friend—Pearl Allegars,
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Pvt., 1st Cl., Edward T. Van Duzer Co. K, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Eleanor Van Duzer,
232 53d St.,
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Pvt., 1st Cl., Francis Considine, 1707613
Co. A, 308 Inf.
Father—John Considine,
179 Baylston St.,
Watertown, N. Y.

Pvt., 1st Cl., James Tappen, 1708342* Co. D, 308 Inf.
Father—James Tappen,
67 Harrison St.,
Stapleton,
Staten Island, N. Y.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Samuel D. Grobtuck, 1709848*
Co. K, 308 Inf.
Father—Abraham Grobtuck,
94 Orchard St.,
New York City.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Russell L. DuBois Med. Det., 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Catherine DuBois
Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Pvt. Irving Sirota, 1711216 Med. Det. 308 Inf.
Uncle—M. Ginsberg,
1237 Eastern Parkway,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Irving L. Liner, 1708384 Co. D, 308 Inf.
Father—Max Liner,
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Harold Batley, 1681167 Co. C, 308 Inf.
Father—John A. Batley,
Orchard St.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Pvt. Joseph Vercruysse, 1646636 Co. H, 306 Inf.
Friend—Joseph de Bishop,
1723 41st St.,
Oakland, Cal.

Pvt. Peter Matter, 1680849 Co. E, 307 Inf.
Sister-in-law—Mrs. Joseph Matter,
1212 Whirlpool St.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Pvt. Sidney Smith, 3129935 Co. H, 308 Inf.
Father—Edwin Smith,
Pearl, Ill.

Pvt. George W. Holley, 1705295 Co. D, 307 Inf.
Mother—Tilamon Holley,
17 Pratt St.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Pvt. William C. Evans, 488438 San. Det., 306 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. D. S. Evans,
18 Mitchell St.,
Plainsville, Pa.

Pvt. Clifford R. Brown, 1680666 Co. C, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Eva Brown,
R. F. D. No. 64,
Ashville, N. Y.

Pvt. Stanislaw Kosikowski, 1708153 Co. C, 308 Inf.
Brother—Joseph Kosikowski,
195 Hall Ave.,
Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

Pvt. Patrick Hendrichs, 1708137 Co. C, 308 Inf.
Father—Harry Hendrichs,
B. McClain,
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Pvt. James Sullivan, 1702578 Co. H, 306 Inf.
Sister—Miss Mary Sullivan,
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Pvt. Philip Cepeglia, 1708116 Co. C, 308 Inf.
Mother—Angelina Cepeglia,
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New York City.

Pvt. James M. Bragg, 754936 Med. Det., 308 Inf.
Father—Mr. G. F. Bragg,
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West Va.

Pvt. Abraham Krotoshinsky, 1706855 Co. K, 307 Inf.
M. Newman,
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Pvt. Grover Sullivan, 1683735 Co. L, 306 Inf.
Uncle—George O'Leary,
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Norwood, N. Y.

Pvt. Francis L. Monk, 3138521 Co. B, 307 Inf.
Half-brother—Chris W. Anderson,
Benson, Utah.

Pvt. John A. Dilliard, 1711535 Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn.
Home—476 Clinton Ave.,
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Pvt. Reginoll C. Scott, 3134234 Co. L, 305 Inf.
Wife—Mrs. Carol Scott,
Jone,
Washington.

Pvt. Robert L. Crandall, 3127323 Co. A, 305 Inf.
Father—Andrew J. Crandall,
Pena, Utah.

Pvt. Solomon Shahwood, 2444687 Co. A, 305 Inf.
Cousin—George Abraham,
Myers, N. Y.

Pvt. John E. Gartright, 1707274* Co. M, 307 Inf.
Wife—Laura Gartright,
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Aaron Yamin, 1701168* Co. B, 306 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Hilda Yamin,
322 E. 101st St.,
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Pvt. Henry Miller, 1708665* Co. H, 308 Inf.
Wife—Mrs. Elizabeth Miller,
312 W. 161st St.,
New York City.

Pvt. Joseph Friel, 1707634* Co. A, 308 Inf.
Mrs. Mary I. Friel,
301 E. 76th St.,
New York City.

Pvt. Albert C. Peterson, 278805* Co. B, 307 Inf.
Father—Louis C. Peterson,
Stacy, Minn.

Pvt. James F. Kobernat, 1429404* Co. M, 307 Inf.
Brother—Joe Kobernat,
Hill City, Minn.

Pvt. Earl Millsap, 2788815* Co. B, 307 Inf.
Brother—Joe Millsap,
Box 142,
Arcten, Wash.

Pvt. Henry Kessler, 1708151 Co. C, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. H. P. Kessler,
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New York City.

Pvt. Frank Pollinger, 1683093 Co. G, 308 Inf.
Wife—Mabel V. Pollinger,
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Pvt. William Begley, 1709131* Co. G, 308 Inf.
No further information available.

Pvt. Charles W. Whiting, 1681631* Hdqtrs. Co., 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. A. S. Battles,
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Pvt. James F. Nash, 1709870 Co. K, 308 Inf.
Father—Dennis Nash,
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Pvt. Algot Johnson, 1707542 Co. A, 308 Inf.
Brother—Oswald Johnson,
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Pvt. Irving Woolf, 1657465 Co. I, 308 Inf.
Father—Ozias Woolf,
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Hartford, Conn.

Pvt. John C. Lenahan, 1710292* Co. M, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Lucy Lenahan,
154 Huron St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. William V. Baxter, 1711191 Med. Det., 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. James Baxter,
Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Pvt. Harry B. Clementson, 3130713 Co. A, 305 Inf.
Eagle Bend, Minn.

Pvt. G. W. Hall, 2444063* M. G. Co., 305 Inf.
No further information available.

* Deceased.

Pvt. Christian Kurle, 3137463 Co. H, 307 Inf.
Angela, Mont.

Pvt. Herbert W. Mackmer, 1712678* Co. A, 305 Inf.
No further information available.

Pvt. Batiste Maraglia, 1681474 Co. L, 305 Inf.
No further information available.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Joseph Passafiume, 1706135
Co. G, 307 Inf.
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Pvt. William J. Pederson, 3125361 Co. H, 307 Inf.
Route No. 1, Becker, Mont.

* Deceased.

CROIX DE GUERRE AWARDED

Brig.-Gen. Michael J. Lenihan 153 Inf., 77 Div.
Wife—Mathilde O. T. Lenihan,
1834 I St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Captain Snowden Fahnstock 308 Inf.
Wife—Elizabeth Fahnstock,
14 E. 76th St.,
New York City.

Captain Andre de Coppet Aide de Camp.
314 W. 85th St.,
New York City.

Major-General Robert Alexander 77 Div.
Wife—Mrs. Robert Alexander,
Willard Court,
17th and Willard Sts., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Captain Fred N. Insinger Cavalry
No address

1st Lt. Henri de La Chapelle Inf.
No address

2d Lt. John B. Flood Co. C, 308 Inf.
Mother—Mrs. Ellen Flood,
254 E. 65th St.,
New York City.

LEGION OF HONOR AWARDED

Brig.-Gen. Michael J. Lenihan 153 Inf., 77 Div.
Wife—Mathilde O. T. Lenihan,
1834 I St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

THE SO-CALLED "LOST BATTALION"

IN the heart of the Argonne Forest there is a deep rectangular ravine so formed, that it is enclosed front and rear and on both sides by steep, wooded slopes. A little brook coursing from east to west had been joined in primeval days by a small tributary flowing directly from the south, thus disclosing nature's instruments in the production of this peculiar geographical formation. Sunlight seldom penetrates into this valley, shaded by thick forest growth. It is always sombre and still there.

Before the Americans went through the Argonne, the place where these two streams meet had been known as the head of the Ravine de Charlevaux. Thereafter, and for all time, it will be known as "The Pocket." It is the spot where the "Lost Battalion" fought. It is hallowed ground where starving heroes resisted against overwhelming odds with "No surrender" for their watchword.

In the bitter struggle through the Forest of Argonne, the 77th Division after seven days of continuous fighting found its advance on October 2d almost at a stand-still before strongly wired and entrenched enemy positions. These positions extended along the ridge of Bois de la Naza, across the Ravine de Charlevaux, thence westerly over a wide hill to a second ravine beyond, where they connected with enemy trenches extending southward from La Palette Pavillion. The most westerly of the two ravines ran north and south, through the middle of the 308th Infantry's sector on the left of our line. A wild tangle of trees, vines and undergrowth covered the entire region through which this system of defences was constructed.

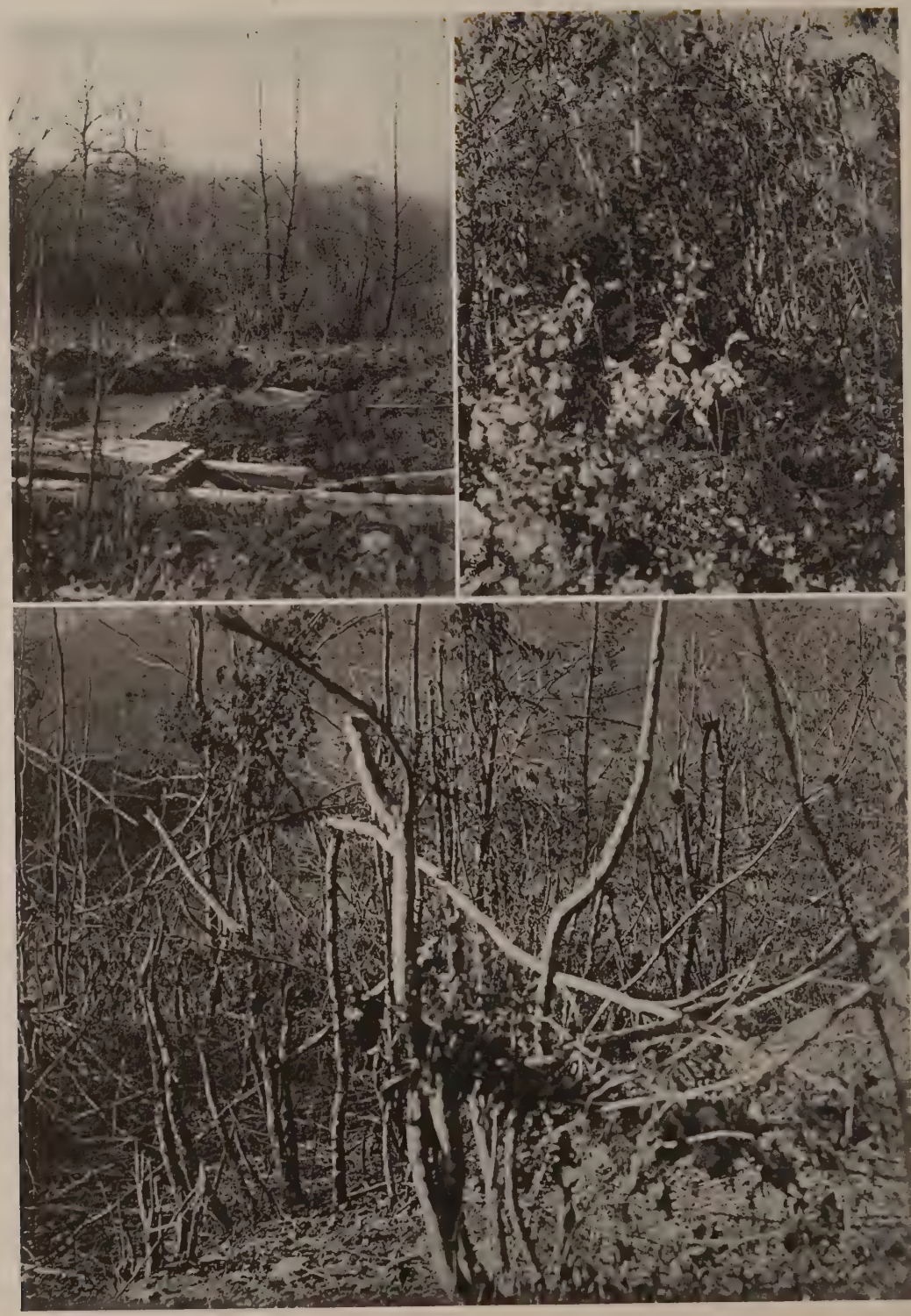
Attack after attack was made by our forces, only to meet impenetrable machine-gun fire from skillfully concealed guns covering every foot of this front. The least movement in our lines was detected and invariably brought down instant fire.

The situation was critical. The success of our operations depended upon breaking through the enemy line. At this juncture, an attack without regard to losses was ordered along the entire divisional sector to start at 12:50 P. M. on the 2d of October, supported by a barrage from the artillery and a simultaneous attack by the French holding the Binarville sector to the West.

The attack was made. Elements from two battalions of the 308th Infantry, accompanied by sections from Companies C and D of the 306th Machine Gun Battalion, found an apparently undefended spot in the bed of the north and south ravine, and quickly filtered through. This force, commanded by Major Charles S. Whittlesey, was under orders, if successful in breaking through, to push forward to Charlevaux Mills and hold that position until the other elements of our line had reached it.

Leaving D and F Companies in position on the western side of the ravine, Companies A, B, C, E, G and H of the 308th, with the machine gunners, advanced on the east side, and by six in the evening reached their objective. About ninety casualties from flanking machine-gun fire were suffered on the way, but the advanced battalion had captured from the enemy two officers, twenty-eight privates and three machine guns and crossed his heavily wired trench system. The same night, the 3d Battalion of the 307th Infantry attempted to follow, Company K alone succeeding in getting through and joining Major Whittlesey in the morning.

All would have been well had the flanking elements been successful. But the 307th was held up before Bois de la Naza and the French were checked in front of La Palette Pavillion. That night, the enemy strung wire across the path through the ravine that our advanced units had taken, and posted additional machine guns to cover the valley. This linked up the two sections of their trench system and placed a closed German line to the rear of Major Whittlesey's command.



Views of the Pocket

Arrived at the hill, south of Binarville-la Viergette Road, Major Whittlesey took up a position for the night near the crest of the hill in the vicinity of Bois de Buirrone, about 500 meters east of the Moulin de Charlevaux. It was a steep slope covered with underbrush and young timber. In order to reach the position, the 600 men of his command, including the machine gunners with their guns and tripods on their shoulders, in the growing darkness filed down the northern slope of the southern hill, through the morass at the bottom of the ravine, and across the stream over a bridge of planks. As they crossed the brook, to right and left of them, the view along the valley was open, with high ground rising at the end of each vista. To the front could be seen the Binarville-la Viergette Road, about a hundred yards from the crest and along the slope on the side of which the halt was made.

Digging funk-holes was a severe work, for the ground was hard and stony. Though they had no blankets, overcoats or other covering, the men spent a rather restful night. Machine guns posted to the front and flanks were undisturbed by enemy movements.

At daybreak on the 3d, Company E, under Lieutenant Wilhelm, was sent back to attack from the west of the ravine thereby assisting Companies D and F in moving forward. Details started for rations, as the men had gone forward carrying only one day's rations. All reserve rations had been consumed during the early phase of the advance. Fortunately water was found at a spring just south of the position. These ration details never returned.

At half-past 8 A. M., German artillery shelled the position, but without serious effect owing to the steep reverse slope. Because of our position, the enemy's artillery never became effective. Patrols had been sent out, but soon returned with disturbing report of Germans on the right and left flanks in small numbers and the impossibility of establishing liaison in either direction. At about this time, Captain Holderman with Co. K of the 307th, consisting of 79 men, arrived and took position on the right flank.

At 10 A. M. Lieutenant Lenke returned with 18 men from E Company, reporting that that company had been surrounded and that Lieutenant Wilhelm had ordered him to get his platoon out by any means possible. Lieutenant Wilhelm subsequently worked his way through with a few remaining men.

A German trench mortar suddenly opened fire, from 600 yards to the west. Scouts reported the mortar protected by machine guns. A platoon was sent to attack the mortar but met with severe machine-gun fire and did not succeed in its mission. The platoon brought back a prisoner who stated that his company of 70 men had been brought in during the night to take position in our rear.

Half an hour later a report was received that the runner post system in the rear had been broken, two posts having been attacked and scattered by the Germans. A message reporting this fact was immediately dispatched to regimental headquarters by carrier pigeons. From this time on, it was impossible to re-establish communication to the rear for several days.

The Battalion was cut off!

To meet the situation, the forces on the hill were disposed in a square formation to repel attack from any side, and the machine guns posted to guard the flanks and sweep the ravine.

Along toward dusk the murmur of voices could be heard to the left flank. A patrol that had been sent out earlier in the day failed to report back. Cossack posts which had been established well outside of the position were drawn in. All reported seeing large groups of the enemy through the trees. The voices came closer and were now unmistakably German. A command to "stand to" was given. The babel continued in excited tones with a plenteous sprinkling of the word "Amerikaner." There was no doubt of their intention to attack, but where and how were the questions that interested our listening men.

The voices on our left were joined by others on our front. Evidently another platoon was coming into position. Darkness had set in, and even without the dense foliage obstructing the view, observation would have been impossible.

The ammunition of our men was limited. When a nervous soldier on the left discharged his piece he was cautioned "Steady" and the rest of the line kept steady.

The babel had now reached an excited pitch on our front, on the left and in our rear.

Our front line rested on the road cut into the side of the slope, and above the road was a cliff, 18 or 20 feet high. The presence of Germans on this cliff was reported by a returning scout.

Suddenly from the top of the cliff, the voice that had been doing most of the talking called out "Adolph!" The answer came from our left, "Hier Eitel." Another gutteral "Hier" sounded in our rear. Then, "Nun Alles ist in Stellung" (Now everyone is in position), "Dritte Kompagnie alles zusammen!" (Third Company all together!)

"Dritte Kompagnie" obeyed implicitly, and our soldiers were treated to a ferocious coordinated potato-masher attack. Potato mashers dropped in clusters from the trees above them, they came from all sides, singly and in twos and threes, and exploded with a terrific uproar. Again the officers cautioned the men to be "steady." Everyone remained calm, though admittedly anxious. The attack, while seemingly of longer duration, lasted not more than ten minutes.

Again the loud talking started. Again the Boche platoon chiefs in answer to their leaders called out, "hier." This time they became a little careless and showed some movement up over the cliff, and on our left. They were becoming bold at our apparent "inaction." Yet each of our men had his piece loaded and cocked and his eye on the barrel, looking at his front. Word was passed that when the command was given to fire, the aim should be low and following the ground.

Again "Alles ist in Stellung," came to the ears of our men. But the rest of the command. "Alles zusammen" was never uttered. "Commence firing," rang out over our line and the crack of rifle-fire that traveled around our position was almost instantaneous. The Boche were caught out of their funk-holes in erect positions, as the cries that rang through the forest proved. The potato mashing was checked, but machine-gun fire from our rear raking the entire field was their answer to our volley. "Alles zusammen" was heard no more that night nor were there any more roll calls of Boche platoon leaders. After ten minutes of intense barrage, the enemy machine guns quieted down and thereafter during the night indulged only in occasional bursts of harassing fire.

During the attack, the captain in command on our left flank sent a runner to battalion headquarters for reinforcements. The runner obtained eight men and rejoined the company with three. Again the runner was dispatched for assistance. This time he started back with twelve and lost four in the machine-gun barrage.

The losses in killed and wounded in the first day's fighting had by October 4th reduced the effective strength of the forces, including K Company, 307th Infantry, and the machine gunners, to 520 men. During that day and the succeeding days there was a constant drain on this small band for patrols and runners sent out in an increased effort to get in touch with regimental headquarters in the rear. These patrols were uniformly unsuccessful. They never got through the Germans on the heights to the south. During the day of the 4th, the men were beginning to suffer from lack of food. There were occasional bursts of machine-gun fire and two trench-mortar attacks, of an hour duration each, but it was not until 4 P. M. that the organized attack was launched once more on our left and rear.

Again the voices in command called out to the platoon leaders on all four sides of us, but the names he called were different from those of the day before. Then the Boche tried a trick. One of our men was noticed by an officer putting on his pack and preparing to leave his funk-hole. The amazed officer inquired what this movement meant. The man stated that word had been passed from the right to get ready to move, because the Germans had chased the Americans back and it had been decided to retire from the position. This was the first intimation our men had that the enemy included English-speaking Huns and that the latter were playing the bold stroke of sending fake messages into our lines. The rumors of retirement was quickly squelched and our men all stayed quietly in their places.

When the Huns figured that enough time had elapsed for all our men to be standing on their feet, suddenly, with a terrific roar and tearing crash, every one of their machine guns opened up on our positions at once. While the fire was coming from rear and flanks, a fusilade of potato-mashers and grenades descended from the cliff in our front. Then, as suddenly as it had started, the machine-gun fire stopped and a voice called out, "Gaz Masks!" The pronunciation of the words was unmistakably German and the command in form was obviously wrong. So nobody was fooled. "Gas masks hell!" called out one of our men on the right, as he fired in the direction of the voice. Immediately, an unearthly howl went up, of the kind emitted only by a wounded Boche.

Throughout the night the fighting continued, with machine-gun sniping and potato-mashers on the part of the enemy, and our men firing every time they heard a voice or movement. Many

Views of the Pocket

of their shots reached the mark. The woods on the outskirts of our positions where the Boche were lurking were filled with moaning and howling until well on into the next day.

From that time on, the Boche called out many of his commands in English. Menacing shouts such as "First, Second and Third Companies this way" and "Bring up ten machine guns on the left," interspersed with a wide vanity of jeering remarks, all in perfect English, were thrown out to tantalize our men. The talk was not one sided, however. The Boche were told in plain language, English and German, what the world thought of them. One epithet in this repartee that always infuriated them into silence was "Wint Betebren" a rather opprobious term, hateful to the military class, which means literally "Wind-bag ring, or circle or group."

To follow the sequence of events in "The Pocket" and to distinguish between the attacks that were hurled against its defenders in the next three days is almost an impossibility. To the men who went through the experience it was a hideous nightmare. Under the constant strain of defending themselves at all times from every conceivable kind of an attack, launched from every one of four directions and sometimes from all four at once, elemental considerations alone swayed them. The necessity of constant alertness for their own preservation, the passionate desire to kill the enemy, to destroy as many as possible of the mocking devils who were calling out jests and jeers from secure concealment, controlled their thoughts and regulated their existence.

One day was like another. Starvation was creeping on them. There were no meal times to mark the flight of time. There was water in the brook flowing through the bed of the ravine. But the price of a drink of water by day was a life. At night, the Boche played his machine guns on the water holes and it was only by great good luck that a man could secure a supply and win his way back to his funk-hole in safety. Rain fell almost continuously. The nights were damp and cold. The men, without blankets, overcoats or other shelter, shivered till daylight and got little rest.

At intervals, the enemy trench mortars, firing at practically point blank range from the left flank, tore up the entire slope to which our men were clinging. The hill became a tangle of twisted shattered trees and splinters. Men were literally blown from one hole into another. Showers of mud and gravel fell upon those who were fortunate enough not to come into actual contact with the flying shell splinters. When it was deemed that the "minenwerfers" had wrought sufficient confusion and commotion, the enemy sprayed the ground with a pitiless rain of machine gun bullets. During daylight it was a rash act to stand erect. Positions were changed by crawling along the ground. Even this was far from safe, for the enemy showed themselves expert in grazing fire and their missiles had a way of singing through the grass and catching a man whose duty required him to leave his funk-hole.

The wounded could receive only the scantest attention. After the first two days only two of the medical detachment were surviving to render first aid. These two heroically crawled from one sufferer to another. But in scores of cases the injuries were gaping shell wounds or bullet holes, requiring more than a mere bandage. Bandages gave out and it was necessary to take bandages from the dead to bind up the hurts of the living. The dead lay unburied on the ground.

During the daytime, burying parties would not have lived to perform their duties. After three days, many of the men had become so weak from hunger it was beyond their strength to dig graves in the hard soil. At night it was impossible to see, except at those times when the ground was illuminated by the weird glow of Very-lights shot into the midst of our funk-holes by the Boche.

Throughout these six days and nights in the pocket, with their bodies tortured by hunger and wrecked by fever, with death always at their elbow, the spirit of resistance never once weakened in the hearts and minds of officers and men. On the night of October 4th, the firing of our own troops could be distinctly heard to the south, and hopes were high that relieving forces would soon break through and join them. At intervals in the noise of the combat, the sound of our Chauchats would be distinguished, and the friendly firing seemed to grow stronger and draw nearer. Disappointment was keen therefore, when daylight dawned without a sign of reinforcements.

Although panels were displayed, they were hardly distinguishable through the trees and no assuring signals were received that our aeroplane had located exactly the battalion's position.

One cheering event marked the next day. Our artillery, commencing its fire on the hill to the

south in the early morning, suddenly jumped to the slope on the southern hill opposite the battalion's position, just in time to crash into large forces of the enemy massing for an infantry attack. For half an hour, the air was full of flying Dutchmen and parts of the same, then, in a miraculous way, our shells leap-frogged the position of our own troops and fell on the crest to the north of them. It happened at that very moment that a large number of Boche, probably to offset the defeat of their attack on the south, were advancing from the north with grenades to hurl from the cliff. They caught the second edition of our barrage square in their faces, and the attack went to pieces. It seemed like an act of providence.

One of our aeroplanes flying over the terrain where the Boche had organized, before our firing, was seen to drop a signal "Fire on me." That was probably one of the instruments that providence used.

"It was a beautiful barrage" said an infantry officer who enjoyed it that day from his fox-hole on the hill. For several hours the woods resounded with the howls of wounded Boche, until their comrades were able to hurry them out of hearing.

But that night, the Chauchat firing to the south seemed fainter and weaker than the night before. This discovery, coming at the end of a particularly terrible afternoon, was enough to thoroughly dishearten the most courageous.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon, the enemy had covered the slope on which our men were located with an intensity of machine-gun fire difficult to exaggerate. It seemed impossible that a single foot of the ground could escape without a bullet searching it.

Many of our men were killed and many wounded by this barrage. The wounded were brave at all times, but there were moans and piteous cried in the dark that night. The day began with 375 as our effective strength, but this number was greatly reduced by casualties suffered in the afternoon's attack.

If the men on the hill had known that October 6th was a Sunday, they would have called it Blue Sunday. Things seemed at their lowest. The firing of relieving forces to the south had not grown appreciably nearer. Hunger was becoming almost unbearable. In one funk-hole, two men were dividing a morsel of bacon-rind that one of them found in his pocket. He had used it to rub over a wound in his hand. Now they were eagerly eating it, the first particle of food in four days. In another hole, the occupants were subsisting on a little mixture of salt and pepper discovered in a condiment can. At intervals, they would dip their tongues into this concoction, and go through the form of eating. One man crept out of the brush with a small chunk of black break that he had salvaged from the body of a dead Boche. Friendly airplanes hovering over the region of the ravine dropped parcels of food at various times during the day. But this food fell with tantalizing regularity out of the reach of our beleagured men. The Boche continued his usual daily program of minenwerfer bombardments at hourly intervals, interspersed with machine-gun fire from every angle. The dead of the day before covered the ground. The machine-gunners of the 306th Battalion lost both their officers. After repelling attack after attack on our flanks for four days, only one of their nine machine guns remained in action. Ammunition for our machine guns was almost exhausted. The effective strength of all units had fallen to 275. It was a time for spirits to fail. It was a time for courage to flicker out. It was a time when the few survivors could look into one another's faces and say with conviction, "There is nothing before us but death."

One thing, however, in that desperate situation, no one forgot. The command had advanced to the ravine where it lay under orders to take the position, and to hold it at all costs until the other elements of the line of the 77th Division should reach it. The orders were plain. On the 6th, there was a general sensing through the little band on the hill that the test had come. Without a command or a suggestion being given, it was known throughout the hill by every officer and man that if the Germans captured the slope they would have to find there the last of its defenders dead at his post.

It was at this time that a dramatic episode occurred to crystallize this purpose and to give it expression.

At four in the afternoon of the 7th, a private of Company H reported to the commanding officer. That morning with eight others he had slipped away into the forest to secure a parcel of food dropped not far away by one of our planes. The party encountered a German out-post. Five of the nine

were killed and the rest wounded and captured. One of the latter was blindfolded, given a note by the German Commander and sent into our lines. He delivered the note to Major Whittlesey. This was the note:

"To the Commanding Officer—Infantry, 77th American Division.

"Sir:—The bearer of this present, Private ....., has been taken prisoner by us. He refused to give the German Intelligence Officer any answer to his questions, and is quite an honorable fellow, doing honor to his Fatherland in the strictest sense of the word.

"He has been charged against his will, believing that he is doing wrong to his country to carry forward this present letter to the officer in charge of the battalion of the 77th Division, with the purpose to recommend this commander to surrender with his forces, as it would be quite useless to resist any more, in view of the present conditions.

"The suffering of your wounded men can be heard over here in the German lines, and we are appealing to your humane sentiments to stop. A white flag shown by one of your men will tell us that you agree with these conditions. Please treat Private ..... as an honorable man. He is quite a soldier. We envy you.

THE GERMAN COMMANDING OFFICER."

Major Whittlesey read the note and passed it over to Captain McMurtry. He read it and handed it to Captain Holderman. The three officers looked at one another and a grim smile wrinkled their features. "We are appealing to your humane sentiments to stop." This, after six days of the most inhuman warfare conceivable hurled at them by the Boche in attempts to annihilate, that had failed. It was almost funny.

The fact of the receipt of the note soon spread over the hill. Men too weak to stand on their feet raised up on their elbows and cried: "You Dutch ————s, come over and get us." That was the only response. Major Whittlesey took in the two white panels spread on the ground for the purpose of indicating the position to our aeroplane. There should be nothing white showing on that hill-side.

Another answer was on its way to the Boche. That very evening the crackle of musketry and the rat-tat-tat of Chauchats and Hotchkiss guns fell on the ears of the beleagured men, coming from the rear and right flank. Beyond the fraction of a doubt, it was the long-hoped-for, despaired-of relief. It was brother Americans of the 77th Division furiously fighting their way through. Sheer exhaustion forced the tears from the eyes of men to whom the hope of life was returning. The Boche, however, was not quite through. In one last desperate effort to impress his "Humane sentiments," on the survivors in the pocket, he descended with all his force on the right flank. For this attack, he had reserved his liquid fire, and scorching flames shot into our ranks.

But our men were revivified. They sprang into the fight to the tune of every choice oath in the English language. Our one remaining machine gun at last was firing at a target point blank. In word and deed, the Huns got hell, and back they crumbled never to come on again.

As the Germans dwindled away through the trees into the night, the men of the 307th came up on the right, with food and ammunition in abundance. A half-hour later, patrols of the 308th were reported coming in from the south. The relief was complete. The fight of the "Lost Battalion"—the battalion that was never "lost"—was over. On the morning of the 8th, the 252 survivors of the 679 that had entered the "pocket," with their sick and wounded, marched south through the deep ravine to rest.

Their hill-side is now quiet. The dead lie sleeping in a little enclosure near the western border of the valley. The crash of minenwerfers and the whine of the bullets is stilled. But if the trees on this torn slope of France could ever break the silence, they would say "By these splintered wounds you see upon us, we will live to mark the valor of the Americans."

FINIS.

EPILOGUE

One of the American Officers at the Rhine, when the Coblenz Bridgehead was turned over to our forces, was Colonel C. S. Sherrill, formerly Chief of Staff of the 77th Division. A short time after that event had transpired, the following letter was received by the Commanding General of the Division:

"Headquarters 77th Division
"American E. F.

"25th December, 1918.

"Memorandum: For the Commanding General, 77th Division.

"1. As a matter of possible historical interest for the 77th Division, I wish to relate the following incident, which came under my observation while at Coblenz, Germany, on duty with the Third American Army.

"2. I was detailed as a member of the Bridgehead commission under the Third Army for the purpose of taking over the German government. When I arrived at Coblenz, on the 5th of December I found the 1st and 3d German Armies then crossing the Rhine. The 3d (German) Army left in Coblenz the 76 Reserve Division, which stayed there until the 11th. This Division, as you recollect, was in front of us all through our operation from the Four de Paris to Grand Pre. It struck me quite a coincidence that it should be the last of the German Divisions to cross the Rhine. This Division on the 11th of December gave a farewell review in the city of Coblenz, after which it crossed the river in good order. Two officers from this Division were left behind in Coblenz to turn over the German arsenals, munitions and stores. One of these, Lieutenant Heinrich Prinz, informed me that he was in command of a platoon of the German forces which were between Major Whittlesey and the remainder of the 151th Brigade. He also was the officer who transmitted to Major Whittlesey the note urging him to surrender to avoid further useless sacrifice of life. I questioned Lieutenant Prinz to give the German view of our men, and he expressed himself as being a great admirer of our Division for its gallant offensive operation, and especially was loud in praise of Major Whittlesey and his gallant detachment. He stated that the Germans felt that it was absolutely suicidal for the American detachment to persist in its defense, and it was for that reason that he sent the message requesting the surrender. He explained the method by which the Germans enfiltrated between the Whittlesey detachment and the supporting troops, saying that it was done between us and the French, who were a kilometer or more in rear of our left flank. Lieutenant Prinz, previous to the war, had been for six years the representative of a German tungsten company in Spokane (Wash., U. S. A.), and expressed his desire to return to America after the war, saying that he intended to look up Colonel Whittlesey, for the purpose of expressing to him his personal admiration for this gallant conduct.

"3. Lieutenant Heinrich Prinz also spoke of the especially gallant conduct of a liaison lieutenant captured from Major Whittlesey's detachment. He and other German officers made several efforts to secure information from this lieutenant, but they were absolutely without success. He was unable to give me his name, but indoubtedly Colonel Whittlesey will be able to furnish this and from Lieutenant Prinz's statement it is obvious that this officer had exhibited the highest quality of courage and regard for his duty as an American officer.

"4. Commenting on the relative morale of the two forces, at the time they were in the Argonne, Lieutenant Prinz said one of the most discouraging things they encountered was the absolute lack of "nerves" shown by the American troops as opposed to the shaken nerves of the German, who were absolutely worn out by the prolonged service at the front. He said our men seemed to be absolutely devoid of any such thing as "nerves" at that time, and this buoyancy had a very depressing effect on his men.

C. O. Sherrill,
Colonel, General Staff."

BUDDIES

We lay in the mouth of a deep ravine,
My buddy, Pete, and I;
And my buddy says, "Do you catch the sheen,
'Twixt earth and wood and sky?"

And my eye could spy, in the rifted seam
Of the trees on the crest of the hill,
The mouth of a machine gun gleam,
Sullen, uncouth, and still.

They were the boys we were there to get;
My buddy, Pete, and I;
And my buddy says, "It's a damn sure bet,
We gotta get 'em or die!"

So we crawled along in the underbrush,
In the Argonne's dull grey dawn;
And the rustle of brush, in that awful hush,
Made a fellow feel dead-gone!

My buddy raised up and merely peeped,—
When rattle!—and flash!—and bang!
That Boche gun spit!—and the bullets leaped,
And hurtled and whistled and sang!

And my buddy toppled and cried, "I'm hit!
Go get 'em alone, you and Pete!"
The Boche had peppered his chest a bit,
And he couldn't keep on his feet.

He wouldn't hear of our taking him back,
So we propped him against a tree;
But he sank in a heap like an empty sack;
So we crawled right on, Pete and me.

There was hate in our hearts, 'mid those still grey glades,
For our buddy was dear to us two;
So we heaved a couple of hand-grenades
Toward the place whence the bullets flew.

Four ghost-like arms stretched above the mist,
But back on the gunner's seat,
A pistol flashed from a third man's fist,—
And I saw the last of Pete.

I shot 'em dead on the side of the hill,—
And they rolled to the deep ravine;
While the greedy gun that was aimed to kill,
Lay sullen, and silent, and lean.

EDHERMEN.

TALES OF THE BATTLEFIELDS

FIRING THE FIRST NATIONAL ARMY SHELL

THE 152D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE was the first National Army Artillery Brigade to go into action. The first shot was fired in the Lorraine sector, the afternoon of July 12, 1918, by Battery A, 305th Field Artillery, with a French 75 millimeter piece. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, was in command of the First Battalion, and Captain Anderson Dana in charge of the firing battery. A reconnaissance was made by Lieutenant Camp and Lieutenant Thomas N. Brassel, of Battery A, with Lieutenant Riveau of the French Artillery. Corporal Andrew Ancelewitz laid the piece; Sergeant Fred Wallace repeated the Commanding Officer's order to fire, and Private George Elsnick pulled the lanyard, sending the first National Army shell whistling across the Boche trenches. The piece was in position close to the standing wheat at the edge of La Haie Barre Woods, a mile and a half from the village of Neuf Maisons.

OUR FIRST BOCHE PRISONER

COMPANY "K," 306th Infantry, claims the honor of having taken, on August 17th, the first prisoner for the 77th Division, in an account of the fight on the Vesle by one of the unit's officers.

"About 10 o'clock one night," the officer says, "we heard a lot of firing to the left of our position near Bazoches and up went a rocket signaling for a barrage. A Boche patrol had attacked our flank and several of them had crept down a spur and got in behind our platoon. Both sides began to throw hand grenades and there was considerable rifle fire.

"When the skirmish was over a Boche was found lying in a shell hole near-by. He was disarmed at the point of the bayonet and found to be wounded. It was the division's first prisoner."

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

RAP!—RAP!—RAP!" Major Holland Duell, of the 2d Battalion, 306th F. A., knocked impatiently with his riding-crop on the tarpaulin of the last of a line of stalled fourgon-wagons. He was hauling one six-inch howitzer of his battalion well forward, on a sniping expedition. The gun must be in position one kilometer behind the front line before the betraying daylight, and he little liked being held up like this. The road forward from La Harazee, in the Argonne, was dark, full of holes, shelled and much-used. The ungainly big gun, its eight horses tugging and straining, floundered and clanked along, unwilling to go so far forward.

Again the resounding thwacks of the Major's riding-crop smote the night's stillness. The wagon's curtain trembled uncertainly, then parted, revealing a woolly black head beneath a helmet askew, and a pair of glittering, terrified eye-whites, set in a countenance of jet.

"Kamerad! Kamerad!" shouted the affrighted apparition. "Ah surrenders, Boss, toot-sweet!"

The darky wagoner thought he had crossed into the German lines, and that his surrender was being demanded.

A NARROW ESCAPE

LIEUTENANT JOHN SWEENEY, Company H, 306th Infantry, was in command of two platoons acting as a covering party for the attack on Bazoches, August 27, 1918. The day following the attack, he received orders to change his position, which was exposed on the rear and right flank. He had just completed preparations for the operation when the Boche laid down a heavy barrage, forcing him and his men to hug the railroad embankment, against which

they had dug-in. When the shelling ceased the party moved by the left flank, taking the wounded with them. They looked around in time to see their former position well-illuminated by the light of a semicircle of liquid fire, and flashes of machine guns, against which was silhouetted the black figures of scores of enemy vainly searching for the former occupants. They could not keep from smiling at the thought of the Germans' surprise in finding only empty shelters. Lieutenant Sweeney later was killed—a few hours before the notification of his promotion to captaincy arrived.

"ORDERS IS ORDERS"—PLUS

HE bore an important message. He crawled and snaked his way through the dark, damp and tangled Argonne. Four pairs of messengers had started out together from 2d Battalion Headquarters, 307th Infantry, with orders for four companies to attack in the morning.

Private Joseph Passafiume, runner, knew the contents of the order. He might have to destroy it quickly. Snipers had filtered through our lines everywhere, and he stood in imminent danger of being surprised and made prisoner. The lines cut in and out with the lay of the land, like the teeth of a saw. Now and then a branch snapped, and from out of the darkness a machine-gun sputtered at him. His company had moved last night in the attack on the Depot des Machines, as had all the companies. He wasn't sure he could find it, but he "carried on" with the messenger's instinct and sense of direction until he reached the Company P. C.

"Orders is orders," said Passafiume to himself. Clearly his work was done. He thought of the "plus." He remembered that all runners previously sent out had reported that, owing to the absolute blackness of the night, they had been unable to find their companies. Runners incoming could not find their way back. So Passafiume, after finding his company, explored his way through the forest, around enemy machine-gun nests, across streams and morasses to each of the other companies of his battalion, and gave them the message. It was as he had feared, the others had failed. The attack was made as planned, due to the sagacity of one man—the runner.

AN AIR BATTLE

OUTSIDE the town of La Besace, nose in the ground, lies the wreckage of a Boche flying machine. Its canvas is scorched and ripped to ribbons, and its framework is torn and twisted, the story of a battle lost.

One hundred allied planes were traveling toward the German lines, one afternoon in November, at a height of about two thousand meters, heavy bombers, preceded, flanked and followed by a protection of light pursuit machines. Still higher up, so high that they appeared as tiny black specks against the sky's arch, five Boche were circling like vultures—observation planes, not daring to dive down within reach of the "antis."

One of the allied rear guards, an American by his marking, dropped behind—something went wrong temporarily, and the convoy rapidly increased the space between it and the laggard. One dare-devil Boche, from the eiry heights, spiraled and spiraled until he was swooping over the wings of his enemy, who had not seen him as yet, and could not hear him because of the buzz of his own motor.

The Boche, nose down, rained machine-gun bullets into the American, who speeded up his engine, raced away for half a kilometer, curved swiftly about like a swallow on the turn, on the tips of his wings, his machine almost vertical, and met his adversary head-on before the latter had recovered entirely from his dip. The remaining four Boche kept well above the shrapnel bursting below them, making no efforts to come down. "Archies" and machine guns on the ground ceased clattering, for the machines were too close together now, and it was their battle alone.

The moment of passing was the critical one, for two planes racing toward one another at a mile a minute are two miles apart at the end of the next. "Rat-tat-tat!" Both guns barked,

both machines rocked, and a collision seemed inevitable. Suddenly the Boche motor groaned, then ceased humming; the enemy careened wildly, and went into flames, tank hit. The Boche slithered and flapped toward earth. The American tipped his nose into a cloud and disappeared. Soldiers pressing along the crowded road toward the retreating German army, who had been spectators of this dramatic incident, found pilot and gunner dead. Whether they had met their fate in air, or in the final crash, no one knew.

SHELL'S ODD PERFORMANCE

A BATTERY of 75's was in an open field near Chery-Chartreuve, and in the afternoon the Boche threw half a dozen heavy caliber shells into the position. An officer went to the first piece to lay the guns for parallel fire, and almost immediately the Boche started fire by rapid volleys. One of the first shells landed alongside the first piece, almost touching the right wheel. Three cannoneers toppled on top of one another into the gunpit, instantly killed. The others at the gun, the lieutenant and two corporals, were seriously wounded. The explosion lifted the gun bodily out of the pit and turned it around fully thirty degrees. But the gun, although much closer to the shell than the killed and wounded, was not even scratched except for a tiny hole through the leather sight-case.

BRIDGING THE VESLE

THIS tribute to the 302d Engineers is taken from a soldier's diary written at the time. No reference is made to the continual shelling of the spot by the enemy artillery that began an hour later and continued throughout the next two days. The bridge was put up and kept in repair in the face of this fire, permitting long columns of artillery to cross the Vesle.

"When I crossed the Vesle the morning after the Boche had pulled out I saw several platoons of our engineers toiling as I have never seen men toil before. Along the roadside reliefs of exhausted men lay sound asleep in the bright sunlight. Three or four squads were making a road through the marshy lowland to the uncompleted bridge being constructed. Other sweating men struggled with big wooden girders and putting them in place. A small gang were pulling apart a truck that had been destroyed by a shell and left where it was. On either side of the river were the dead, German and American."

QUESTIONING A PRISONER

AT Verpel, where Division Headquarters had halted momentarily in its rush to keep up with its advancing troops, in an old, half-destroyed stable, the temporary prisoners of war cage, were huddled a dozen Boche prisoners waiting their turn to be questioned like culprits awaiting trial.

Most of them were asleep in a sodden, muddy heap. To them the war was over and nothing more mattered. A few stared about them, dazed at the strangeness of the situation. Two unteroffiziers, obviously the superiors, lounged about.

One youngster, the last brought in, stood stiffened at attention. He said not a word and appeared as if frozen with eyes wide open. He had not the gaunt expression nor the seasoned appearance of his companions. His clumsy boots and big, loose coat seemed not to suit one so young. His German trench cap gave him the appearance of a baker's apprentice.

Shortly his turn came. His response to the preliminary routine questions was in gulped monosyllables. Beyond these he became silent and although his lips moved they gave forth no sound. The officer, questioning with great patience, tried to draw out by friendliness anything the man may have known. Finally the youngster asked, "When are you going to kill me?"

His officer had told him that when the Americans captured less than ten prisoners they killed them after they learned what was wanted. The boy was captured alone.

GENERAL PULLS CAR FROM MUD

"IT was on a road near the front lines where our transport was held up waiting for the column to move on that a big limousine attempted to pass, making a detour to an adjoining field," says an infantry sergeant-major. "There the automobile sunk deep in the mud.

"An officer hopped out and called for a detail from the waiting transport. No one paid much attention to the officer remaining in the car, but knee-deep in the mud the men tugged, strained and pushed, while the big automobile seemed to sink deeper and deeper into the muck. The rear wheels spun around, but the car did not move an inch.

"Then out jumped the man in the car. 'Come on, boys, let her go,' he cried, and taking hold of the rear fender pulled along just like any other man in the detail, and incidentally got just as muddy. The wheels began to take hold. Lurching like a clumsy turtle, the big car reached terra-firma and with a 'Thank you, sergeant,' Major-General Robert Alexander jumped into his car and was off."

A THREEFOLD BALLOON ATTACK

IT was the first day after the Boche had relinquished his grip on the Vesle. He had retired, but not beyond view of our observers. Along the Vesle river, pushed well forward in an almost cloudless sky, were our balloons. Off beyond the Aisne, almost dots in a clear sky, could be discerned the German Drachens, safely to the rear and up only at intervals through the day.

All morning our planes had patrolled the sky, swooping eastward and westward like swallows. High above, squadrons of enemy reconnaissance planes buzzed around inquisitively, in triangle battle formation. Below, the creatures of earth labored northward, concerned not with what was above them, but what was ahead.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, a long, streamer-like cloud lazily shifted across the horizon. Suddenly from out of it three small scout aeroplanes were seen to dash in different directions. Outward and downward they swooped like darts, each diving toward a balloon. Simultaneously began the rattle of machine-gun fire. About the planes appeared the answering bursts of our anti-aircraft artillery. It was over in a second. Although separated by a mile's distance, two of the big gas-bags burst into flames and slowly dropped to earth. The third balloon, either too quick or the aeroplane too slow, was hauled down to safety, and its pursuer was forced to beat a quick retreat. The culprit planes turned tail and fled northward, our scout planes in close pursuit.

All the observers jumped, and their parachutes floated down to within our own lines.

ARTILLERY OFFICER BECOMES DOUGHBOY

CAPTAIN M. G. B. WHELPLEY, of the 305th F. A., was sent on the night of August 21 to Captain C. F. Harrington, of the 308th Infantry, to confer on an artillery plan. When he arrived there the enemy was placing an annihilating barrage on the position, and fifteen minutes later an attack followed. Captain Whelpley took three riflemen to protect the infantry captain's left flank. Two Germans whom they encountered were sent back prisoners in charge of one of the men, and a third was wounded. Later, Captain Whelpley ventured out again with seven men, and was attacked by an enemy patrol of thirty men. Holding their fire until the Germans came close, the Americans killed seven and drove off the remainder. Later, two more men, one apparently an officer, came running from the east, over the same ground covered by the patrol. Captain Whelpley held fire as before, until they approached very close, when, in his own words, "We opened fire and killed them both."

THE LOST TOWN OF BINARVILLE

WHETHER going in any one of the four directions about that region in the Argonne Forest where the two great forces had struggled for four years, the traveler is bound to see a sign, "This way to Binarville." Some credulous officers and men of the 77th Division believed these signs, even believed their maps, which showed in outline a town of prominence for that country.

One day an orderly riding through the country and being of an inquisitive turn of mind decided to find this town. He rode down the main road until he reached a point that he was sure he was beyond. Turning back, he slowly retraced his route homeward. Like most inquisitive orderlies he was persistent, and still looked at either side of the road. Shortly he espied a dugout, a counterpart of many dugouts thereabouts. Here and there were scattered and broken rocks and a few moss-covered timbers in no semblance of design or place. He approached and saw a scrawled sign nailed to the entrance of the dugout.

"This is Binarville," it read.

OUR OWN BOCHE BATTERY

IT is a misnomer to speak of one organization in the Division as the trench mortar battery, for the men in this unit never fired a shot from their awe-inspiring Newton-Stokes.

Instead this unit spent most of its time in collecting German shells of weird and terrifying markings and sending them back to the Boche. It was in the "Advance on Sedan" that this particular branch of the artillery distinguished themselves. In the early stages of the operation the trench mortar men found four 105 howitzers, and with the ease of veterans soon had them tossing shells up and down the valley in front of Champigneulle.

When the German lines wavered these monster guns were limbered to trucks and taken forward. This operation was repeated several times before the Meuse River was reached.

TRANSPORT

BEHIND the man behind the gun is the man who backs him up; the man who by night and sometimes by day brings up the fuel for the man and fuel for the gun, ammunition and supplies. Be the transport horsed or motorized, it carries with it the responsibility to get through. To get through involves in the forward areas long hours of eye-straining vigilance, of peering ahead in the darkness, of manœuvering wagons or, still worse, great Packard or Quad trucks through roads that would normally be considered impassable; and the harassing of enemy artillery. Often great skill is required to so manœuver a truck under fire to save it from being hit. A driver must know the traits of artillery fire and must quickly hedge about or speed up as his judgment deems best.

There is no exhaustion so complete as that of long hours spent along strange or blackened roads, many times under the strain of twenty-four or more hours of continuous travel, here stuck in a shell hole, there being followed by a plane that suddenly swoops down to machine gun or bomb the helpless convoy. They are combatants who cannot retaliate. They are soldiers who work, not in the heat of battle, but alone and unenthused. Their reward is not the victory, but the satisfaction of work well done.

Below are a few examples of the spirit and determination of these men. Big lumbering trucks, easily discerned targets, are many times called to go where even spider-like side-cars would be subject to fire. Wagons and carts must continually ply this area.

On August 16th a Packard truck belonging to Company D, 302d Ammunition Train, operated by Wagoner Every, left the dump loaded with infantry ammunition. Their destination was the infantry reserve line at Mont St. Martin. About a kilometer from their destination enemy planes

appeared. Flares and machine-gun bullets were the visitor's contribution to the truck, after which the enemy artillery laid down a raking fire on the road. Upon arriving at Mont St. Martin, Wagoner Every found that of his crew of four, Private Stanyzewski had been killed and Private Clark severely wounded.

In the Argonne, truck No. 53 of Company C, 302d Ammunition Train, was attached to the 3d Battalion of the 306th Field Artillery. Their first trip consumed forty-eight hours running and standing time. They unloaded and immediately attempted a second trip to the 2d Battalion of that regiment, at the time near Lancon. In this attempt they passed through a barrage which splintered the body of the truck and tore off the cover, but did not harm the engine. During these days repairs were a matter for the ingenuity of the mechanics, as tools and spare parts were not obtainable. Quad hub caps were made by threading 105 millimeter shell cases.

During the advance on Sedan the Horse Section of the Ammunition Train carried reserve ammunition for the artillery in case of a swift and strong counter-attack. Company F's wagons, in charge of 1st Sergeant Frank, spent eighteen hours in the sticky mud between Fontenoy and Thenorgues. The trip covered fifty kilometers, not counting detours around mired motor vehicles along the route. During this trip they were fired on by aircraft with machine guns and bombed three times. In detouring around the craters that had completely obliterated the road at a point between La Basace and Raucourt, G Company won the commendation of the division commander. On that occasion eight horses hitched to each wagon had proved insufficient, and every man in the company pulled in a giant tug-of-war, which dragged the wagons through the quagmire.

The Supply Train kept two companies continually on special forward work, sometimes bringing up wire for advance signal stations, materials for the engineers, and other equipment. This was especially true in an advance or anticipation of an advance, where everything must be on hand at the jump-off.

Corporal Johnson and Private Beach, of Company D, 302d Supply Train, with a sergeant of the engineers as guide, was detailed to take pontoons and bridge material to the Vesle at the point where it was contemplated to bridge the river in the advance. An enemy plane sighted the truck as it was going forward and swooped down to within fifty yards, firing a steady machine-gun fusillade. Friendly anti-aircraft machine guns on armored motor cars opened fire and the plane was forced to beat a hasty retreat. The truck went forward, through shell fire most of the way, to the designated place, a spot that the Germans had been in possession of only a few hours before. While the truck was being unloaded the enemy sighted it and tried to destroy it, but by good fortune succeeded only in tearing up the road on all sides, making it almost impassable on the return trip. Going back through Chery Chartreuve a shell struck a house almost in front of the truck, demolishing the house and showering the truck with debris.

WANTS SICK MAN TO DICTATE OWN FUNERAL SERMON

OF all the things that might happen to a man during the war, capture by the enemy was the one thing I had never considered in relation to myself," relates Lieutenant Ginter, of the 308th Infantry, in telling of his stay in Germany as a prisoner of war, which is as humorous as it is full of thrills. "But there I was," he says, "in the hands of the Boche and was soon on my way through our own shell-fire toward the German S. O. S."

Lieutenant Ginter later was joined by three other officers of the 77th Division who were taken prisoners. They were Captain F. E. Adams of the 307th Infantry, Lieutenant Frank Walther of the 306th Infantry and Lieutenant Mowry of the 308th Infantry.

While the American prisoners were being transferred from Rastatt prison to Villingen in the Black Forest, Lieutenant Mowry contracted pneumonia and died.

"His death brought about a typical sample of German diplomacy," Lieutenant Ginter continues. "We were all permitted to attend the funeral, which was similar to that accorded a German

officer. The minister who conducted the services was an English-speaking German and in his sermon he regretted the fact that he was not personally acquainted with the deceased and could say nothing regarding his past life.

"At the time one of our aviators was in the town hospital with pneumonia and immediately after Lieutenant Mowry's funeral the minister went straight to the hospital and visited the sick aviator. He explained the difficulties he had just experienced by not having any facts regarding the life of Lieutenant Mowry. 'Therefore,' he said, 'I thought it best to come and see you right away, while you were still conscious.' The flyer disappointed the minister by recovering."

KITCHENS AHEAD OF FRONT LINE

WAR, with all its grimness, has amusing phases, and probably the most humorous of these is related by the mess sergeants of the 308th and 306th Infantry, who, during an advance, are under the jurisdiction of the regimental supply officers.

"Supply officers, as a rule, have the hardest job of them all in and out of lines," one mess sergeant of the 308th Infantry says, "because they are responsible for the feeding of the troops up forward. On one particular occasion I remember we were five kilometers behind the front line and the supply officer was planning a night move so that the doughboy could have a hot breakfast.

"Well, we hiked all night behind our heavy rolling kitchens and about six o'clock in the morning we pulled into the town of Oche. After we had prepared breakfast the first 'wave' of the advancing infantry swept by, stopping long enough to get a hot cup of coffee. I have heard of many funny incidents, but this is the first time I have ever heard of capturing a town with kitchens."

A similar account is told by sergeants of the 306th Infantry. At one stage of the advance on Sedan the over-zealous supply company advanced the kitchens far in advance of the point where the infantry troops were.

THE PRICE OF BARRAGES

A BARRAGE of no great density and of the shortest reasonable duration, sixteen minutes, bringing into action a regiment of twenty-four 75 mm. guns (3-inch), costs in shells $10,070. The destruction of Bazoches required only 3,000 of the 155 mm. (6-inch) howitzer shells, at a cost of $105,000.

The 152d Field Artillery Brigade fired in France, including training, 250,000 75 mm. shells and 54,000 155 mm. howitzer shells. Figuring the cost of the first at $15 each, and the latter at $35 each, the Brigade fired $5,640,000 worth of shells. This does not include the thousands of rounds of Boche ammunition fired back at them from captured Boche guns.

THE CAPTURE OF RED CROSS No. 19874

HE GROWLED, an unmistakable canine growl, equally understandable by American and Boche. It said, "Keep away. I guard here." He guarded faithfully, and while he guarded, the German High Command moved out, the hard-pressed German troops retired, and the Americans surged forward. He lay across the grave of a German sergeant near the battered old Chateau Fere. It was here that Sergeant Glass, the orderly to the Division Commander, found him, lean and weak, and at enmity with all the world but his master, who lay buried there.

Here was not only a souvenir, but a companion. As the sergeant approached, the dog snarled, "Hands off." He wore the German Red Cross harness, with a flask on one side of the neck, a first-aid kit on the other.

The second day the dog growled and would let no one approach. The third day the sergeant pushed some food out on the end of a stick. The following morning the food had been devoured, and he was able to touch the dog. That evening he took him to the chateau and tied him up, but the dog chewed the rope and returned to the grave. After another trip and a double rope the faithful dog finally became convinced of his new master's intentions. He decided that the new sergeant was worth following.

The dog is now all American. To see the sergeant is to see his inseparable companion, "Fritz." When first call sounds, if Sergeant Glass has not begun to roll on his leggins he gets a determined tug at his leg. He has not been late for reveille since "Fritz" began taking care of him.

SURPRISE EFFECT

THE first ray of daylight on October 15th saw Lieutenant Robert Andre, with sixty-seven pounds of Hotchkiss tripod hanging over his shoulder and thirty-two pounds of boxed ammunition in his hands, crawling and worming his way along the road-side ditch toward the outskirts of St. Juvin. Crawling in his wake was one Rodriguez, of Spanish Main ancestry, snaking along the gun and more ammunition. The two were looking for a spot where "enfilade fire" could be made and delivered. They found it in the rock-strewn front yard of a ruined house, across the interior of which, and through a rear window, ran a perfect line of sight along the entire crest of Hill 182 to the northeast. The ruins gave splendid concealment to the position.

The Germans, hit from an unexpected quarter, were taken completely by surprise. Rodriguez gave them point blank all the enfilade fire that a Hotchkiss at full speed can pour from its barrel. They dropped in rows—victims of a very beautiful example of Yankee-made "Surprise Effect."

Baffled in their efforts to locate the gun, the succeeding lines of attack fell before it, the Germans were demoralized, and our infantry shot down or captured the survivors. This was the end of the counter-attack on St. Juvin.

IT'S HIS TERN NEXT
HE LEARNED TO DANCE AT THE BOWERY!
TO HIMSELF
TO THE REAR—— H-ARCH!!
JACK KING
ARNT THEY JUST GRAND, BEATRICE !!!
HEY MIKE! C' ON! LOOKIT D' SOLDIERS!
JACK KING

The Good Old Upton Days

A BRAND NEW LOOIE

YOU GRADUATE FROM THIS OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL WITH HIGH HONORS. ALLOW ME TO CONGRATULATE YOU.
THANK YOU SIR!
BRAND NEW SECOND "LOOIE"
1
SEE HERE, WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY SALUTING ME WITH ONE HAND IN YOUR POCKET?
TO HIMSELF
GEE, BUT HE'S A FRESH LIEUTENANT!
ON THE STREET
2
OH, HE'S NEW ALRIGHT.
I REMEMBER WHEN HE USED TO BE A COMMON K.P.
AH! THERE GOES A BRAND NEW ONE
3
NOW, THE MAIN THING IN THE ARMY IS DISCIPLINE GET THAT, AND YOU'LL NEVER GO TO THE GUARD HOUSE.
4
DAN NAPOLI
"SAME" "LOOIE"
PRACTICING HOW TO LOOK FIERCE
5

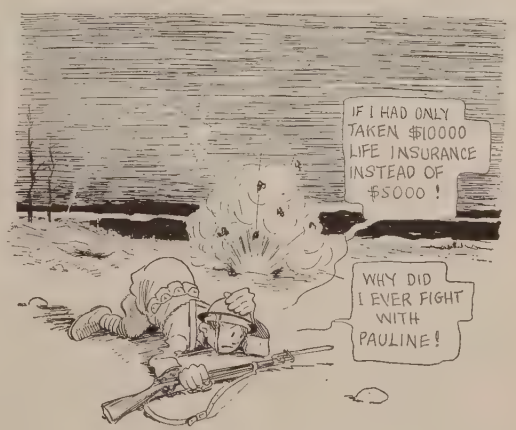
AH! IF I COULD BUT KISS THAT BLARNEY STONE!
IRELAND! B' GORRY!
JUST ONE GLIMPSE OF A DEAR OL' SHAMROCK!
ME OL' HOME IRELAND !!!
AH, MIKE! THIS IS A SAD FRIDAY MORNING—AND TO BE C'HURE IT BRINGS BACK TO ME HEART MEMORIES OF THE OL' HOME STEAD ON THE RIVER SHANNON

When the Irish Sighted Ireland

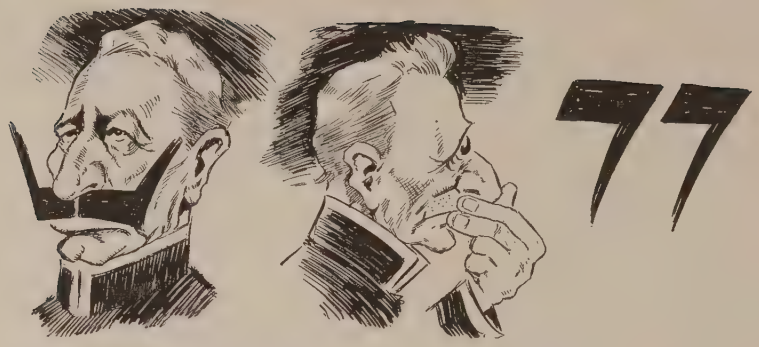
A Liberty Loan

THE BEASTLY BOCHI. CAME OVER IN TONS — AND WE MOWED THEM DOWN BY THE MILLIONS AS WE RETREATED—ETC.
HI SAY H'OL' TOPS! ONE MUST BE DEUCE CAREFUL ABOUT WEARING HELMETS IN THE FORWARD AREAS, DON'T YOU KNOW!
THAT'S THE 30TH TIME HE'S TOLD THAT STORY
JACK KING

Listening to the Yarns of the British "Non Coms"



They All Get Over It



The Division Which Took the Stingers off Kaiser Bill

FIRST DAY~
SO! THIS IS A REST CAMP!
WELL WELL, AT LAST WE ARE AT A REAL REST CAMP.
1
SECOND DAY~
SO! THIS IS A REST CAMP!
UFF, UFF!
2
SECOND DAY—(CONTINUED)
NOW THEN! WHEN I YELL GAS THE "FURST" THING TO DO IS TO OPEN YOUR GAS BAG AND DON'T TARRY DON'T TARRY MIND YOU—NOW THEN, GET STARTED. READY?
SO! THIS IS A REST CAMP!
DON'T TARRY
NEW "TIN-DERBY"
OLD HAT
3
END OF SECOND DAY
HEY FAT, HOW MANY POUNDS DID YOU GAIN?
HEY FAT, HOW MUCH DID YOU LOSE?
SO! THIS IS A REST CAMP? I'VE BEEN HERE TWO DAYS AND LOST TEN POUNDS ALREADY! CAN YOU BEAT IT?
DAN NAPOLI
4

Rest Camp at Calais

ALLAY! TOOT SWEET
THREE MEN AN' A CORPORAL- TH' NON-COMMISS-IONED OFFICER WILL BE IN CHARGE.
O.-H.4 C.6
GEE! I FEEL SORRY FOR TH' POOR ANIMALS - DONT YOU?
SURE! AN' I'M OLD FRENCHY IS GIVING THEM ALL TH' GATE
IF MOTHER COULD ONLY SEE ME NOW
NOT SO BAD- I THINK TH' BOYS WILL GET USE TO TH' SMELL.

HEE HAW!
DEAR MOTHER- JUST ARRIVED IN MY NEW BILLET AFTER A TWENTY-MILE HIKE. IT IS VERY COZY, BUT OF COURSE, A LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM OUR HOME. IF I WANT TO GET WARM, ALL I HAVE TO DO IS TO RUN AROUND----
GARBAGE
GR-R-R SQUEAK GR-R-R

My Billets in Sunny France

SOME MORE CANNONEERS DOUBLE TIME!
COME ON - JIM THIS IS NO HEALTHY PLACE TO BE!
BE KIND TO HIM - ALEX - BE KIND.
LET'S GO!
I GUESS THEY GOT ME - OH DEAR - OH DEAR!

When Do We Eat

YOU DIG YOURSELF A NICE FUNK HOLE AND SETTLE DOWN TO BE COMFORTABLE ——

WHEN NIP! JERRY DROPS ONE OF HIS SHELLS OVER — AND YOU FEEL SOMETHING LIKE THIS!

The Real Battle

Dreams of Home, Sweet Home

"THEY DIDN'T THINK WE'D DO IT BUT WE DID!"

DEDICATED TO MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT B. ALEXANDER 77TH DIVISION · U·S·A.

Words by Pvt·Al·Dubin 305 F.A
Music by Pvt·Fred Rath 306 INF

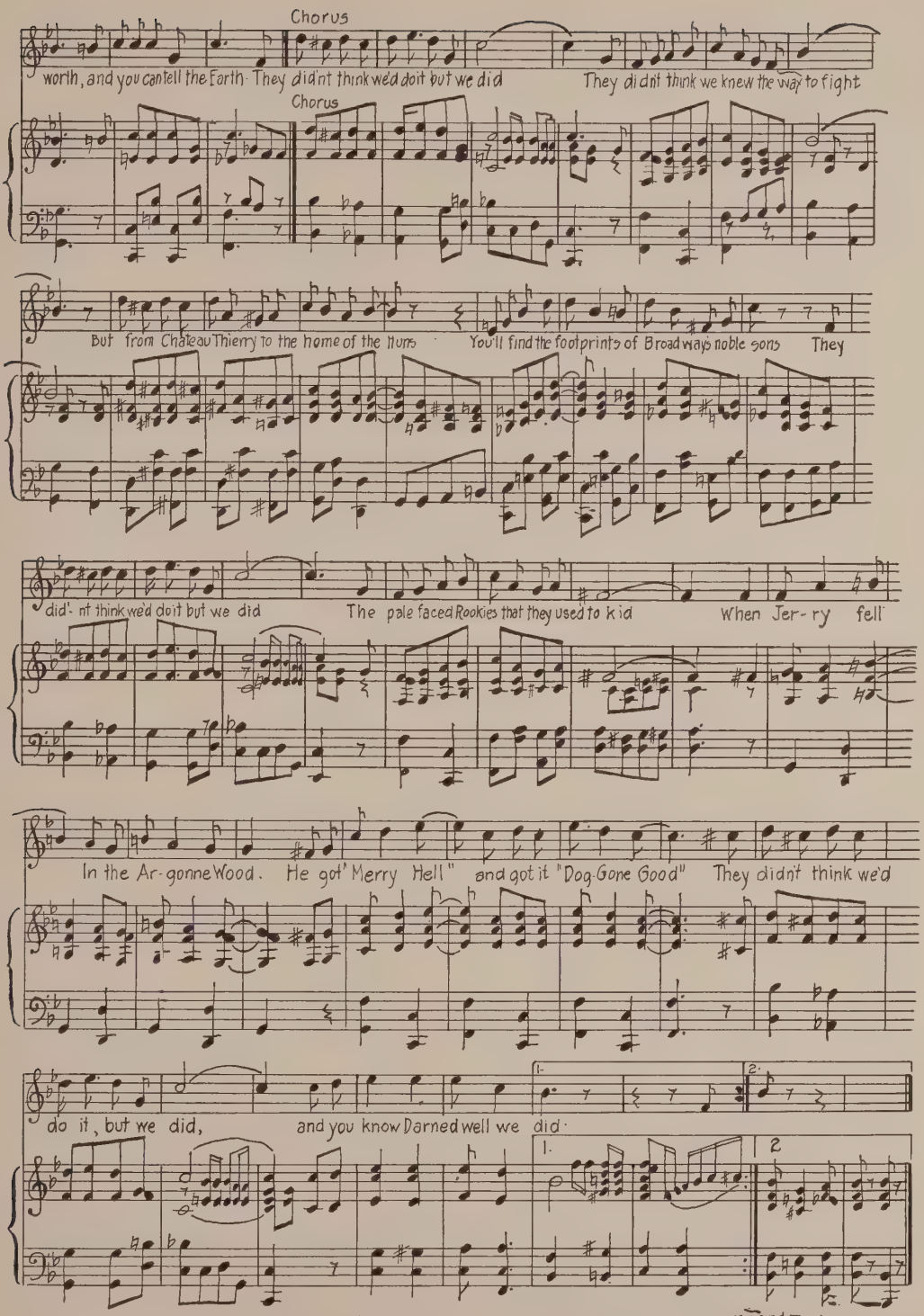
Tempo di March

Piano

Voice

There's a Crackerjack division in the A·E·F to day and it hails from old Broad-way There are

Act-ors, clerks and bankers, there are doctors by the score, There are men who never fought before Soldiers to the core · They've surely proved their


Chorus
worth, and you can tell the Earth. They didn't think we'd do it but we did
They didn't think we knew the way to fight
Chorus
But from Chateau Thierry to the home of the Huns
You'll find the footprints of Broadway's noble sons
They
did'nt think we'd do it but we did
The pale faced Rookies that they used to kid
When Jer-ry fell
In the Ar-gonne Wood. He got "Merry Hell" and got it "Dog-Gone Good"
They didn't think we'd
do it, but we did,
and you know Darned well we did.
1.
2.

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THE MAKING OF THE HISTORY

THE HISTORY OF THE 77th DIVISION was compiled and written at Chateauvillain, a little town of 1,200 population, in the Department of Haute Marne, France. Division Headquarters were established here December 1, 1918, following the return of the troops from the line after the cessation of hostilities.

Work began a few days after Christmas at No. 1 Rue de General Davenet. The house which harbored the office is over a century old, and during 1870, and following the Franco-Prussian War, served as a billet for German officers.

The task of compilation from Divisional Records, maps and personal experiences; the writing, illustrating and editing were completed in a little less than five weeks.

The officers and men who undertook this task, with the limited facilities at hand, were, only a few weeks before, in funk-holes and gun-pits, and came to the work with the vividness and strenuousness of their past days sharply stamped upon their minds. The picture then, is distinctly one of the battlefield, conceived there, and written only a short distance from the scenes of action.

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